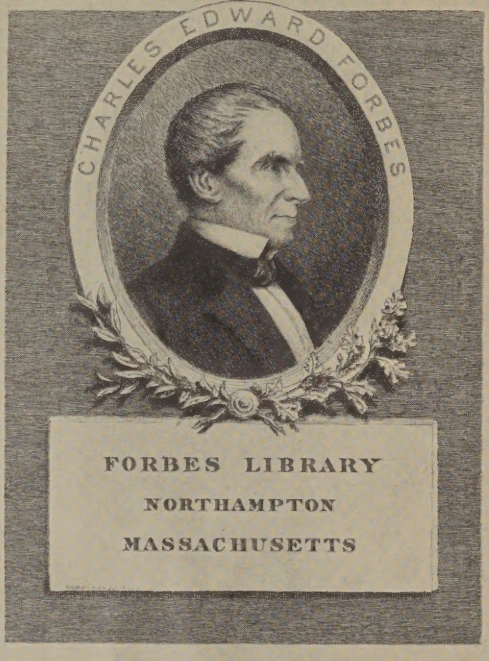

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NORTHAMPTON
MASSACHUSETTS

Oct 1786

88

D.1	Foggy thot	Fair & cold	Pleas
2	Fair	Fair & cool	do & cool
3	rainy	Rainy	3 Fair & cool
4	cloudy & misty	windy	4 Cloudy & snowy little
5	cloudy & rainy	D. cloudy & stormy	5 windy & snowy. 16 inch snow depth
6	rain hard	Pleasant	6 Pleas
7	Fair	do	7 cloudy & stormy
8	windy & cool	do	8 moderate
9	Pleasant	cloudy	snows
10	do	do	wind & cool
11	do	Fair	Fair & cold
12	do	cloudy & stormy	moderate
13	do	Pleas	cloudy
14	do	cloudy	Pleas
15	cloudy & stormy	cloudy & stormy	Fair & warm
16	Pleasant	Fair	Pleas
17	rainy	Snows 3/4 inch	cloudy & hoz
18	cool & rainy	Fair & cold	Fair & cold
19	Hard frost	cloudy & snow cold	cloudy
20	Warm. Comin	Snows 3 inches & rain	Pleas
21	Pleas	Pleas	Fair & warm
22	Pleasant	do	22 Thawy
23	Cloudy	Snows 10 inches	Pleas & snows 3 inches
24	Pleas & Dry	Fair	wind & cold snow flies
25	Warm & dry	Fair & cool	Fair & cold
26	Pleas	Warm & smoky	Fair & cold Fair
27	windy & cool	moderate	Winds.
28	Pleasant	windy & cold	moderate
29	windy	cloudy & cold	Rainy
30	Snows 2 inches	Snow & sand & Pleas	cloudy
31	Pleas & cool		31 cloudy

Cor

Wet & warm to Oct 2 very warm
Heavy rain 5-6 night - much high
much damage done west

16 dry pleasant
14 fine weather this day 1700
15 not a cloud visible all over
18 Cloudy day I am sure in NW

July 28. Mowing last
29 Reaping began

Augt 3. Lowers being a
Shower. Thunder
incens. for 3 hours
light & in any

Augt 4 high wind
blows over trees &c
barns &c

July 6 - Night thus shaded
shown that almost
encompasses it

10 The longest rainy
season any can
tell of

29 rains had continued
somewhat when opened
near Quebec

29 Ground shaky
eye generally shrunk

Augt 9 - high wind from
SW. 3/4 an hour, [illegible]
fences trees &c damg
& thus stood even
known since the
memory of the oldest
amongst us - some
buildings ruined &
horses & cattle killed

Dec 5. during storm
16 inches

Dec 9-10 night a small storm snow deep & drifty

11-12 cloudy weather with appetite

April 1786

cloudy & mary 1
Rainy snow storm 2 almost kind of ap
chilly — 3
Warm 4. 14. 15. 17
Pleasant 5 6
windy & cool 7. 9
Fair 8. 16. 11. 12. 26
13. 16
29. 28.
Cloudy Cool 18. 19
cloudy 20. 21. 30
Rainy 22. 23. 24. 25
17 plowing begun
cloudy & wind 29

May
Pleasant 1. 2. 3. 4. 8. 10 11
31 Warm 24 25 5. 22 13. 14
Rainy 6. 7. 28. 29.
Fair 9. 18
cloudy 12. 15. 16. 17. 19 24
23 26
sun set clouds 20
Wet 27. 30

June
Hot 1. 2 4. 26
Foggy Hot 3
Warm 5. 18
Fog & warm 6
Cloudy & clear 7. 8
Fair — 9 12. 19 17. 16
Cool 10. 11. 13. 14. 15
26. 28. 30
1 Buss sown
5 corn laid
Thunder 13. 19. 29
Dry 21 22 23 24
Dry Hot 25
Rain 27. 29

Aug & 87 Reap begun
Sept Od 18 corn pulled

1788
April 9 to plough
12 Sandy Sy sum prob
May 20. corn planted
28 Sheep sheared

July
Fair 1. 9. 10 L D
11 13 15 21. 22. 23 24
u & warm 2
Hot & smoky 3
Hazy — 4
cloudy & sun 5. 26. 30
Shower 6 17
Shower 7. 8. 12
Pleas 14
Hot 16. 19
rainy 18. 27
cloudy 20

Thunder 4. 23
25. 28
29 31

89
May 12 Corn planted
May 24 past & almost corn clean'd / trimm'd
June 18 Buss sown
Aug & reapers cut grain
Hot 102 in 6 to 16
dry 31 past in Sp

Aug
Th. 12. 23
Cloudy 1. 2. 10. 17 26 30 31
Showers 3. 9. 12
Fog & Hot 4. 5
and hot
Hot — 6. 20 22
Fair 7. 8. 11. 15. 16 25
or 66
Pleasant 13. 24
Rainy 14. 23. 25. 29
Clouds & sun 18. 19
Warm 21
Cool 27
Windy 26
little past 28
12 Sown cooler than corn

Sept
Fair 1. 2. 7. 8. 9 10 11. 15. 20. 25. 26 30
small past 1. 8 25
night cool
fog 8. 10 23
cloudy & sun 3. 4. 6. 17
Cloudy 5. 23.
Rainy 12. 18. 19
cool 13. 14
Warm 15. 21. 27. 28. 29
Wet 22
28 Cloudy & Rain or Hail
99 Sun & mild past
7 lightning
20 to snow
24 Compost dyed
Windy 24
19 rainy & warm again
20 Wind & rain & warm p 99
16 begin
20 Shad Hal cauliflowers plenty
21 Sun
31 ground frost cool / or
Beans many taken or
taken in Upland

NOV 1 1934 481

Sylvester Judd.
Northampton. 1853.

Town Halls & other public buildings in the large towns of England. — Cont from 7th page

Hist. of Liverpool & Liverpool Town Hall begun to be built in 1749. that is the one described in History of L.

The basement contains a spacious kitchen, with appropriate offices — The Ground story has a council room, committee rooms, rooms for mayor's, town clerk's, treasurer's and surveyor's offices. [The basement & ground story in the picture seem to be on the same level.] The second or main story contains a saloon 30½ by 26½ feet splendidly furnished; a drawing room 32½ by 26¾ feet, & another 30 by 27 feet. The height of these 3 rooms is 25 feet. — A spacious ball room 89 by 41½ feet & 40 feet high, sumptuously fitted up & lighted by 72 gas burners, & pended to 3 superb glass chandeliers, weighing 800 lbs each at least. The second ballroom is 61 by 28 feet & 26 feet high with 3 glass chandeliers. The refectory is 36 by 21 feet, lighted from above. Ceilings of all the rooms, arched, richly ornamented & panelled. Sides of ball rooms have superb pilasters — There is a banquet or dining room 50 feet by 30 and 25 feet high, when the mayor entertains his parties — The furniture of the rooms is costly & there are large & many mahogany doors.

The grand dome is 106 feet from the ground — that is the centre of the dome at top. all open.

all the Interior was burnt 1795. and rebuilt & enlarged and improved — The above notices refer to this renewed Town Hall.

The grand ball room of this Hall was opened with a splendid ball & supper given by the mayor Oct 11. 1820. More 1100 cards of invitation were given.

1829. Feb 11. Ball at the Town Hall in aid of Spanish and Portuguese refugees. upwards of 1200 persons present.

Chron. V. 143. Smith in his de Republica Anglorum, 1565. says there is in the counties (in all apparently) "a Town House or some common place" and in this "a Tribunal or Judgment seat, made aloft on the highest bench", where two judges sit in the midst, and next to them each side, the Justices of the Peace. Before them one a lower bench sit other justices & some others. Here Courts are held. 2 Judges, & Justices of the Peace, hold Quarter Sessions in each County & try all criminal matters.

Town Halls & public buildings in England.

Ed. Enc. XII. 278 } Lynn Regis has an exchange or custom house, built 1683, theatre, guildhall, assembly rooms with a staple, grammar school. The market place occupies 3 acres, & has a market cross at one end, erected 1710. Lynn has two libraries.

E. E. XII. 362. Aldeburgh has an ancient town hall; grammar school & library in one building

E. E. V. 138. Chelmsford has a shire hall with apartments for county assize & session, & corn exchange & assembly rooms; grammar school founded 1552 in another building

E. E. III. 377. Bedford had an old town hall, & now has a new one; an old gaol in which Bunyan was imprisoned, now demolished, & now has a new county gaol & bridewell, and a new town gaol, a county hall for sessions, &c grammar school, charity schools, Hospital &c.

E. E. III. 324 Bath has a theatre, guildhall, common council room, hospitals, circus; old assembly rooms are 90 by 36 feet and 34 feet high; new ones larger. Ballroom 106 by 42, & 42 feet high. Card room 48 feet in diameter, octagonal.

E. E. III. 475. Beverley in Yorkshire has a market place containing four acres, decorated with a beautiful cross supported by 8 freestone pillars.

E. E. VII. 518. Derby has a County & town Hall, county gaol, an elegant Assembly room, a theatre, an infirmary, The County Hall is of stone, built 1660. The town hall is of brick, built about 1731. Gaol built 1756 by the county, is of brick. Assembly room is of stone, in the market place, and built 1774. Infirmary built 1805 to 1810, ground plan 100 feet square. It is a hospital. has physicians, surgeons and apothecary's rooms & apothecary's shops.

E. E. XIV. 329, &c. Nottingham has Hospitals, Infirmary, Workhouse, Lunatic Asylum, Grammar School founded 1513; Charity School National School, Market place & connected with it a new Exchange 100 years old, of brick 4 stories, the shambles under & behind it; it has rooms for corporation business. Several crosses in market place &c. Theatre, assembly room, race course, &c Buildings mostly of brick, and covered with red tiles. Streets as narrow as in most of old English towns

E. E. XIV. 300. Northampton is built of sandstone, has a fine market place, surrounded by elegant buildings, & a public cistern in the middle. It has barracks, prisons, county hall, theatre, new jail, Infirmary, Grammar School in the old Church, other schools, public library.

E. E. XVI. 83. Poole has market house; town hall & prison under it built 1572. Woolhouse or King's hall; townhouse built by merchants 1717. Schools

E. E. XVII. 337. East Retford has a town hall, occupying a large portion of the market place, with shambles underneath; Hospital, free School, almshouse

Penny Mag. Sept 1834 } Hull has a Grammar School founded 1436. Vicars School 1734 Citadel, custom house, exchange, theatre, gaol, library, market place with a statue of Wm III (only a wide place in a street) "The old streets are as might be expected, the narrow incommodious & unpleasant."

Hist of Liverpool p. 5 } Liverpool had a Town Hall in 16th century when a small place & an exchange under it 1673. It had crones. The Assembly room in 1767 was in the upper part of the Exchange: also the Court room &c The Assembly room 1760 was grand & spacious and "here is a meeting once a fortnight to dance & play cards" a theatre.

p. 6. **Town Halls.** [Cont. from Miscl. II. 277

County Halls and other public buildings in large English Towns.

Ed. Encyc. V.

Burton upon Trent. Town Hall erected 1772 Fairs. Free school, &c.
Bury St Edmunds. Shire Hall for County Assizes; a Guildhall; Theatre, pre grammar School. Fairs. markets

Campden - a Court-house, Market House
Carlisle - a Guildhall; Town Hall for Courts. Prison.
Caermarthen - a Town Hall & lower part a market. County Jail
Chelmsford - a Shirehall for Courts, Assemblies & Corn Exchange
Cheltenham - Assembly Rooms; Theatre, Free School.
Ed Encyc. VII Chester. Exchange for [illegible] Courts, dancing, Elections, city offices, &c.
Chesterfield. Town Hall for courts, Debtors prison, &c. Assembly Room
Grammar School & house built 1710
Chichester. Guild Hall, Market Cross, Theatre, market House
free School, Ep's palace
Cockermouth. Market House, Moot hall, Shambles.
Colchester - Guildhall called Moothall. Town gaol, Theatre;
pre grammar School, charity schools.

E. E. XVII. 492 Stockton upon Tees. Town Hall has lofty cupola & spire - partly used for a tavern. Has elegant Assembly room, Court Room, Coffee Room, & others; & below, warehouses, Shops, &c

E. E. X. 720 Huntingdon has a Town Hall of brick, with busts - at front & sides & lanthern & shambles behind. In town part assizes are held. Above is an assembly room. Town has a county gaol, & Grammar School

E. E. X. 406. Hertford has a sessions House for assizes of the county; a market house & Town Hall in which are held the the quarter sessions & county Courts; county gaol and penitentiary house.

E. E. X. 402 Ipswich has a town hall, shire hall, county jail (shelled jail), market place, hospital, a good library &c The town hall was formerly the church of St. Mildred's. There is an assembly room, custom house, &c

E. E. XI. 614. Kidderminster has a Town Hall, which performs the functions of a council room, market house and prison.

E. E. XI. 619. Kingston upon Thames has a Town Hall built by Elizabeth. Lent assizes for Surrey are held in it. Has a free school, a charity school, almshouse.

E. E. XI. 622, Kirkaldy in Scotland has a Town House & prison in one building of stone, with tower & spire. Has no rooms for public meetings, assemblies, &c but an meeting a building for these, 1818. [What is an Assembly room used for? It has a Library instituted about 1798.

E. E. XI. 662. Lanark in Scotland has a Town House with a county hall, council room, court hall & weigh house. Prison is near. There is Grammar School, Library, &c

E. E. XI. 668. Lancaster has a town hall, theatre, custom house, assembly room. The old castle is the county gaol; & attached to it, the Shire Hall for county Courts. &c

E. E. XII. 262. Louth in Lincolnshire has a town hall, a mansion house or Assembly rooms, theatre, grammar School, &c Inhab. 4761.

E. E. XII. 11. Leominster in Herefordshire has a Town Hall or Guildhall close built of timber & plaster in 1633 - a gaol & market house.

E. E. XII. 16. Lewes in Sussex has a Shire hall, house of Correction, Grammar School founded 1512; theatre, Library estab. 1786.

Cont. on 5th page

8

m. 2. 272. Politics in Prussia & Germany.

There are three parties, viz. Monarchical or Absolutist, Constitutional, and Radical or Democratic.

1. 1st. The first party go for the supremacy of the crown, but may favor some liberal institutions in the provinces & towns. Would not tolerate a free parliament. This class includes them in the government, many Professors & literary men; it is strong in intelligence & rank, & has adherents of high moral worth.

2. The Constitutional party would have the chief authority in the Chambers or Parliament; they would copy the government of Belgium and England. The prevailing intelest is the mercantile; & the party embraces in general the middling classes. It lacks organization and unity & is hated by the other parties, but is numerous and powerful; has able newspapers.

3. The Radical Party are theorists and infidels. They are very different from the republicans on the banks of the Merrimack and Connecticut. Their respect for social rights and the right of property, for the laws of God & man, is doubtful or entirely wanting. It is a sad misfortune that liberal politics are connected with infidel opinions.

Rationalism is most widely spread among the middling classes, or Constitutional Party. Regarding the Church establishment as a tyranny, they oppose Christianity itself.

The Germans are speculative to a degree that disqualifies them for practical action. They run into the region of science and speculative thought; but do not act efficiently. The greatest evil of Germany is not Rationalism, nor any other political or religious ism, but the deeper evil of Indifferentism underlies all others. The great mass of the people are inactive practically in their highest concerns. The old custom prevails of leaving every thing to be done by the government or some other power. There is

m. 2. 285. needed in Germany the Individualism, which episcopalians say, is "the predominant element in Puritanism."

There is much uneasiness in Germany, but there can be no revolution so long as the armies are faithful. A general European war is more likely to occur than a revolution. Such a war might end in the establishment of free institutions, or it might end in establishing the dominion of the Cossack in Europe.

Correspondent of the Congregationalist, Halle, Dec. 1852.

Vienna

The people of Vienna are in a wretched state of corruption and licentiousness. There is no hope for such a people. They who cannot resist their own vices & passions cannot make a vigorous uprising for freedom. They that do not love virtue cannot love liberty. [Letter of G. P. 1853.

Music. [Mus. 2.292 c. 218

From Mr Fay's Lectures in N.Y. Jan. 1853.

The Opera began in Italy 200 years ago. There were efforts for an Opera in England, under Charles II. & after. Fay says the Opera in this country must be in English or it cannot succeed. That of France is in French. Hearers cannot understand the music unless they know the words. The composer chooses his notes to represent the meaning of the words. No music written in a foreign language can be understood fully except by the natives of that country.

The Stage is despised in modern times. The Theatre in this country, as a productive literary institution, may be considered dead.

———

"The American Musical Miscellany, a Collection of the newest & most approved songs, set to music."

This book of 300 pages was printed at Northampton by Andrew Wright, for Daniel Wright & Co. 1798. It was sold by them & by booksellers in Boston, &c. Hasbrouck Son Sylvester has done copy, in part. The first 87 pages are missing

Ed. Enc. XI. 544. "Music in Italy has lost its strength & dignity, and become almost exclusively devoted to the purpose of licentiousness, or at best, of effeminacy."

Scotch love of Music & Song is a striking feature in their character — They have various collections of national songs. Their songs are many of them pure, but they chiefly treat of love, war & drinking. Love is the subject of the greater part. Their love songs exhibit pictures of love & happiness, & a romantic passion of the characterizes the effusions of the Scotch peasantry.

Dr Beattie, in N.Y. Review 1839

Ed. Enc. II. 435. "The elaborate musical compositions of modern times tickle the ear by the luxury of complicated sounds but seldom make any impression on the heart." Harmony is addressed to the ear rather than to the feelings. Melody alone reaches the heart. Modern artists have successfully cultivated harmony, but it has been done at the expense of nature & pathos. Anciently music was made subservient to sentiment. In the Italian opera or drama of Italy, the whole weight is laid on upon the music & the dialogue, devoid of sentiment, is weak and spiritless.

Separating music from the voice is the greatest deviation from nature, as in musical compositions performed by instruments alone.

H. 482. The ancient Greeks never disjoined music from poetry

Music of Nature (See M. 8. 308

music in wandering winds, murmuring brooks, cadences of the pond or the grassy field, the waterfall, ~~the~~ There is the music of Industry, as the flying of the busy wheel, &c. Rural New Yorker.

M. 132. Negroes

Of the South are the only musical population of this country Jonathan is an awkward singer & sings only on set occasions. He does not sing in his labors at the shop or plough. Our people work in silence. Young ladies are indifferent to the piano as soon as they are married. The negro is a natural musician. They have magnificent voices & sing without instruction. The maid sings in the house the slave in the field. The African is full of poetry. Inferior to whites in reason and intellect, they have more imagination & more lively feelings, resembling the Southern nations of Europe.

N.Y. Evangelist 1854

10 Prices in New England and N.Y.

Prices in New York Markets. Retail

February 1. and 2. 1853. — July 13. 1853 — 3d Column — 1st side — 2d do — 4th do — Sept 21

Beef, roasting & steaks,	10c to 15½	per lb.	from 18¾c.	Sept 21. 9½ to 18; Comes 7 to 10			
Pork, all kinds	12½c.	July 12½ to 15 to 18c		Other Articles July 13. 1853 — Sept 21			
Hams, pound,	12½ to 15c	11 to 12½c	12½				
Bacon smoked,	14c	13 to 15.	15 to 16	Raspberries, basket 6			
Beef Tongues	63 to 75c	12½ to 14	14c	Blackberries qt. 12 to 14			
Mutton,	7c to 10c	63 to 75. same		Cherries lb. 8 to 10			
Veal	8 to 14	lamb 6 to 9 same		Whortleberries qt. 15.			
Venison	10 to 15			Currants lb 6c			
Sausages	12½ to 16	— 12½	— 12½	Black do. qt 12½			
Sausages, Bologna	31c	— 31c	— 12½	Green Peas peck 15 to 25			
Head Cheese	12½c	— 10 to 12½ same		String Beans ½ peck 15 to 25 qt 12½ to 25			
Tripe	6	— 6	— 6	Cucumbers ea. 1 to 3c — 12½ to 25			
Pickled souse	9c	— 9c	— 9	Rhubarb bunch 6 to 12			
Smoked beef	12½ to 14			New Onions " 4 to 6			
Pigs feet, doz.	37½c to 50			New Potatoes ½ peck 25. — 10 — 5			
Turkeys lb.	10 to 12½	ea 1.50 to 175.	1.63½	Gooseberries qt. 9c			
Chickens "	10 to 12½	Spring 75 to 175 pr.	31½ to 38 same	Beets, bunch 6 to 12c — 4 to 6			
Geese "	6 to 10c	175 to 175	175 to 175	New Turnips do. 6. — 15, ½ pk			
Ducks tame pair	100c to 125.	150 to 175	150 to 175	Gum Squashes ea 12½ — 6 to 10			
Ducks, wild "	50 to 100	— 137 to 150	100 to 175	N.J. Tomatoes qt. 18c — 12 to 18			
Wild Geese each.	100 to 125	— 87½ to 100	same.	Plums qt. 9c — 10 to 15			
Wild Turkeys each	150 to 250.			Radishes bunch. 2 to 3 — 3			
Capons lb.	15 to 18c	— 31. to 38		July 20.			
Cheese "	10 to 12½	English 9 to 12½ same.		Green Tomatoes 12½ qt			
Cheese, English "	16 to 18¾	— 12 to 15 — 25		" Green corn 10 to 12½ doz.			
Eggs doz.	19 to 22	10 for 12½ — 8 for		Green Squashes 3 to 6c			
Butter lb.	20 to 30	— 17. to 18 — 18 to 28		Water Melons, Salt " ea 10 to 25			
Lard "	14 to 15	— 11. to 12 — 14		Musk do. Cranberries ½ pk " 6 to 12½			
Potatoes bushl	50c to 75	Sweet do. peck 50c		Fresh fish			
Apples "	50 to 75	May 5. 75 to 100 — 75 to 100		Codfish lb 5c			6c
Turnips "	18¾ to 25	" 25 to 31. —		Lobster " 5 to 6 lb.			
Onions "	87½ to 125	" ½ pk 18 to 25.		Halibut. 8.		10 to 12	
Carrots "	50c	Pears ½ pk 75c.		Bass " 8 —			
Parsnips "	50	Crab Apples " 25 to 38		Eels " 10		10 to 12	
Beets "	44 to 50	Grapes lb. 10 to 31c		Blackfish " 8	—	8	
Cranberries ½ peck	69 to 75	Plums & Grapes ½ pk 75c		Flounders " 5	—	6	
Cabbages each.	4 to 10c	Pears ½ pk 75 to 125 cents		Pickerel " 12½	Pike 15.		
		Peaches do. " 100 to 250.		Salmon " 30c			
		" 4 to 12		Cattle " 15c	—	15	
		Sept 21.		Sea Bass 6 to 8	—	8 to 10	
		Lettuce 3c. a head		Terrapin ea 50c		50 to 67	
		Madeira nuts per ½ pk 75c		Kingfish. lb. 12½	—	12½	
		pickles per doz.		Weakfish " 6	6 to 8	— 12½	
		Honey, Southern 12½ cts lb.		Sturgeon " 6	—	7c	
		Egg Plant 3 to 5c ea		Sheepshead " 15			
				Whitefish from Ontario 12½ lb			
				Salt Mackerel Sept 21. 12½c lb			

Fish Market

Codfish, & Flounders	6c per lb.	
Haddock, & Lobsters	same 5c	
Halibut & Bass	lb.	12½
& Smelts		
Perch, Eels, Frostfish	lb.	8 to 10
Blackfish,		

April 1.	Fresh Shad	ea.	37½ to 50		
	Flounders,	lb.	4 to 5	5 to	
April 1.	Pickerel	April 14.	lb. 10 to 12½		
	Spinage	½ peck	9 to 12		
	Leeks	bunch	4 to 6c		
	Mint	bunch	10c		
	Oyster plant	bunch,	4 to 6c		
	Celery	bunch	15 to 19c	Sept 21. 12½c	
	Water Cress	qrt.	9c		
	Salad	per head	3 to 7c		
	Dried Apples	½ peck	25c to		
	Dried Peaches	½ peck	100		
April 14.	Radishes	bunch	4 to 6c		
"	Rhubarb	"	14c		

Mackerel	May 5.	12½ to 15c	lb or ea
	April 14. 25 to 37c	" May 5. 18 to 25c	same May 25.
Salmon	April 14.	1.00 to 1.50 ea.	May 5. 62½ to 75c
Muscalonge	"	12½ cts lb.	
Salmon Trout	"	18 & 25 each or lb.	

Sept 21. 1853

Roasting Pigs	2.00 to 2.50	ea	
Snipe various sorts	50c to 1.00	per doz	
Cedar Birds	31c to 50	"	
Pigeons	1.25 to 2.75	"	
do wild.	1.25 to 2.25	"	
Woodcocks	56 to 68	per pr.	
young chickens	44 to 75	per	
Squabs	50 to 62	per	

It is stated, I know not on what authority, that the sales at Washington market, N.Y. amount to 28 millions of dollars a year. Composed of meat $5.000.000; Fruit $2.800.000: Poultry $1.000.000. Eggs $1.000.000; Vegetables & potatoes $17.500.000: Fish $648.000; Butter 1.480.000 $ — These are great drones here. meat should be higher & vegetables less. — What is called milk is sold in N.Y. yearly to the amount of 5 millions dollars, it is said.

[Con. p. 233 »

Prices in Boston Market. Retail

	February 3. 1853 and Feb 5	Oct 28. 1853
Butter, tub & lump,	22 to 28 ¢ [30 ¢ shipping]	22 to 28 ¢
Cheese, best lb	8 to 10	10 to 12
do common "	5 to 8	5 to 8
Beef, fresh "	6 to 14	7 to 12 / 8 to 10
do salted "	6 to 9	smoked 10 to 12
Pork, whole hog, "	8 to 8½ ¢	salted 7½ to 9
per lb "	9 to 10	10 to 12½
Venison "	14 to 15	
Hams "	12 to 13	Boston 12 to 12½ / Western 11 to 12
Lard "		12½ to 12½
Mutton "	4 to 12	Carcass 8 to 10 ¢ / Whole 6 to 8½ ¢
Veal "	6 to 10	Retail 6 to 12 ¢
Eggs doz	20 to 22	22
do wholesale	17 to 18	21
Chickens lb	10 to 17	12½ to 14 ¢
Turkeys "	10 to 17	12½ to 14
Chickens pair	75 to 100	1.00 to 1.25
Geese each	100 to 1.50	1.00 to 1.50
Potatoes, common bu	20 to 25	20 to 25 ¢ / Nova 2.25 to 2.35
Cabbage per head,	6 to 10	75 ¢ to 1.00 ¢
Turnips, peck	20	50 ¢ to 75 ¢
per bushel	37½ to 50 ¢	bushel 1.25 to 1.50 ¢
Squashes lb	2 to 3	
Onions peck	25 ¢ + 1 ₰ bushel	String 4 to 5 ¢ ₰ bunch
Beets bushel	50 to 75	50 to 75
Beans, dry, bushel	2.00 to 2.50	1.75 to 2.00
Cranberries "	3.50 to 4.00	2.25 to 2.75
Apples peck	25 to 37 ½	barrel 2.50 to 3.50
do dried lb	5 to 6	6 to 9 ¢
Shellbarks, bushel	1.50 to 2. ₰	
Clover seed, N. lb	13 to 14	White Clover lb 20 to 25 ¢ / 14 to 14½ ¢
do " S. "	10	W. 12 to 13½ Low 11 to 12
Canary "	bushel 2 to 2½ ₰	₰ 2.25 [1.50 to 1.62 Wholesale]
Flaxseed "	2.50	2.50 [wrong]
Herds grass seed "	₰ 3¼ to 3½	2.75 to 3.25
Redtop, Southern "	75 ¢	75 to 1.00
do northern "	4.25	Mustard seed 3.50 bushel
Anthracite Coal, ton,	6.00	retail 8.00.
Cannel " chaldron,	13½ to 14 ₰	retail 16 ₰
New Castle " "	11½ to 12	
Sidney " "	8½ to 9.	7 to 8 ₰
Eastern Wood cord,	6 to 6.50	
County do. "	7.50	
Hay, 100 lbs	1.15 to 1.20	1.10 to 1.20
Straw, 100 lbs	80 to 90	70 to 80

At Cambridge Market. Feb 2		May 4.	Oct 27
Calf Skins	10 ¢ per lb	10 ¢	11½ ¢
Nideles	4¾ to 5 ¢ "	4¾ to 5	6½
Pelts	1.00 to 1.25 ea	1. to 1.50	1 to 1.25
Tallow, (untried)	7 ¢ to 7¼ ¢ per lb	7 to 7½	7 to 7½ to 9 ¢
Barrelling Cattle	4.50 to 5 ₰ 100 lbs		
Beef Cattle	5.00 to 7 ₰ "	6.50 to 8.50 ; 4.50 to 8.00	
Veal Calves	5, 6 and 7 ₰ each	5 to 7.50 ; 5. & 12 ₰	
Sheep & lambs	2½ to 4½ ₰ each	4 to 6.50 ; 1.75 to 4 ₰	
do do extra	5 to 8 ₰ each	7. to 12.50 ; 4.50 to 6.75	

Pork salted	lb 11 to 12½ cts.	Pigeons	Oct 28 pair 1.00 to 1.75
Grouse	pair, 75 to 100 ct.	Partridges	pair 50 ¢
Quails	doz 100 ct.	Roasting Pigs	ea 1.50 to 2.50
Hops	lb 18 & 20 cts.	Woodcocks	ea 75 ¢
Pickles	barrel 5.50 to 6 ₰	Perkes	lb 8 ¢
	clean fat live Swine		lb 5 to 6½ ¢

There prices in Boston Ploughman cannot be relied on — Are not attended to carefully.

[Prices cont. p. 232 & 11.15.p6

12
p 32.

Churches, in Early times.

M. 2. 243. | "Church finery has little to do with the true power, and majesty of Christianity. The first instance recorded of the Christians assembling in what would now be called a church is about A.D. 229." "Christianity had almost overspread the world, and won to Christ all its centres and citadels of influence & civilization, before a solitary church edifice had been erected on the face of the earth."
See below |

Princeton Review, quoted by N. Y. Evangelist. Jan 27. 1853

York Cathedral or Minster.

Hugh Miller, a Scotchman, calls this the sublimest thing wrought by human hands in the Island of Great Britain. "I was conscious of more awestruck & expansive feeling than any work of art ever awakened in me before." In this he refers to the external & internal. The stone roof stretching 100 feet to the great eastern window; the groined vaulting; the giant columns with their foliage bound capitals; the colored light streaming through a hundred windows; the deep withdrawing aisles with their streets of tombs; the great tower, under which a ship of the line might hoist top & top gallant mast; the felt combination of age & durability, all conspired to render York Minster one of the most impressive of objects — He quotes Congreve's description of a similar pile, admired by Johnson:

"How reverend is the head of this tall pile,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads", &c

There was Cathedral service, which Mr Miller says was a rather poor thing. "The coldly read or fantastically chanted prayers, common place by the repetition of centuries twice a day; the correct inanity of the choristers, who had not the life of music in them; the total want of lay attendance, for the lounger went away as soon as the organ ceased & prayer began; the ranges of empty seats, though all the seats in the huge building, would scarce accommodate an average sized Free Church Congregation; all conspired to show, that the Cathedral service of the English Church does not represent a living devotion, but a devotion that perished centuries ago. It is a petrifaction, a fossil, existing in a fine state of keeping, but still an exanimate stone." It was not on the Sabbath.

Gothic & Grecian Architecture.

"The Gothic architecture with all its solemn grandeur & beauty, is a greatly lower & less exquisite production of the human intellect than the architecture of Greece." The saintly legends of the middle ages are scarcely decidedly inferior to the fictions of classical mythology. The Grecian architecture of St. Pauls ~~is~~ is superior to the Gothic of York minster, Westminster, &c. The prevailing bias for every thing mediaeval must be a temporary eccentricity.

Hugh Miller.

See Above | M. 2. 243.

Beauty of Churches.

Downing's ideas of the importance of beauty in churches are false & erroneous in part. His censures of the Puritans for their plain churches are misapplied & undeserved.

Spiritual Rappings. [Note Book VII. p. 24. misc 2. 2986.

Rev. D. M. Graham, in his Lectures on this subject, admits that many strange things have been done, but thinks Spiritual rappings are not new, & that they can be accounted for by Clairvoyance, Electricity, Mesmerism, &c. He referred to the serpent charmers in India, to the prophetic maiden of Plutarch, the calling up of spirits by Apion, and Cotton Mather's wonderful or Memorable Providences relating to Witchcraft in 1686, & to other accounts. He says Cotton Mather mentions rappings, audible scratchings on bedsteads, drumming on beds, voices heard, ringing of a frying pan, clattering of chairs and stools, &c. The afflicted persons (mediums) saw spectres when their eyes were shut as when open. Stones were seen to strike persons and objects moved violently, as if impelled by invisible power.

Mr Graham admits that somnambulists can see what is going on around them & in other rooms with their eyes closely bandaged, the solid walls being no hindrance to their vision. He admits that some get a glimpse of the future, & foretel events; that there are many phenomena which our philosophy cannot account for.

All Real Forces, he says, are invisible & impalpable. The force that controls the muscles is invisible; the force that shivers the oak is unseen. All real power is unseen. "There is something divine in nature."

Mediums, almost all, are in ill health, or of mind below mediocrity. There are but few exceptions. It was similar in Plutarch's days.

These phenomena in former times were attributed to dealing with the devil, and 100,000 victims perished in Germany, and in England not less than 30,000, and 19 & 20 in Salem.

Spiritualism.

Cornelius Agrippa (he died 1535) said in reference to the causes of things; "the cause is not material but immaterial, and may be in men's souls; in departed spirits, in celestial intelligences, or in God himself. The powers of man's mind, strongly excited, may control dead matter, & govern even the throwing of the dice aright." [Here is something approximating to spiritualism or mesmerism]

Putnam's Jan. 1857

Desire for the supernatural.

Man has a strong desire to know the supernatural, the spiritual, the future. Saul, Samuel & the witch of Endor were used by Allston, the painter, to represent a longing that never dies out of man.

Cor. of N.Y. Independent 1857

Rev. Mr Ballantine in his Diary, mentions several cases of unaccountable tappings on doors and elsewhere in Westfield, 1759 to 1779.

14 Progress of Mankind. [Misc. 2. 296 M. 15. 24. Con. 9. 385.

Theodore Parker's Lecture at New York, Jan. 25, 1853.

He began with "forked Adam without a shirt to his back," when there were no arts, no science, no law, no literature, no religion, no manners, no language. "And now, what is around us?"

see next page. The bear at first seemed better furnished than man, but the bear has not made a single step forward from that day to this. The last bear will be no wiser than the first bear.

M. 2. 286 [His idea is a general one — that the brute creation has made no progress, is now what it was thousands of years ago.

He thinks the progress of man is continuous but not uniform; it never pauses, but advances, now swift, now slow: as Greece & Rome lay down their line of progress, other nations take it up, & the progress is continual. Follow any nation backward & backward, and the further you go back, the coarser do you find its web.

To arrive at any degree of improvement, three things were necessary — 1st, to learn to think; 2d, to learn to work with his hands; 3d, to learn to group men together where they can work with the strength of many, and the will of one man.

M. 2. 238. Cannibalism is behind every country, and is before every civilization. The savage strong man, when hungry, seized his weaker neighbor and converted him into food. [He refers to the cannibalism of Uncas.] Savages are always fighting.

The controversy between the strong & the weak still continues. The big man endeavors to make the little man do things contrary to his interest.

The art of war has been held in high estimation; and in the 19th century, for the first time in the history of the human race, the faculty to produce seems to gain more favor than the power to destroy; as yet however only in one country is the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the philosopher or the poet more honored than a great destroyer (he thinks this feeling is confined to the northern States, and chiefly to New England.) France venerates even the shadow of a conqueror.

M. 2. 298b. Savages abhor industry — They will fish, hunt, fight, but will not work. The savage is a lazy, slothful, dirty, idle animal, whether in Lapland, Zahara, or the Cape of Good Hope.

Slavery of Savage Women. The savage must have some M. 2. 298b. work done, & so he compelled woman to do it for him. M. 11. 272 He conquered her & made her his slave, because he was superior in strength and intellect. He has a bigger brain (man has a longer head than woman), a brawnier arm, and a harder heart than woman. Therefore he compelled her to do what he was too proud & lazy to do. Every where the savage male makes the female a bondswoman & a slave, whether the red one of America, the black one of Africa, or the white one of Europe. (He makes the German labor more than savages.

Slavery. Having conquered woman, man next undertook to conquer man; he first eat him, but afterwards made a slave of him, & thus forced labor was introduced; industry was first organized by slave labor. Forced labor has been the only productive power, the only industry in nations emerging from barbarism. As man becomes enlightened, slave labor becomes of less account, & is finally superseded.

Cont. in M. 16. 74 The northern states, produced the thinkers, poets, philosophers, men of science, &c. Slavery emasculated mind & body. When there is no stimulus to exertion, when every want is supplied by another, there will never be any thing great

M.2.-91 Rum Drinking.

Theodore Parker says the outlay on Rum [meaning ardent spirits generally] in the United States, after deducting what may be considered necessary, or taken in moderation — would clothe the entire population with woolen & cotton. What was unnecessary & destructive would clothe the whole people. Lecture on p. 14.

Tobacco is another evil, costing many millions yearly — more than enough to educate all the people. Ibid.

p. 80. Scotch.

Mr Greely, of Scotch-Irish descent, thinks "the chief virtues of the Scotch people — love of liberty, frugality, religious independence, &c. are a strong infusion in the New England character, & even in all the union." [He is wrong about New England; their character was formed before the Scotch came to this country.

M. 16.19. Christians.

Theodore Parker asks why we are called a Christian people, a religious nation. Not, he thinks, because the heart of the nation is turned toward God and his holy laws. A respectable man would be thought crazy who should care much for religion in its higher forms. Self denial for popularity & money is common, but not for religion. He thinks we are not called Christians because we value the character of Jesus of Nazareth, or wish to be like him; and that it is not the ambition of calculating fathers that their sons should be closely like the friend of publicans and sinners. Christ's freedom of thought, his beauteous righteousness, his strong, tender, wide and deep love, his faith in God and truth — it is not the end of laymen & clergymen to produce & build up such a religion. Parker's Sermons.

Brute Instinct.

Page 14. about the Bear, is the same as to other animals. Dr Ludlow
M. 2. 286. says:— Man is capable of progressing, the brute is not. Brutes possess instincts far more acute than man, but they are utterly incapable of progressive improvement; they ate the same in this age as in the last age; they are no wiser now than at the period of creation. One generation treasures up no knowledge for the next. Ludlow's Lecture Feb. 1853.

Ed Enc. Instinct of Migratory Birds. Man's reason is often fallible;
M. 4. 44. the instinct of brutes seldom forsakes them or leads them into error.

M. 2. 268 / M. 11. 260. / M. 321. / 8. 338 / 11. 345.

Peoples (Paris, or Paris Statistics, and France

from statements published in Paris, by Government, & individuals

Population of Paris, 1853, Jan. — about 1.100.000. — In 1857 it was 1.053, 762. (Said to have been 1.600.000, in 1846.

Children born 1851, 16,349 males, 15,975 females — both 32.324.
Of these, 6.285 were born in hospitals (almost 1/5
" " 10.635 were illegitimate or 1/3 nearly.
Of the illegitimates, 2034 had been recognized by their parents.
M. 14. 63 — Of the births 2.319 were still born, or about 1 in 14.

Deaths in 1851. 27,595, of which 10.026 were in the hospitals.
325 were exposed at the Morgue (suicides in the Seine, &c.
125 died in prison, and 5 were guillotined.

Marriages. 1851, 10.233, including 2171 widows & widowers.

Illegitimate children in all France are one to 13 legitimate; which is less than in Baden, Bavaria, Sweden & some other European countries.

M. 7. 321. / M. 11. 2. 19.

Drinks in Paris, 1851.

Wine ——— 25.599.570 Gallons
Cider & Ardent Spirits 1.619, 179 "
Beer ——— 2.431. 893 "
manufactured liquors 10.000.000 ", i.e. adulterated
(Much of the wine there is weak, much liquor is drunk with the barriers & not included here.

Eatables in 1857

pounds.
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal & other quadruped meats, 160.012.615.
The beef is inferior; the veal superior.
pounds.
Smoked meats, sausages, pates, truffles, crabs, &c. Cheese, 5.962.532
Fish, Oysters, domestic fowls & game, over 4 millions Dollars.
Butter & Eggs (what omelettes!) ——— $3.300.000 worth
More bread is eaten & less meat, than by Americans.
Bread of 2d quality costs about 2½ cents per lb.

M. 2. 214 / 8. 338

Wood in 1851 — 209.872 cords consumed.

Charcoal " 8.287.736 bushels
Mineral Coal " about 10 millions bushels.
Belgian coal is 9 to 10 dollars per ton, and
Wood is sold by weight at the same price
They use much less fire than we do, in the same temperature,
and their windows are milder than ours in America.

Wages in Paris, by Horace Say & others 1847, 848 — (about as 1852.

M. 2. 212

204.925 male laborers } all 342.490 — Including 23.714 more
112.851 female do } who were under 16 years.

mens wages range per — 10 cents a day to 35 francs, and
average for full grown men 71 cents a day (3 francs 79 centimes
Workmen in trades that require skill & ingenuity get highest wages
Of 100 workmen 16 receive less than 3 francs a day; 78
receive from 3 to 5 francs, and 6 receive over 5 francs.
An ordinary mason gets 2½ francs (47 cents) a day.
Labor is a dance or entirely wanting from 1 to 4 months of
every year — the laborer has then but little to do — earns little.
In the other 85 departments of France, agricultural and
mechanical labor is less than 36 cents a day — less than half
of 71 cents on an average.

Women's labor (in Paris, or all France?) averages 30 cents a day.
(He means Paris only. I think. Wages must be lower in the Country.
The necessaries of life taken together are rather higher in Paris
than with us (N. York). This may explain French revolutions and Paris, plus Institution.

23 Opera houses, theatres & circuses in Paris — hold 25,000 persons
— prices of seats, from 4 & 10 sous on bas benches, to 13 francs.
These places cost 9 millions of Francs in wages, and other amusements, 3 millions more.

Correspondent of N. Y. Tribune. Paris, July 1853.

M. 11. 190. French Physicians. France.

Paris has 1337 doctors in medicine & surgery; 179 health officers; 423 apothecaries; and 277 midwives. There is one physician to 500 Parisians, to say nothing of quacks & medicasters.

France entire has only one physician to 2000 inhabitants. Over 500 towns & communes in France with a population respectively of from 2000 to 6000, have neither physician nor apothecary. Their bills of mortality are not given.

Printing in France 1852.
In all France, 8.261 different books, pamphlets & periodicals. Of these 4,321 were printed in Paris. 6,625 are considered as new writings, 1579 in French provincial dialects or in foreign or ancient tongues. Add to these 4519 engravings and lithographs, 171 geographical charts & plans, and 2,443 pieces of music.

Exports of Paris, 1852, 250 millions francs, or 1/5 of all France.
Saving Bank of Paris, 1852, 194.954 depositors, of whom about seven tenths are workmen or workwomen. The deposits for the year, about 33½ millions francs. say $6.500.000.

Poverty of the French people.

Nat. Hist. 2. 23. Poverty of the French working class.
Misc. 11. 260 Ignorance, vice & filth of the French people.
" 11. 321. Sufferings & poverty of the French people.
" 9. 425. Civil warfare in France; the people in hovels.
9. 420. Parties in France.

The French Revolutionary Leaders of 1848, did not reduce taxes but increased them. A new government in a highly taxed country must reduce taxes or fall ——— France shows more regard for human life in cars, houses & streets than we do. The Latin Duel, a blot on our name, does not exist in France.
9. 415. N.Y. Tribune

French Revolutions.

M. 2. 296. The revolution of 1789 swept away an abundance of absurd & criminal corruptions & abuses; but after it had accomplished its beneficent work of destruction, it was prevented from developing its more beneficent principles of reconstruction ——— The centralized despotism of Napoleon had its necessity in the internal factions and external enemies which threatened liberty & nationality with destruction. The royalist-reaction that followed, with its ignorance, presumption, bigotry & tyranny, produced the revolution of 1830 ——— "No government has been overturned in France that deserved to stand." It was the haughty disdain of public opinion & the corrupt administration of Louis Philippe that produced the revolution of 1848. Geo Sumner, Lecture, Boston, Feb. 1853

M. 15. 11 It is difficult for us to overcome the prejudice of the revolution of 1789, which we imbibed from English writers, Burke & others, who feared that the revolution would do away with aristocracy & class privileges in England. English writers misrepresented every thing in France. The Revolution was necessary. The peasantry were ground to the earth as serfs, & their lives were of no account with the nobility. Louis XVI was treacherous to the constitution & he invited the aid of foreign powers, in 1790. G. Sumner, Lecture in N.Y.

France Cont. in M. 16. 106 15. 111 Revolution

Old Manners & Customs in N.E. in Rural Life

See M. 2. 294c; 296c.
M. 9. p. 8. 68.

History of Antrim, N.H. by Rev. Dr. Winton of that place. 1852
Their manner of life from about 1750 to 1800. They were probably Scotch Irish.

Dwellings were of logs at first and without Glass. They kept roaring winter fires in the huge fire places, fed by great logs, which they wished to get rid of. The more wood they burnt, the better.

Farming Utensils were clumsy.

Clothing was homespun & coarse, but durable. The men wore towshirts, striped woolen frocks & leather aprons. The best suit, coarse woolen cloth was reserved for Sabbaths and special occasions & lasted year after year. In winter they wore SHOES, excluding the snow by a pair of leggins fastened over the mouth of the shoe by Strings. Boots were rare; great coats & surtouts rarer still. A pair of boots lasted many years.

Shoes were not worn by men or women in summer, at home. On the Sabbath, women often carried their shoes in their hand to save wear, till they came near the meeting house.

Women at work were clad in a short gown and petticoat of some coarser material, with a striped apron, calicoes being thought quite a dressy article.

Household Furniture was rude & coarse; carpets, sofas and pianos were unheard of. Instead of them was the Spinning Wheel, both small & great, and the Loom — articles less ornamental, but more indispensable.

Tea & coffee were almost unknown.

Broths of various kinds — corn, bean & barley broth, were in constant use.

Hasty pudding & milk, if milk could be had, were almost the standing supper, in many families.

Lunch on the Sabbath at intermission, was sometimes compound of cold boiled potatoes, carried in the pocket.

Conveyances to meeting on the Sabbath. Ox sleds were sometimes used through deep snow, to convey families. In summer, if a man had a horse, he rode to meeting with his wife on a pillow behind him, & a child seated on a pillow before him; sometimes the mother had a smaller child in her lap, and a sucking [illegible] on the horse. She suckled the child by one or both.

Social Gatherings sometimes had hasty pudding & milk for supper. All went off well.

"The Age of Homespun", this was truly. It was an age of hard work & simple fare.

Amusements. Men had trainings, musters, raisings, huskings, wrestling matches, chopping-bees, and piling-bees. Women had quiltings, apple-parings, & carding-bees. — The wheels buzzed and the looms clattered. — The people had many sources of contentment and tranquil enjoyment.

Old female employments, out of date now, all carried on in the same house formerly, Spinning on Great & Little Wheels, combing Flax, Hetcheling, Reeling, Carding, Weaving, Quilling, Knitting, Whitening, and more pertaining to manufacturing, &c. Sewing, Knitting & some others remain.

Old Manners & Customs in N.E.

Account from N.Y. Tribune of some things.

The Old Dwellings — 2 front Rooms, kitchen with pantry & bedroom in the rear! Huge Stone chimney & great fire place & wood fire. Blue dye tub in one corner & the cat by the side of which granny & its knitting; in front grandfather & others are in chairs; in the other corner is a settle full of boys & their mischief. It is a scene of home happiness which few children of New England ever forget. The spacious kitchen has a door through which countless armsfull & sledloads have been brought to the great fire place oven, & to the stove in the front rooms. Up the cellar way the quart mug has travelled more miles than any Erie canal boat, bringing up cider. The kitchen is the most comfortable room in the house. The furniture of the rooms is plain & enduring. Neatness is cultivated within, but not on the outside.

Con. g. 624. M. 11.50 M. 12.270

The house has no fence between it & the road. The sow & pigs & sheep camp in its shade, by the side of the broad stone front door steps. The garden is a lot of straggling vegetables, currant & quince bushes. [Greely places the woodpile in an enclosure of 1/40 of an acre. this is not the old way] The foundations & debris [chips &c.] of the woodpile have not been moved since first laid. In the woodyard, are old sleds, wagons, carts, drags &c. [Greely has a milking yard also — not the old way.] The well is in the highway, with its old oaken bucket, long pole & sweep hung on a pivot in the well crotch; & when the cart body is taken from the wheels, it is placed against the well crotch. No shade trees about the house; no fruit trees near it. Quinces and mulberries not for use.

Our new Countries are worse. The house is a shell. No wood ever cut at the door, till it is wanted & not then. The barn a miserable log shed. Rail fence in front of house. Pigs round the front gate & often inside of it. Broken sleds, & harrows, wagons & carts, pails & boards bricks & rubbish, on both sides of the front gate & in corners of the fence.

"you cannot civilize a man till you clothe him; you cannot make a first rate citizen of a man till he lives in a decent, comfortable house."

A bad old Custom — noticed in a newspaper 1794 in N.C.

"you pass a house in the country & half a dozen snarly heads and smutty faces are poked out of the windows; & a saucy dog comes out bow-wow-wowing at your horses heels" A sign of the want of good manners.

The rooms old kitchens of Europe are places where the servants gather in winter evenings, before the great fire place fire, and relate the dark & gloomy legends of their country.

Old customs in Mass but since 1800 — by Minnie Myrtle 1854.

The floor sanded, unpainted walls scoured White, beds of down & feathers, with patchwork quilts, & woolen blankets made at home and flaxen sheets made at home; fine table cloths & towels of pearlin on the drawers which will dazzle you; knives & spoons burnished, "Boiled dish" for dinner; real Souchong in tiny cups for tea, puff biscuit & every yellow butter. Dresses & homespun.

[Cont. on page 237

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p. 219.
M. 2. 264
11. 389
11. 393

The Fashionable World, or the "Best Society" or "Good Society" so called.

Our wealthier fashionables, in the life they lead, the ends they seek, the means they employ, are exceedingly frivolous and base. "Our Best Society" is empty, false, unworthy, because it has no aims beyond luxury, indolence, and the avoidance of responsibility & care. It has false views of life and its aims, which the Seminary, the Press, and alas! the Pulpit, scarcely seek to eradicate. These seem to be a conspiracy to blind & mislead him as to his duty, the rich man.

"Good Society" must be reformed — and recognize the truth that no human being has a moral right to lead an idle, selfish, pleasure-seeking life; that each is under obligation to be useful to his kind. A man who should drop into a fashionable party & begin to talk like a Christian or a hero would be esteemed a lunatic or a quiz, because he would condemn all that is passing.

Our "Best Society" is glaringly vulgar & barbarous in its ministrations to the grosser appetites. Their sumptuous suppers after midnight, washed down with abundance of wine, are fruitful sources of disease and death.

N.Y. Tribune Feb. 5. 1853.

The really "best society" is not composed of the rich but of the worthy; it is "best" by its virtues and not by its vices. The shoemaker, lawyer, butcher, clergyman, if they are simple & steady, help to make up the best society.

M. 14. 374 Our "best society" are enamored of a puerile imitation of foreign splendors. They pass a few years in Europe, return sceptical of republicanism and human improvement, longing for greater social distinctions. They squander fortunes, devote their time to nothing, regard their Americanism as a misfortune, and are enemies to their country.

Our fashionable society worships wealth and the pomps which wealth can purchase, more than virtue, genius or beauty. The fine society of other lands is not so profuse & flashy as our own. Neither English, French, Italian nor German society is so unspeakably barren as that called "society" here. In London, Paris, Vienna & Rome, really eminent men & women are found in a party, & it is not a mere ball, but a congress of wit, beauty & fame.

Keen observers from Europe are amazed and appalled at the giddy whirl & frenzied rush of our society — a society singular in history for the exaggerated prominence it assigns to wealth, irrespective of the talents that amassed it.

Putnam's Magazine Feb. 1853

M. 11. 238. Fashionable Display in this country — is nothing but gaudy extravagance & gilded vulgarity. See article M. 11. 238.

A German says St. Custom, St. Fashion, St. Business & St. Shows are the Saints of America & control social life here.

Its daughtes of the affluent in this country, seem to have no higher aim, than to eat, drink, & dress fashionably. Living and all the luxuries & gaieties of fashionable life, they seem to desire, nothing higher or nobler. The conventional laws of society frown upon them, if they attempt to perform any thing useful. Fashionable society compels its female members to be useless drones. They may work little cats in worsted & dogs in canvas.

Miss Lucy Stone's Address, April 25. 1853.

Fashion to be some regarded.

Society is a compromise of individualities, & no man has a right to poke his personality in everybody's way — no right to be outré. A studied revolt from general customs, is often an affectation, equal to any that walks in chains & bracelets, and one may be as vain of being out of the fashion as of being in it.

Rev. E. H. Chapin. "City life"

Fashion.

"Fashion is the science of appearances and it inspires one to seem rather than to be!"

To fashion, Mr. Chapin ascribes the senseless extravagance that stimulates people to live beyond their incomes, which is dishonest.

Rev. "City life"

Fashion in Apparel

No sharper sarcasm could be devised against the sex than a historic gallery of female fashions, chronologically arranged from year to year & from age to age. The fashion of man's dress has been almost incredibly grotesque and absurd, also. What wealth has been squandered on how many myriads of lives thrown away, in inventing new modes of deforming the natural form, and in turning its beauty into ugliness. Dress should be subservient to the laws of health but it is far otherwise. The laws of health come from God; the laws of fashion from Paris Milliners.

The ignoble purpose of the frequent changes of dress is to make a display of superior wealth, or to arrogate a higher caste, and thus enforce upon others a sense of inferiority. Such motives all Christian hearts must repudiate with abhorrence. We should seek to assuage the envy & mortification arising from the contrast between riches & poverty. It is the cause of all littleness to make a show of any qualities that are covetable, before those who are conscious of being inferior or destitute. Let us in these criminal motives originate the frequent changes of dress. Hence a dress must be discarded as soon as it is imitated by those in supposed inferior condition.

Lectures by Horace Mann. 1853.

Fashionable Living

God's physical laws are criminally violated, and these crimes are disguised under the names of fashion, gentility and high life. The English nobility could hardly maintain themselves in their habits of luxury & idleness beyond 3 or 4 generations, were it not for the transfusion of plebeian vitality & energy, into their aristocratic blood. — No man, strong in head and strong in limb, ever was, or ever can be born of a feeble maternal ancestry. (This said in reference to men of genius & talent in England

Fashionable Female Education. M. 16. 15

Cont. M. 15. 23

22 Poultry — [cont. from Miscellaneous p. 219.

"Domestic Fowls" by John C. Bennett. M.D. Boston. 1850
These have attracted less notice in this country than in France and some other countries.

Poultry in U.S. 1840 (seems returned with census) 12.176.170 dollars value
New York highest 2.373.000; Pennsylvania next; Alabama 3d (error.)
Virginia 4th; Ohio 5th; South Carolina 6th; Tennessee 7th;
N. Carolina 8th; Massachusetts 9th ($540,795.); Kentucky 10th
He supposes the value of Poultry in 1850 in U.S. to be 20 millions.

Eggs. New York city expends about 1½ million dollars yearly for Eggs.
He estimates 6 millions of dozens a year (same error. this makes 25 doz.
which is much too high.

" Boston pays near a million a year for Eggs. In and around Quincy
market, 1848, the price was 11½ to 30 cents — supposed to average
18 cents doz. $350.000 dollars worth said to come yearly from
the Penobscot & the Kenebec. (This is too high.

" England imported from the Continent 1839, 83.745.723 eggs
and more from Ireland. [most from France,
These from France cost the consumer about 20 cents a doz.
Irish Eggs in 1832 were 6 pence (11 or 12 cents) a doz. by wholesale.

" France produces 7250.000.000 Eggs annually. Paris
uses 120 millions yearly. (must be mistake,
All the Eggs produced in France are estimated at 57 millions
of dollars — (This makes them, if 7250 millions in number
or 604⅙ millions of dozens, 9 cents per doz. to the producer

Poultry. Boston uses over a million dollars in poultry yearly, or in 1848
Paris consumes yearly 22 millions of pounds of poultry
and small game, viz. 931.000 pigeons, 549.000 turkeys,
1.289.000 chickens, 238,000 geese, 131.000 partridges
177,000 rabbits, 174,000 ducks, &c. (These are numbers, not weight.

England; — from Bury St. Edmunds, the week preceding Michaelmas
were sent to London 40 tons poultry, of which 30 tons were
Geese. In Dec. 1833, a man in Boston sent to London
2400 Geese and 800 Turkies.

France had in Poultry in 1835, 73 millions of dollars.
England had in do in 1840, 50 millions of dollars

The writer says he calculates only gallinacious fowls as
hens & Turkeys, (in the 73 & 50 millions perhaps.
I think there is much conjecture in most of these statements
— much that is vague & uncertain.

Cock Tribe.

These fowls have been known to man from an early period.
There was barbarous cock fighting in classic times, and in
England, in later times. It has been a royal pastime;
and was promoted in public schools at Shrovetide
a century since. ——— The origin of the domestic cock
is unknown. There are wild species in East Indies, &c.

Varieties.

1 Chittagong — largest of all. ordinary weight of a pair 16 to 18 lbs.
some weigh 22 lbs. & few 25 lbs a pair. Cock about 2 lbs
the heaviest. (This is live weight.)
2 Shanghai, originally from N. of China. Legs feathered. Some pairs 18 lbs.
3 Cochin China. Large 17 to 20 lbs a pair. Some heavier
4 Great Malay, often called Chittagong. 5. Common Malay, 11 to 13 lbs a pair.
6 Great Java Fowl. 18 to 20 lbs a pair, & some more
7 Game Cock, common in India, where there is much cock fighting
especially among Mahometans. Old Romans delighted in it.
Earliest record of cock fighting in England, about 1100 A.D.
Game fowl is not so large as other breeds but is elegant in form
48 sorts, Wild India game; Spanish game; Yankee game, and
English raven fowl. all good for eggs.

Poultry & Eggs — continued.

8 Dorking Fowl, from Dorking in Sussex. White, 5 toes. Weight of one 5 to 8 lbs.
Several cross Breeds. Also,
9 Guelderland, from N. Holland. 5 to 7 lbs each.
10 Spanish Fowl
11 Bavarian " Black. 5 to 8 lbs. has a crest or topknot
12 Polish " not known in Poland. Are in Africa &c. Crested.
13 Spangled Hamburgh, — Crested.
14 Silver Pheasant, for show
15 Bolton Greys. — from Bolton, England.
16 Frizzled Fowl — said to be from Japan. Feathers point forward. Roll and curled up
17 Dominique Fowl.
18 Bantam Fowl From the Bankwa fowl of Java. Feathers down to toes. Some from Africa have legs bare, small

Turkeys.

Originally from America. Not known when brought to Europe. Was domesticated in New Spain by Spaniards. Carried to Spain early — to England in 1530. Enumerated among delicacies 1541. Used at Christmas dinner in 1573 and before.

Wild Turkey. Flesh is much superior to domestic. When domesticated for a time, they return to their native haunts. Weight has been exaggerated, even to 60 lbs M. Bonaparte states the average weight of a hen at 8 or 9 pounds; of a cock 15 to 20 lbs.
U 14.132. M 3.394

Guinea Fowl or Pintado. Noisy & more curious than profitable. Make nests in retired places, are not easily found.

Goose. Ours is the wild species domesticated. Others are the African Goose, the India Mountain Goose, Poland Goose, Chinese Goose, Toulouse G. Bremen G.

Duck. There are several sorts of domestic ducks

Common Pigeon or House Doves — many varieties

Peahen (female of Peacock)

Fowls at a Cattle Show in N.Y. City. Oct 19. 20 & 21. 1853 (Tribune

Shanghais prominent — grey, black, & white (red not mentioned.
Cochin China, Brama-pootra, Great Java, Chittagong, Buck's Co.
Dorkings, white & grey. — Polands, black & white, with white crest
Bolton Greys very beautiful (make a striking contrast with Shanghaes
Crested Dominiques, pretty; Hornburg & Spangled; golden crested do.
Black Spanish, very handsome; little Bantams, white, blk, gray, golden.
There were Ducks & Geese in abundance; & Turkeys blk white gray & blk
Pheasants; Guinea fowls (may be Canoway's — black, as big as Turkeys
Great African Geese, make a tremendous noise. White Bremen Geese

Roman Domestic Fowls. (from Martial.
They had in lock them, geese, peacocks, guinea hens, pheasants, turtles or Phemius & with scarlet plumage; the pheasant, pigeons & wild doves about turrets. Also tame partridges, which the Greek islands now have.

Fowls at the Poultry Exhibition, Albany Feb. 1854.
Sorts — Pure breed fowls; Shanghais, red, buff, black, white.
Cochin China, Brama pootra, Chittagong, White Malay cuttlas
Black Java, Hong Kong, Black Spanish, Dorking white & grey,
Hamburgh Spangled, Game Fowls, Polish white, black, & silver spangled,
Bantams, gold laced Sebright & Java Bantams. Dominique Shanghaes.
Geese, Bremen, African & Wild; Pigeons; Wild & Tame Turkeys
Guinea Fowls, Pea Fowls, Ducks, several sorts.
At the Show in N York, Feb 1854. there were besides these; Bolton greys,
many kinds of game fowls, Chinese Geese, Swans

[Cont. on page 427.

24. "Modern Painters," Illus. 2. 295
by a graduate of Oxford — New York 1848.
See abstracts from this. Illus. 8. 314. 315. 316.

"All great painters, of whatever school, have been great only in their rendering what they had seen and felt from early childhood. Expression, character, types of countenance, costume, color and accessories are with all great painters, whatsoever are those of their native land, and that frankly & entirely without the slightest attempt at modification: and I assert fearlessly that it is impossible that it should ever be otherwise, and that no man ever painted or ever will paint well any thing but what he has early and long seen, early & long felt, and early and long loved."

"Raffaelle's Madonna was born in the Sabine Mountains; Ghirlandago's is a Florentine; Bellini's a Venetian; there is not the slightest effort on the part of any one of these great men to paint her as a Jewess. English artists are usually entirely ruined by residence in Italy. If a British painter cannot make a Madonna of a British girl of the 19th century he can not paint one at all.

"The so called Christians in Turkey are viler than the Turks, not possessing some of their redeeming qualities. But the Turks are a sensual, apathetic race, & cannot long retain that fine country. Nothing is to be hoped from them. The mixture of Circassian blood does not redeem them. The whole of the Turks and Levantines are worthless."

American in Turkey 1854

Mahometanism not so bad as corrupt Christianity

"The Seraglio of the sultan is as the purity of heaven compared with the licentious court of Louis XV."

Rev. J. H. Hanson, Episcopal, in "The Lost Prince" (E. Williams

The Turks are pleased when they find that Protestants detest idolatry & do not admit pictures in churches. The decked out churches of Eastern Christians make the Turks turn away with disgust and abhorrence. [McBarker, [illegible] British Bible Society [illegible] 1853

"The time has been when the attainments of Mahometans in art & science were far greater than those of Christians and when the personal character of the former was by far the most chivalrous & elevated. We allude to the Arabians of the middle ages. The Turks were a rude uncivilized tribe."

N. A. Review Oct. 1830. p. 300

M.2.397.
M.2.294&c
2.298c.

Saracens of Spain, & Catholics.

(Bayard Taylor says, in his Letters from Spain, 1852 –

"In Granada, Seville & Cordova, one's sympathies are all with the Moors. A few mutilated traces which remain of their power, taste & refinement, surpass any of the monuments erected by the race which conquered them." (Spaniards.) The Moorish dynasty in Spain was a splendid exotic, doomed not to take lasting root: and now in place of lands richly cultivated & teeming with plenty, we have barren & almost depopulated wastes; in place of education, industry and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, we have an enslaved, bigoted & degenerate race. Andalusia would be far more prosperous at this day, had she remained in Moslem hands. The doctrines of Mahomet are more acceptable to God & beneficial to man than those of the Inquisition, which in Spain alone has shed ten times as much Christian blood as all the Moslem races together for the last six centuries.

Christianity or the true Gospel is yet destined to redeem the world.

M.2.298. subaltern Saracen architecture has slender pillars, fringed & embowered arches, perforated & lace like tracery & corridors. There is richness of invention, and a thousand combinations all in unison with the great design. It is like weaving shawl & hanging walls with marble tapestry. The conical domes do not seem the work of human hands.

There is an utter absence of taste in most Catholic shrines in Spain and elsewhere. The simplest rules of art are grossly violated in these Church Madonnas.

In the Cathedral of Granada, on the plinths of p. 43. the columns on the outer aisles, are several notices p. 430 to the effect that "whoever speaks to women, either in the Nave or the aisles, thereby puts himself in danger of excommunication" This is a monkish statute.

Thorns. They show a thorn from the crown of Christ in a Church at Granada, & another at Seville: A botanist sees that they are unlike & must have grown on different plants; & that neither kind is found in Palestine. The true Spina Christi, the nebukh, has very small, but cruel thorns, and grows about Jericho.

Saracenic Architecture

Swatow M.2.298c. Bayard Taylor found at Agra in India, Saracenic Architecture superior, of a purer type, than that of the Alcazar of Seville & the Alhambra of Granada. He says of the Motee Musjeed or Pearl Mosque, of saracenic architecture; "It is absolutely perfect. It is a sanctuary so pure & stainless revealing so exalted a spirit of worship, that I felt humbled to think that our nobler religion has never inspired its architects to surpass this temple to God & Mahomet." "Every part is as Saracenic as distinctly as that is a Greek or a Gothic School – part – not the inferior but the equal of these." Taylor's Letters Jan. 1853

Of the Taj near Agra, he says it is a poem; it satisfies the imagination; it is perfect. No words can convey an idea of the exquisite harmony of the different parts & the grand and glorious effect of the whole structure. Erected by Shah Jehan.

Revolutionary Prices — and Attempts to Regulate them.

m.2.264 See Mass. No 3. p. 244. Hampton. 3. p. 161. Misc 13. 240 & 252. Leicester prices m. 13. 257.

m.13.241, c There were regulations 1776. Massachusetts Legislature fixed prices, Jan. 26, 1777. Connecticut did the same about the same time — published Feb 17. 1777

S.Hadley b.17.184 South Hadley Voted the following Prices Feb 11. 1777 — probably the same as those of Gen. Court. } The Com. of Correspondence & Selectmen voted these prices (not the town) to comply with orders of Gen Court.

Mowing & Reaping		3/ per day
Other labor in proportion.		
Masons		4/
Joiners in summer		3/8
Wheat	bushel	6/
Rye	"	4/
Corn	"	3/
Wool	lb	1/
Flax	"	1/
Raw Hides	"	3d
Calf Skins	"	6d
Potatoes in fall,	bushel,	1/1/4
do in Spring	"	
Cheese	lb.	6d
Butter	"	8d
Yarn Stockings	pair.	6/
m.15.166 Men's Shoes	"	8/
Pork, fresh	lb.	4d
m. p. 68 Pork, Salted, barrel of 220		90/
Beef, grassed, do of 240		68/
m.9.224 Oats	bushel.	2/
Tallow	lb	7½.
m.9.231 Towcloth, yd wide,	yard	2/3
Flannel, striped, ¾ wide,	yard	3/6
Oakwood	Cord.	6/8
Leather	do	1/3
Mutton & Veal	lb.	3d
House Keeping,	a night	1/
m.11 b.234 Meal of Victuals		10d
Lodging,	a night.	3d
Flips of W.I. Rum,	a Mug.	1/
Ploughing an acre		5/4
Bloomery Iron.	Cwt.	30/ of freight
English Hay, best	Cwt.	2/
m.12.220 Shoeing a horse		5/4
Oxen, Shoeing,	pair.	6/
Barrels of Coopers		4/
m.11.62 Men Tailors,	per day	2/8
Women Tailors	"	1/2
Won't ask for making women's clothes		1/ day
m.9.160 Girls for Spinning,	a week,	3/
Weaving Towcloth	yard.	5½d
Clothier, fulling, shearing and pressing Cloth	per yd.	7d
Spinning Linen, run.		6d

Horse Travel,	a mile	2¼ p.
Sleigh "	a mile	2¼d
Salt Pork	do	8d
Grass fed beef	do.	2½
Stall fed Beef	do.	3½
making mens Shoes.		3/4 per
Salt	bushel.	2/
W.I. Rum,	by barrel.	9/2 Gal
Do — do	by Gallon	9/9 "
Do — do	by quart.	2/6
N.E. Rum	by barrel	5/9
Do do	by gallon	6/3
Muscovada Sugar.	Cwt.	70/
Do do	by lb.	9d
Molasses	Gal.	5/5

Essex County Regulation. Nov. 1776, will be found Mass. No. 3. p. 244. Also Aug. 1779 some things in Essex are higher some lower in Nov. 1776. than in the State Regulation of Jan. 26 1777. & some are the same.

What was the advance on prices preceding the war, of domestic productions?. apparently 20, 25 & 33⅓ per ct. or. domestic articles had advanced some 1/5 (perhaps some only 1/6) some 1/4. & some 1/3. from 1774 to 1777. perhaps some 50 per ct.

Retail prices in Northampton 1770 to 1780.

N.E Rum	3/	W.I Rum	4/
Rye	2/8	Wheat	4/
Corn	2/	Beans	4/8
Horsehire	2mile	Gen. Steel	1/2½
mens Shoes	7/	Mutton	2d lb
Butter	6d	Beef	2d
Salt Pork	6d	Fat stall fed	3d
Barrels	3/		

Prices in Nantucket 1774.

Sugar	45/4 Cwt.	Coffee	1/2 ÷ 1/
Molasses	1/9 Gal.	Salt	3/0 bushel
Flour	18/8 Cwt.	Corn	3/ "
Beef	53/8 bbl.	Wool	1/2½ lb
Mens Shoes	7/4 pr	Cheese	5½d lb
Womens do	6/ "	Butter	9d lb
Bohea Tea	6/ lb		Mass. Nantucket

Prices fixed by Lancaster in summer 1777. Farm labor 3/ day. Wheat 6/8 rye 4/6. Physicians fees Emetic 1/. Cathartic 1/. Travel 8 mile. visit 8d. pulling tooth 8d. Worcester Magazine II. 207.

Connecticut Prices — Feb. 17. 1777 — Not to exceed the following. Similar act 1776 repealed.

N.3.161. in Am. 3.2 p. 244

Con 6.273

Farm Labor in Summer — 3/4 a day
Do " at other seasons, in proportion
Mechanics Labor, in proportion

Wheat	bushel	6/.
Rye	"	3/6
Corn	"	4/.
Oats	"	2/.
Wool	lb.	2/ 10d.
Flax	"	10d.
Hides	"	3d
Leather & c	"	1/5
Potatoes in fall,	bushel.	1/4.
do — other seasons	"	2/.
Cheese	lb.	6d
Butter	"	10d
Beans	bushel	6/.
Peas	"	6/.
Mens yarn Stockings,	pr.	16/
Mens Leather Shoes,	pr.	18/.

M.15.166

Pork, hogs 100 to 140 lbs. lb 3½d
Do " 140 to 200 lbs. " 3½d
Do " above 200 lbs " 3¾d
Salted 220 lbs a Barrel, 84/.66.

M.11.68

M.9.229 — Grassfed Beef per 100 lbs, 24/.
Other Beef in Proportion.

M.9.231. Tallow — lb 7½d

Tow Cloth, yd wide, yard, 2/3
Flannel Shp. yd wide, " 3/6
W.I. Rum, by hhd. Gal. 6/8 Freight
Do do — by gallon " 7/8
Do Do — by quart, qt. 2/
N.E. Rum by hhd. gal. 3/10 Freight
Do Do by bbl " 4/.
Do Do by Gal. " 4/6
Muscovada Sugar by hhd. 54/. Cwt
Do Do by Cwt. 60/. Freight
Do Do by lb. 8d.
Molasses — by bbl. 3/8 Gal
Do — by Gal. 4/. Freight
Do — by hhd. 3/4
Cotton by bag — lb 3/
Do — by lb. " 3/8
Coffee — Do 1/4

European Goods, Wholesale.
What cost 100£ sterling may not be sold over 275£ sterling — of some kinds — Other kinds, 100£ cost may be sold at only 250£ — Retailers not to sell at over 20 per cent on the Wholesale price, advance.

Salt, Bushel, 10/.

1 The foregoing prices are same as fixed at [illegible] Dec 31. 1776 in every particular. See Misc 13. 251.

Fixed November 1776 | Con 6.27
Farm Labor in Summer 3/.
other as 1777, ie in proportion
Mechanics, Do "
Wheat 6/.
Rye 3/6
Corn 3/.
So Wool, Flax, Rawhides,
Pork from 100 to 200 lbs & over. Lard & tallow
Beef grassfed, Cheese, Butter
Salt, Muscovada Sugar,
the prices of these Nov. 1776 was the same as in Feb. 1777 in preceding column
Molasses was 3/. by hhd; wos.
N.E. Rum " 3/6 by " "
Bohea Tea 4/6 by Cwt
all above to be "good" or best"

Some additions Dec. 1776
W.I. Rum 7/6 Gal. (by hhd.
Molasses 3/9. "
Sugar 8d per lb
Wheat flour 18/. Cwt
Sole Leather 1/6. lb
mens Shoes 9/. pr.
These proposed not passed.

Prices fixed by Con. May 1777
Pork under 160 lbs — 3½ lb
" 160 to 200 lbs. 3¾. "
" above 200 lbs. 4 "
Rye — 4/. bushel
Flour — 40/. Cwt.
Pork 9½/. 4 and
W.I. Rum. 8/. by hhd.
" " 9/6 by Gal.
N.E. do. 5/. by hhd
" " 6/. by Gal. or qt
Mus. Sugar. 66/. Cwt by hhd
" Do — 72/. " by Cwt
" do 10d by lb.
Molasses 4/6 by hhd.
do — 5/3. by Gal
Cheese 6d. lb.
do after March 1. 7½d per lb
mens shoes 8/6 pr.

Complaint early in 1778 (& doubtless before) that this Law regulating prices was evaded & ills regarded. Adherence to it was impossible.

Northampton Convention next page
N. Hampshire Prices. M. 13. 250.
R. Island " M. 13. 252
Massachusetts " M. 13. 249
Providence Convention M. 13. 1.51
Concord " " 13. 1.64

28

M. 2. 266.

Revolutionary Prices.—

Con. C. 272 Congress recommended to the States to meet in three Divisions, to regulate prices, & to take measures to redeem state bills.

Commissioners from 7 States met at New Haven & agreed upon a regulation of prices, and a reduction of the circulating medium. Date not given. Connecticut Gen. Court, February Session 1778, accepted their report & enacted a law to regulate prices, to commence March 20. 1778.—

Labor of Farmers, Mechanics, & others to be 75 per cent advance on prices of 1774. [so 2/. then to be 3/6; 6/ in 1774 to be 10/6.	most domestic articles in this list are at more than double the prices of 1774 — some 2¼ for one.
Wheat, Peas & Beans, bushel	9/9
Rye	6/6
Corn	4/6
Oats	3/
Wheat Flour	27/ Cwt
Pork, hogs 100 to 150 lbs,	5½ lb.
do " 150 to 200 "	6½ "
do " over 200 "	6½ "
American Cheese	6 "
Grass fed beef, best, with hide & tallow,	35/ 100 lbs
Stall fed do " " "	48/ "
Inferior beef less price	
Cask of firkin Butter	1/3 lb
Fresh Butter	1/4 "
New Hides	4½ "
Sole Leather	2/ "
Other Leather in proportion.	
Mens Shoes, common.	12/ pr
Calf Skin Shoes	15/.
Womens & childrens in proportion	£
Bloomery Iron, where made	48 ton
Refined Iron	£56 ton
Pig Iron	£18 "
American Steel for edge tools	2/ lb
do do — common	1/4 "
W. I. Rum, wholesale	18/ Gal
Molasses do	9/ "
Muscovada Sugar	£10 Cwt
Other kinds in proportion.	
Coffee	4/6 lb
Whiskey	7/ Gal
* N. E. Rum, Geneva and Brandy	12/ "

See Connecticut Prices M. 13. 253 to 256

Notice of prices in many places in Mass 13, 250 — Con. Mass. N.H. R.I.

Transportation to be added to all above.

Teamwork or any transportation on land for carriage 2000 lbs a mile 2/6

All Articles of Amer. Manufacture not to exceed 75 per cent advance on 1774 prices in Con, or non-enumerated things.

Hemp, wool, flax, woolen & linen cloths, stockings, felt hats, wire & wool cards made in U.S. not to exceed double the prices of 1774

Salt made here 27/ bushel

Foreign Goods, captured or otherwise not to exceed 1 dollar for 1/ sterling cost. Carriage to be added.

Traders or Retailers not to exceed 25 per cent on what they give, & cost of carriage

Neighbors may barter & exchange for their families as before.

Violaters of the Law — severe penalties

* Probably some error here.

Revolutionary prices.

Prices fixed by Selectmen of Norwich, Con. 1778 - [Miss Caulkins Hist.

Farm Labor from 3/6 to 5/3 a day - varying with the season
Women's Labor - Nursing 9/ a week; Housework 5/3. Tailoring 2/4. day
Spinning 1/2 a run.
House Carpenters, Joiners, Painters, 7/ a day; Master Riggers 7/ a day
Ship Carpenters, Master Builders, 10/6. & find themselves
Masons 8/9. a day;
Tailors, making a full trimmed Coat 21/. Vest 10/6. Breeches 10/6
Paper Makers, finding themselves; foreman 31/6 a week; underworkmen 26/6.
Comb Makers - Horn combs 1/9; Crooked combs 1/9
Ivory small tooth Combs from 1/ to 5/.
Tape makers - broad tape 6/. piece; narrow 4/.
Coopering - Heart White Oak Hhds 21/. Common White Oak 17/6. Com. Hogsheads 14/
Flaxseed Tierces 5/3. Barrels 6/. to 4/.
Button making. Silver plated Coat Buttons 6/ per doz. &c
Weaving. Hurling width 2/4 yd. yard wide linen 1/5 yd. [no 6/ per should be 1/9]
Clothiers. Fulling, shearing & dying American dyes 7/. yd.
Currying & Tanning. Calfskin 3/6. Currying Sides 5/3.
Bark - White Oak 32/. Black Oak 28/ cord.
Pewterers. Pewter quart pots 6/5: pint pots 4/4
Weaving Stockings - Mens 6/4 pair; womens 5/6 pr. breeches patterns 10/6
Black Smith's Work - plow Irons 1/6 lb. anchors 10½d per lb
Saddlers - Hunting Saddle, leather housing 105/. Com. Womens Saddles £8. 15.
Plain Bridles 8/9
Good Beaver Hats 63/. Felt Hats 12/ — woolCards 10/ per pair
Foot Wheel 3/6. Woolen Wheel & spindle 17/6.
Writing Paper 2/8. & 3/. quire.
Fire Wood, in Town plot, walnut 22/ cord: oak 18/. At Landing at doors W. 24/. oak 20/.
in Norwich pine wood 10/6 cord; West Farms wood 6/8 a load
& the Society 5/3 a load.
Hay, Town Plot & Landing - "English herd grass" 78/. per ton; "Flanders" per ton 60/.
In Winter, 25 per cent more! Pressed Hay at Landing 105/. ton.
Good Wool 3/. lb. Flax well dressed 1/6 lb.
Mutton & Veal 5d lb: Turkeys & Fowls 6d; Geese & ducks 5d; Store swine 3½d
Checked Flannel yard wide 5/. Checked Linen yd wide 5/
Mens yarn Stockings 7/ per pair
Potatoes in Fall 1/9 bushel; Winter & Spring 2/7.
Cider per barrel 9/. Drawn off in Spring 15/
Chocolate 10/ lb. Hard Soap 1/2. Rice 8d: All spice & Ginger 3/. lb
River Oysters 3/. bushel: 1/2 per quart. Bass & Perch, at Landing 1½d lb
Boat fare to N. London - single person 2/6. a hhd 6/. barrel 1/6
Horse Hire for journey, 7d per mile Some error.
Goldsmiths - making Gold Necklaces 35/. ca. Wrought Gold 7/. per pwt.
best buckles open work 21/. Table Spoons 5/3. plain
plain Teaspoons 2/8
Best Stock Buckles 14/. Knee buckles 14/. Wrought silver 9/. per oz.
Cleaning Watches 5/3.
Taverns - Full of Rum 1/. Do N.E. Rum 8d. Mug of flip or toddy W.I
Rum 2/6. of N.E. do 1/8. Meal of victuals 1/9.
Bottle of Oats 6d. Bowl sour punch 3/. Madeira Wine 18/. bottle
French Brandy & foreign Geneva 2/. per gill.

These prices seem to be of articles not in list on preceding page, or not definitely fixed there. Seem to be about same advance on prices of 1774. The advance seems to be from 2/4 to 2½ for one, but Spirits are more. Perhaps some only double. Perhaps only 1¾ for 1, for labor of some sorts

30

111. 2. 48
M. 15 21.

Vices of Great Cities

Large cities are the special regions of vice, and whatever meets the outward eyes are only the symbols by which we may judge of the general depravity.

There are three distinguishing vices in great cities:—

1st. Intemperance or Drinking.—It shadows, envelops and deadens the heart to all feeling of public good or private virtue.—Of all vices, it is the worst & most melancholy in its effects, & bears the lion's share in generating and producing all those evils which make up the stock of human misery. Large cities have no other vice more ruinous & dangerous. As pestilence, no conqueror has ever swept from the earth so many victims. This accursed destroyer has more victims than all that have fallen in war and battle from the earliest period. Avoid it, shun it, dash it from you.

2d. Gambling, not so wide spread as the preceding, but it produces destructive & terrible effects. The passion arises partly from avarice, partly from the influence which hazard exercises over the mind of man. The spirit of gambling enters much into trade & is dignified with the name of Speculation.

3. Lewdness or licentiousness, was the leprosy which has clung to all great cities heretofore; to Corinth, Babylon & Rome; and now cleaves to Paris, London & Newyork. It carries its curse & punishment with it—"A strange woman is a narrow pit!" This vice has such a deep seat in the corruption of our nature that we may say, there is no moral life in our cities.

These evils, these allurements & temptations, ought they not to be removed by law? People talk about moral suasion, but do you not punish dishonesty & perjury by law? Before you punish crime, look up the Dram-Shop and the Brothel. It is a great absurdity to punish crime which you legislate to engender.

Rev. E. H. Chapin's Lectures. N.Y. Feb. 1853

The Past our Benefactor.

There are tendencies in a democratic people to forget the fullness of the past; we are prone to consider past ages as never having had any value or force; we suppose we have a right to the enjoyment, benefits & discoveries of past ages without inquiring whence they came. The truth is, that every age accumulates wisdom & knowledge for its successors. The past has ever been contributing to our advantage & comfort. What an immense accumulation of benefits have been gathered in the progress from barbarism to present civilization?. Every advancement from one state to a higher one has been tedious, wilsome & enduring.

The Greek variety & Roman Unity still speak in our institutions. The past has brought down to us many and glorious treasures of inventions.

Rev R. S. Storrs, Jr. Lecture N.Y. Feb. 17. 1853

Household & other Arts.

In the British museum, the household implements and other utensils of the Egyptians, of the Pharaohs, seem familiar. We have inherited the treasures of the ancients, yet our hundred household arts like theirs, seem not to have come to us from them. The Egyptians & the moderns possessed the same faculty of invention; & both impelled by necessity produced similar things. But our invention is only a restoration.

Hugh Miller.

M.2.249
M.15.21.

The City & the Country.

The attractiveness of each place does not belong essentially to nature or to art, but to associations and beliefs, and none, perhaps, to natural disposition. The poets with few exceptions are for the country. Cowper, Thomson, Wordsworth & Bryant & many others have made literature fragrant with the breath of the wood and violets. To the country belong all the aspects and influences of nature, — of valley & woodland, of rock & river, the stillness of the night, the pomp of morning, the inexpressible loveliness of its pictures ever new, & all the glories of the year. "God made the country" and all around it keeps the stamp of the maker; "man made the town," and the fabrics of brick & stone which shall crumble away. Yet the interest of the city has the most humanity; that of the country the most nature. The city illustrates the capabilities & humanity — the aspect of a great metropolis is impressive — its piles of architecture, the multiform humanity within it, the tide of labor, efforts & skill in art, in literature & invention, its enterprises by sea and land — The city stands as the symbol of civilization, the measure of human progress. The city also embraces every form of corruption; there splendor and luxury are overlapped by poverty & crime, & villainy & meanness come out full blown; & deeds are done that court the gloom of night. In cities one is exposed more to the corruptions of fashion, and there is coldness in social intercourse, and we are meagre in our sympathies. But the country is not free from these faults, nor is it slow to imitate the mannerisms of the city. A man can be more retired in the city; in the country, every one knows how you live, what you eat, what your dress cost. But there is a weightier sense of moral sanctions in the country.

"The operations of trade sharpen the intellect but cloud the moral sentiments."

Man is more esteemed in the country than in the city. The village feels his death & follows him to the grave

In the city are the electric influences that come from the presence of the multitude. From this centre, the nerves of that democratic influence start which thrill through the nation.

"Where the masses of men hold power, the tendency is for humanity."

Rev. E. H. Chapin, Lecture, Feb 17. 1853.

City & Country in England.

"The great majority of men who are now distinguished by commercial success, have had a training directly opposite to that which they are giving their sons. Most of them migrated from the country to the town, and had a sturdy training, & their bodies were developed in pure breezes. But it is not so with their sons. They may be good accountants, but much of their time is spent in frivolity or secret profligacy." Kingsley's Glaucus. 1855.

32 p. 12, & 410 / Misc. 2. 243. Churches, ie. the Buildings. Gothic. [Gen. & Misc. 2. 218 " " 1. 222

"Anglican Church Architecture" by James Barr, Architect, 3d Edition, was published in Oxford, 1846. 217 pages. 12mo. with Engravings.

The writer is more Catholic than Protestant; thinks the Middle Ages, were very pious, because they erected splendid Churches; writes as if he supposed men became Christians by external rites & Gothic architecture.

Plain Church. He is obliged to admit, that "in the sight of God, the sumptuous & lofty Cathedral is not an offering more acceptable than the plain & lowly Church, provided its poverty be the result of limited means" and not occasioned by sordid & selfish considerations.

Plans of Parish Churches - adapted to the ritual observances of the English Church, comprise:-

1 A Chancel, with the "holy table" or alter at the east end, to celebrate the Lord's Supper.

2 A Nave, with or without aisles, with the stone Font for baptism. [The Nave includes the space between two rows of pillars, embracing two rows of pews, with an alley between, or aisle, and also a space on the outsides, or N. & S. sides. The Nave is the place where the people meet for ordinary service,

p. 40 [Aisles. He gives this name, not to a walk in the church, but to a row of pews with the walk, on the N. & S. sides of the Nave. The roofs over the aisles

Com. Mus. 2. 218; 2. 222. are of a much lower inclination than that over the centre or nave; or have separate & parallel ridges when the aisles are nearly as wide as the nave, or when there is but a single aisle. "When

Com. 2. 218. Mus. 2. 242. the aisles are narrow, a lean to roof is preferable."

3 A Steeple in which the bells are suspended,

4 A Porch to Shelter the entrance

p. 35. 5 A small Vestry, may be on N. or S. side of the Chancel, but is not an important feature in the composition

The Cruciform Plan is sometimes used in Parish churches, but the long double parallelogram is more convenient for the services of the church of England. [He has one parallelogram for the Chancel, narrower than the parallelogram for the nave; the two make a double one - should have, he says, a light screen of carved oak between.

* Ground plans of Churches, especially in cities and great towns, are often extremely irregular, from being accommodated to the peculiarities of their situation. The aisles of the nave are frequently extended alongside of the chancel. The relative proportions of the different parts of old churches are various. ___ Chancels of Parish Churches should not be much more than 30 feet deep, (or long). When the nave is required to accommodate more than about 200 persons, aisles are generally desirable.

Choir. This part of parish churches is not noticed, and Misc. 2. 242 there is no allusion to singing. [Parish Churches had no Choirs

"Parish Churches generally consist only of a nave and chancel, with a small belfry tower, or a bell-cot, and an entrance porch".

* Irregularity of old parish churches often mentioned, & appears in Engravings.

Parish Churches in England — continued:

Con. & Mis. 2. 218

The PORCH — is both ornamental and useful, as it shelters the entrance & tends to keep the building warm. It is generally erected on the N. or S. side of the nave — sometimes in the centre, frequently in the first bay from the west end, but most commonly in the second compartment. In general "a western porch should not be introduced." The plan of porches is square or rectangular. There are seats or bench-tables & lateral windows above them. Some side walls have arcades or pannels. The roof is vaulted with stone & groined, or is of wood & shows the framework of the timbers. A floriated cross usually surmounts the gable. Some porches are of two stories.

"In ancient times the porch was used for several religious ceremonies, appertaining to baptism, matrimony, Christ's Passion in Holy week &c. When there is but one porch, the south side is the best place for it. Some parish churches have two porches.

The lower part of the tower or steeple, as lately alluded to as used for porches. The tower or steeple was used for bells, as a beacon. [In many of the Liverpool churches, there is an entrance or door at the lower end of the tower, in front. Some have porches or entrances at the sides. Some stairs to galleries went up in the Tower porch — some on inside.

The NAVE is of more imposing dimensions than the Chancel, but is not so highly ornamented. Shields with armorial bearings are introduced. If there be aisles, the pillars are sometimes of varied design.

p 41. Doorways are mentioned — but "in ordinary parish churches is frequently without a western doorway, which admits strong currents of air," "even when sheltered by a steeple". [Was his western doorway in the lower part of the steeple? In a transept & cruciform church, the doorway is inserted in the west wall, or at the gable end — A high steep roof imparts grandeur to the building. An open wooden roof is inferior to groining, but has a good effect. Many ancient specimens have the principal timbers in the form of pointed arches, supported on the capitals of shafts. The floor of the Nave is often higher than that of the Chancel, & the gables are surmounted with floriated crosses.

Con. & Misc. 2. 218

The roofs over the aisles are much lower than those over the centre: but are sometimes all of a height

p. 40. Windows vary in form & size, depending upon their position & the style of architecture. [Many Liverpool churches have two rows of windows — some only one.

The CHANCEL is the Eastern portion of the Church, set apart for the impressive celebration of the Eucharist. The floor is above that of the nave and aisles, & is generally separated from them by a screen richly carved, & a lofty arch. This does not prevent the congregation from seeing the Altar. The Chancel is highly embellished; the windows are of painted glass. The chancel is generally not so wide as the nave, & the roof is consequently lower, the pitch being the same — is sometimes vaulted with stone but commonly of oak. The communicants still assemble in the Chancel, when the Eucharist is celebrated, in many places. [in many not apparently] Chancel aisles are often formed by extending those of the nave, to provide accommodation for parishioners.

[In Britannia Illustrata, Con. & Misc. 218 &c. the Chancel often appears narrower or lower or both, than the nave. Sometimes is of same width & height. In some of the Liverpool churches, the chancel differs in width or height or both from the rest of the building.]

Parish Churches in England.

Cont'mus. 2. 218. 2. 222 Cont'mus 1. 227 The **Tower or Steeple** was introduced to contain the Bells, and as a beacon to guide travellers. It is usually placed in the centre of the west front, & often forms a termination to an aisle. In ancient times the lower part was used as a porch; but was never erected at the east end. In a cruciform church, it is almost invariably constructed over the intersection; and is sometimes built between nave & Chancel where there are no transepts.

p. 40 Towers are generally square or rectangular; sometimes round or octagonal. The lower portions are plain & massive; the upper story is more light & ornate, and has belfry windows without glass, through which the Jackdaws get into the **bell chamber**. There are **Buttresses** at the corners of the Towers often. There are turrets on the top of the tower, varying in form

The **Steeple**, when in the centre of the west front, has usually a large window, opposite the lofty arch at the end of the **Nave**, & the floor of the **bell chamber** has under it a ceiling much ornamented. The roof is often flat or pyramidal.

A **Spire**, "pointing in silence heavenward", is the most beautiful covering for the **Tower**. It is built of stone, or wood covered with lead, slate or **Oak Shingles**. The summit is terminated by a metal cross or a gilt **weathercock**. [He has a picture of a cock at the summit. and also a cross.]

Cont'mis. 2. 218 In some small edifices there is only a small tower or turret, coming out of the roof near the west or east gable of the **nave**, where bells are suspended; he calls this a cot, or **bell cot**. In the example he has given, there is small square tower for the bell, with a steep 4 sided pyramidal roof, surmounted by a cock. The bell rope must come down into the aisle.

[These small turrets or bell cots resemble the turrets on early New England Churches; In N.E. they were in the centre of a hipped or 4 sided roof; in Old England they arose from the ridge of a two sided roof.

Pinnacles or pinnacle Turrets, are often at the corners of towers & at the ends of gables

The **Cross** ought to be placed on the summit of every church, says this writer. Ball & vane on some summits, on domes.

p. 90. **Bells**, he notices only incidentally. Gives no description except the Pharaoh, as of the bells gave music. Bells. [Some of the Liverpool churches—private ones, have peals of bells. 10 bells are mentioned.

m. 2. 265 **Cupolas** not noticed by him. Originally were domes, ie cup-shaped. ["Dome or Cupola" seem the same in Liverpool Churches. Our American cupola is called "Lantern."]

Liverpool Churches — Not one is cruciform. Some have towers only. Some have a tall steeple. Some are Gothic & some are Grecian. The square tower projects wholly from the main building generally, but in two or three instances they project but little, & the greater part is within the main building. Towers have pinnacles or pyramid or turrets at each top corner, usually 4 corners — one octagonal top of tower has 8 corners & pinnacles. Some pinnacles have vanes or flags at top. Some churches have no tower but tall buttresses, or without buttresses.

Spire is the tapering upper part of a steeple no more. Tower seems to be all below the tapering Spire, whether square or round or octagonal in part. The belfry contains the bell and is in the tower — it means the bell room; called "belfry story."

Parish Churches in England.

The **Vestry or Sacristy** is built on the N. or S. side of the Chancel. It seems often to be, not under the roof of the main church or Chancel, but under a low sloping roof like that over an aisle. (a kind of leanto.). Has a window at east end, sometimes a fireplace. Has a cupboard or almery, or ought to have, to hang vestments in. Has a doorway from the Chancel. Is sometimes erected at right angles to the edifice - makes the building irregular, but dearly uniformity is according to the genius of middle age architecture.

Con. Ill. 2.218

The Parish chest for keeping Service Books and sacred vessels is frequently placed in the Vestry - is made of carved oak.

[In Liverpool churches, vestry seldom noticed. It was by the side of the chancel

Church Yard [Con. Illus. 2.218.

This is, or should be, surrounded by a low stone wall. In great towns, a high fence is required. The Oaken gates are hung with large metal hinges. The "church way path" is often over a stone stile.

"Our pious ancestors" [so he calls the people of the middle ages and later.] often built in the churchyard opposite the porch, a lofty stone Cross, ornamented with sculpture. The Yew Tree is generally planted near the cross. its leaves were formerly used on Palm Sunday, but are now used with the holly to decorate churches at the "holy season" of Christmas.

Green turf is an appropriate covering for graves, in a christian cemetery.

"Green is the church yard, beautiful & green,
Ridge rising gently by the side of ridge,
A heaving surface!" Wordsworth.

p 39 His monuments are in shape of Crosses & other forms. He refers to "coped tombs" of the middle ages, ornamented with floriated crosses - also "Altar Tombs" with and without recumbent effigies - commonly with effigies. The altar tombs with recumbent figures of knights kings or Bishops, are all in churches. They are expensive & restricted to the rich, & have an appearance of ostentation, not compatible with christian humility.

[Grave Stones. In the representations of churches, & churchyards, the old fashioned upright grave-stones or head stones are seen near the building, slanted in various directions, but set upright at first. There was a head stone and a smaller foot stone, & the earth between them was raised. Some tables are also seen - some of the monuments are close to the church, or very near it.

The **Font** for baptism must be of stone - is placed in the Nave, often enriched with carving. Fonts in middle ages had a profusion of sculpture, & were of large dimensions - generally octagonal, sometimes circular or hexagonal - most with a stem which supports them, & supported the bowl; the stem was a short pillar. They were covered with oaken covers.

Fonts were at first some distance from the church; after in the church porch; at last they got into the churches of the city, &c. Baptism was at first performed in fountains and rivers.

"The bowl should be lined with lead, and made sufficiently capacious to admit the total immersion of an infant; this ceremony being enjoined by our church, though the practice has now become nearly obsolete." The bowl should have an oaken cover & a padlock to secure it from desecration.

[History of Bristol says fonts are generally on the N. side of churches, - why he knows not

The **Altar** or **Communion Table** is placed against the east wall, the upper end of the Chancel being elevated upon two or more steps for its reception. It generally of oak, sometimes of stone. Usually about 3 feet high, supported on small round or octagonal pillars, or upon solid masonry. The front in time of service is concealed by the altar-cloth, generally of crimson or purple velvet, embroidered with devices. He refers to a carpet worked with flowers, &c

Reredos, or Altar-Screen.

Credence - a sideboard for the reception of the Elements. It is covered with linen cloth like the altar.

Sedilia, are seats for clergymen in arched recesses in the wall of the Chancel. Some churches have chairs.

Aumbrye or Locker, in wall of Chancel, for the Sacred vessels with a richly carved door, & a lock

The **Faldstool** is a low moveable desk at which the clergyman kneels to offer up the "Holy Litany". [Every thing about a church is holy, & about ministers with this writer.

The **Lectern** is a moveable desk from which the Lessons should be read - generally of carved oak.

The **Chest for Alms** - should be made of oak, ornamented with carving or floriated iron work, fastened by a padlock with three keys, for clergyman & each of church-wardens. It must be affixed to the wall, or set upon a stone or wooden pillar at W. end of nave, near the doorway, or in the porch

The Communion Table by Canon 82, was to be covered in time of divine service, "with a carpet of silk or other decent stuff", - and in time of ministration with a fair linen cloth.

The **Pulpit** is generally of stone or oak — often octagonal, but its form accommodated to its position — with a slender stem, the sides carved with foliated panels, with inscriptions, emblems. The pulpit should be placed in the nave, against a pier of the chancel arch, or in front of one of the adjoining pillars. It must not be in front of the altar. Should not be over 6 feet above the floor; may be ascended by steps around the pillar or a narrow winding staircase. Old pulpits are often elaborately ornamented, & a few are surmounted with rich **Canopies**. (He gives a figure of one with a canopy.) No pulpits in old churches older than 15th century — or very few.

Com. Misc. 1. 224, 226, 227. Misc. 2. 238. Canopy same as Sounding Board.

[Some pulpits & reading desks in Liverpool are of mahogany. Not in old churches.

Com. Misc. 1-2 242 M. 2. 296.

The Pews.

All the pews in the parish, Church are the common property of the Parish, by the general law & common right. "All the parishioners are entitled to be seated orderly and conveniently." Sir John Nicholl.

The **Ancient Pews or Seats** which remain in old parish churches of England, are low open benches constructed of **oak** — very rarely met with of a date previous to 15th century. There are numerous beautiful examples of the 15th century. The upright ends or standards are usually more or less ornamented with foliated tracery, buttress, or other sculptured decorations.

High enclosed Pews were not often introduced until after 1660, & were far from common before 1750 or middle of 18th century. They ought to be discarded, for "earthly state & vain distinctions" are quite out of place in structures when Christians meet for worship.

Pews are wide enough to admit of kneeling; have upright backs; the ends or standards are inserted in a strong sill, & the whole is well framed together with mortices & tenons, & fastened with wooden pins. English Oak is the proper material; where it cannot be procured, common fir or pine is preferable to painted imitations of costly wood.

Convenient Dimensions for pews: height of top rail not to exceed 3 feet; generally 2 feet 6 inches or 2 feet 8 inches is better. Space from back to back not less than height of back; width of seat not less than 15 inches. Find kneeling boards may be dispensed with, or their place supplied with low flat Hassocks about 6 inches thick. Then should not be a sloping book board, but a flat board for the elbows when kneeling, or to place the books on, a few inches below the top rail. M. 11. 90.

Pews must face the East, on each side the nave, leaving an alley or passage in the centre not less than 5 feet wide.

[The Communion Table

Parish Churches in England

Pews — continued

All pews should be of the same description and those allotted to the poor ought never to be in an inferior situation; this invidious custom is entirely opposed to the spirit of Christianity, and is distinctly condemned by James: "If there come into your assembly, a man with a gold ring", &c

Moveable Benches are adapted to upper end of the aisles, & for the transepts of cruciform churches; must be placed so that the occupants do not kneel with their backs to the altar.

Wordsworth says of the ancient church in the county:

"The floor
Of nave and aisle in unpretending guise,
Was occupied by oaken benches, ranged
In seemly rows: the chancel only showed
Some inoffensive marks of earthly state
And set in distinction — a capacious pew
Of sculptured oak stood here, with drapery lined;"
And marble monuments, sepulchral stones, footworn
Epitaphs, shining effigies of brass, &c.

[Lunsford churches. Some have pews "lined and painted". "Enclosed pews" and "open seats" are mentioned.

Ed Enc 4 Sir Chr. Wren, wrote 1708 in regard to the new churches to be built; VI. 496 "A church should not be so filled with pews but that the poor may have room to sit and stand in the alleys, for to them equally is the gospel preached. It were to be wished there were to be no pews but benches, but there is no stemming the tide of profit and the advantage of pew keepers." — It seems that the poor in those days had no pews, and not always benches. —

[Cont in M. 16. 314

The Organ

The organ is spoken of in the 6th century, & 8th century as constructed of pipes; In the 10th century one was erected in Winchester Cathedral. The old organs were generally small & moveable, or those called regals. In England before the reformation the great organ of Cathedrals &c. was placed under one of the arches on N. side of choir — is now above the screen.

Organs of parish churches should not be large should be on floor, at E. end of nave, or in Chancel. Cases generally of oak, elaborately carved.

Con & Mus. I. 222. 224. Organs in London Churches are in West Gallery.
[Lunsford organs are usually in west gallery or loft, but one or more is at east end, over the altar.

Con & Mus. I. 226 The Ten Commandments, by Canon 82, were "to be set up on the east end of every church & chapel, where the people may best see and read the same". "Other chosen sentences were to be written upon the walls in places convenient."

"Admonitory texts inscribed the walls,
Each in its ornamental scroll, enclosed." } Wordsworth

*. Pews & Seats. St Paul's Church, Lunsford, has the galleries "neatly pewed" but "the ground floor is divided into open seats for the use of the poor."

12.35. Sepulchral Monuments consist of Brasses, Floor Crosses, and Tombs with or without effigies.
Com. Mus. 1.9.222. placed under recesses beneath the windows.

Sepulchral Brasses, form a part of the pavement of the building & do not interfere with pews; are engraved. Floor crosses are flat stones, & are incised or of low relief—(the flat or be imbedded into the floor.) Altar Tombs are wrought to be under arched recesses

"It is painful to see on every hand, in almost every church, records of social respectability, of domestic affection, of professional talent, of scientific acquirement, of martial valor, in one instance of distinction in freemasonry, without any notice of the christian hope of the deceased, or of that character by virtue of which alone their human qualities can justly claim either permanence or praise. What title have they to be commemorated in a Christian temple, unless they be under the seal of Christ.

1.9.245 Shingles. Oak Shingles are very durable, and on account of their lightness, may be employed to repair old mural roofs of churches, whose walls cannot sustain much weight. White of Selbourne 11.7.13. remarks that shingles, well seasoned and cleft from quartered timber, never warps, nor let in drifting snow. They last for a long period.

Materials— Churches ought to be built of Stone. Some walls may be formed of rubble. Some churches are totally built of red brick. Brick is better than any imitation of stone, which is at variance with architectural grandeur. Oak is the best wood. When fir or other inferior timber is used, it should not be grained to resemble costly wood—may be varnished— Lead is expensive for roofs, & is not always durable, but is the best material we have for flat or low pitched roofs. Slates make a good covering. and so do flagstones and Tiles. Thatch should not be used on churches— Tiles, Ornamented with crown, & other devices, are the best material for paving church floors.

Long Hinges, & other ornamental Iron work on doors, font covers, &c. should be wrought.

Glass, of the common kind, when used for churches, should be in small panes, disposed diagonally, or in various geometrical figures.

Painted Glass was not generally used till about the middle of the 12th century.

"The storied windows richly dight
Casting a dim religious light" Milton.

Interior of Roof — seems to have shown the rafters and other timbers, to those below.
Wordsworth says of the country Church,

"With pillars crowded, and the roof upheld.
By naked rafters intricately crossed,
Like leafless underboughs 'mid some thick grove," &c

[Liverpool Churches seem to show all the upper timbers that support the roof in Gothic churches. Grecian churches have a ceiling, in panels or otherwise. Some Gothic roofs were upheld by second pillars that supported the galleries, continued up.

M.16.314. Galleries. He says not a word about a Gallery in a country church.

Con & Mis. 2. 222. See for Galleries — [Liverpool churches almost all have galleries — some galleries are pewed. Organ gallery & Singing gallery are noticed. Some galleries are supported by pedestals, some by cast iron columns or more churches have 2 tiers of galleries

"Alley or Passage" is his word for "a walk in a church" — commonly Alley — d'a central alley leading to the altar"; and "Passages in the aisles" are arranged according to circumstances".

p. 32. Aisle is a wing or side of a church or nave, but never used by this writer for "a walk in a church".

Con & M. 1. 222. Seem to be called Aisles in Hughson, i.e. the passages.
[Aisles used for passages in Hist. of Liverpool.

Con & Misc. 1. 222 Positions of Churches.
They almost invariably stand east and west. But why is not exactly known. They deviate from due east — some say because they raised them by the point in the horizon at which the sun rose on the day of the Saint to whom the church was dedicated.

The Christian Altar & tall window are always at the east end. The Tower or Steeple is at the west end usually.

In accounts of Churches in Bristol & Liverpool, in Histories of those places, almost all stand E. & W. but here & there is a one standing N. & S. — viz Episcopal churches.

There are about 24 established churches in Liverpool, and most of them have the tower or steeple at the west end, and Altar at E. end. Organ commonly at W. end, but some at East end, over the altar, or one at two. ——— "Organ Loft" and "Organ Gallery" are terms used.

p. 33. Windows in Liverpool churches — have lancet tops & circular tops, and there are some circular windows.

Clock faces or dials on Liverpool Steeples, are within the space called the Clock Band, which is on 4 sides of the tower, & is a little wider than the face or dial

English Parish Churches.

Pitch of Roof. From 12th to 14th centuries

Old large churches have a roof of a lofty pitch in the shape of an equilateral triangle (that is the angles all 60 degrees each). But most parish churches had a roof that formed a rectangle at the top (that is 90 degrees.

Mus. 9 p. 99 **Doors** are often adorned with beautiful tracery, and sometimes studded with elegant nails. Have floriated hinges. (15th century.)

Doors are made of oak planks, clamped together with long, curiously wrought iron hinges suspended on hooks; that is metal scroll work or foliated panels & carving. Locks, Handles, and the heads of the large nails with which some of the old doors are studded, exhibit talent & ingenuity.

p. 33. **Doorways** were much **decorated**. See Doorways under Nave, p. 33.

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m. 2, 274 **Gothic Architecture**

Chron. V. 78 The **monk** of St Maur says "Arab workmen came into France from Spain; and that they brought in that elegant & bold manner of building which is called **modern Gothic**, and which ought to be named **Arabesque**. The Church of Notre Dame at Paris, begun in 1163, is one of the most ancient monuments of this kind of architecture".

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p. 34 **Towers and Spires.** There are no spires in Italy. In England in some counties, there are spires in almost every village. In some counties towers without spires generally prevail.
Ed. Enc. VI. 508

Misc. 3. 55. English Church Edifices in Present State of England. 1692

[Hist. Liverpool. Dissenting Churches in Liverpool are many, and all are destitute of towers & steeples; but a Unitarian chapel has a "lantern" so called of considerable size & height, on the top; and a Scotch Kirk has two such structures at front corners, which he calls turrets surmounted by a dome

Hugh Miller. Graves Stones are noticed as rising round the gray old Churches of England; sometimes tall trees are above them, but seem to be on the outskirts. In some places they now erect blacktombstones with gold tellings. This in Glent Churchyard, &c.

M.2.152. Churches for 300 years, when religion was the most pure, were low conventicles, simple oratories, caves, &c.
Old Homilies.
p.423 Splendid Churches, the causes or effects of religious Declension.
p.423. Organs & Choirs are the same.

N.Y. Evangl. Nothing in U States can be compared to the vast & wondrous Cathedrals of Europe. They were designed for a worship entirely different from ours; for a pomp of ceremonies addressed to the eye rather than the ear. The people were not hearers but spectators. They might stand afar off, beyond the sound of a human voice, and still witness & partake in the form of devotion. The Protestant worship is different. It gives chief importance to the preaching of the gospel. It is addressed to the intellect. All must hear to understand. A cathedral is unfitted for this. In St Paul's London, the chancel is partitioned off from the body of the church for Sabbath services. Places in Europe are not adapted to the use of a christian assembly, as in U States.

Church Rates

By ecclesiastical law, the inhabitants of English parishes, no matter what their persuasion, are bound to repair the parish church, & are bound to tax themselves for this purpose. And this tax, called Church rate, has been regularly collected, and has been as certain a burden as the poor tax & highway tax, where a majority of rate payers are upholders of the established church. All attempts in parliament to do away with the injustice of taxing dissenters who do not belong to the church have been unavailing. Dissenters have been multiplying, & have become a majority in most of the parishes in the large towns, especially in manufacturing towns; and for 30 years past, some such parishes have refused to vote a church rate when proposed by the vicar & churchwardens. The Church, in 1837 attempted to levy a tax by a minority instead of a majority. The majority, or the dissenters, resisted; & the case was carried by appeal to the courts, when the judges usually decided that the minority might vote & levy a tax on the whole. This contest continued for 16 years, or until 1853. Some decisions were in favor of the majority, but generally in favor of the minority. The Town of Doncaster was the arena of the conflict, when the dissenters are numerous and a majority of the church parish. The majority were outstripped by other Dissenters; the Church by the Churchmen. At last on the 12th of August last, 1853, the common law judges, in the House of Lords, called in to assist the Lords, decided unanimously against the validity of the rate of the minority, declaring a majority necessary to levy such a tax. This sets the question at rest and is a popular triumph. But where the dissenters are a minority, they are still obliged to pay Church rates, an arrogant clergy claiming this.

N.Y. Tribune Dec 6. 1853.

Misc. 2. 299. **Seats in Churches.**

Men & Women not allowed to set together in Spain;
M. 7. 27 but seem to have been promiscuously seated in England.
M. 3. 116. In Italy not allowed to set together, but seem to have had a partition between — so in the East
17th Century.

An American Traveller in Egypt. 1852. attended a Coptic Church — when the principal worship seemed to be the worship of the priest. The women were not visible, but were separated by a partition or screen — they could hear. Newspaper.

p. 25. Women may not be spoken to in a church in Spain

Dickens "Our Parish" } He represents that the Beadle "marshals the children into their places on the Sabbath" — including the poor, I conclude. They seem to be in the aisle; he sits at the top of the aisle, & attends to his prayer book & the boys. The aisle has a stone floor. "If a boy plays or moves pennies or at the beadle goes at him & raps him on the head with his cane, "to the delight of young men who sit in an adjacent pew."
[Children seem to sit in the aisle.
Next to Parish Beadle, is the Master of the workhouse, a small tyrant, who bullies his inferiors & cringes to his superiors.
Next is the Parish Schoolmaster — an old pauper who had been both the Vestry Clerk, Churchwardens, & Overseers, Curate, & Then is the "Pew Opener" seems to be a regular officer — ushers the more wealthy into their seats & lets them out. Some are females. They talk about the sermon & ask the children what the text was, in old England. (as in Scotland.)
Children seem to do the singing — there is an organ.
Dickens represents women as voting for a beadle
Can this be?

Ed. Encl. & 773 } The seats of Buckingham Church are of oak wainscotting. built 1777-81

A correspondent of the N.Y. Independent attended Church in Basle in or near Switzerland, 1853, where the women sat apart from the men. Services in German

1854 A correspondent of N.Y. Tribune at Baden Baden, Germany found an old Protestant Church, at Frendenstadt, where the males occupied the seats on one side, & the females the seats on the other. Both could see the minister & he them, but the males & females could not see each other. Man & wife must come in company under the porch & enter their respective aisles at separate doors.

St. Nicholas's or the Old Church in Leverpool
"In 1585, by the approbation of the bishop, it is ordered that no person under the degree of an alderman, shall sit in the aldermen's seats, without leave from the mayor and chapelwardens. That none under the degree of an alderman's wife shall sit in the seat next unto the aldermen, without license, &c. That none under the degree of a bailiff's peer shall sit in the bailiff's seats. That none but bailiffs' wives & widows shall sit in the seat next the aldermen's wives. That none but housekeepers shall sit in the seat at the north side 'twixt the pulpit and the north door, who are to be seated according to their quality and age. That none but the wives & widows of housekeepers shall sit in the seat 'twixt the bailiffs' wives & the font, nor in the seats on the south side, under the gallery, &c. That all apprentices & servants shall sit or stand in the alleys, according to ancient customs."
(copied from History of Liverpool, 12th edition 1840, with typ. omissions.

[Cont. in M 16. 239

44 **Quilts.** [Misc 2.206. 296c.] Con. 10.333.
Counterpane. Coverlet. See Bed. p. 278. See Bed Cover. Prop. Con. 10.353

Con. g. 309. Kenilworth Inventory, 1584 had a Quilt of Crimson Satin & Breadths [3 to 4 yards wide] and 3¾ yds deep (about 11 feet long) & fringed & ornamented Satin Quilts mentioned by others.

Con. g. 263. Quilted, that is, Stitched Coverlet, the Romans had

Con. m. 2. p. 274 } Excise 1643 – was on Calico Quilts. Tax 2/. ea. Imported
French Quilt. 4/8 doz "
Satin or Silk Quilts. 6/8 each "

Book of Rates Com. 2. 237 } Calico Quilts rated at 40/ ea. Imported.
Silk Quilts " at 6.13.4 ea. do.

Con. 10. 104. Capt Wm Smith of Long Island, had
6 Quilts for beds. 25£. (8¾ ea) N.Y. Currency 1705
Bedstead, Silk Bed & Silk Quilt 30£. " "
Fine Silk Quilt ——— 8£. " "

Con. 10. 302. Quilts were stuffed with Cotton Wool. Chamber Gr and night gowns, & other things quilted.

Con. g. 377. "Quilting on the Stairs". Ben Jonson. What was it?

Misc 4. 301 "Quilts of Satin" were, or might be imported from the East. 1631

Misc 4. 303. Calicoes were used for Quilts & Carpets in England before they were used much for garments, according to De Foe. So Quilts were in Book of Rates 1660.

Misc 7. 113. James I got for his daughter 1613. Bedquilts of Justian (apparently from Milan) cased (that is lined, I suppose) with taffeta, filled with wool & sewed with silk.

M. 2. 249 Counterpoint, Counterpane, Quilt, were similar – all were quilted – but not with the same stitch. – A Counterpointe at Kenilworth Castle
Con. g. 309 was of Crimson Satin, quilted, embroidered & lined, – were 3 yards long & almost 3 wide.

Con. g. 309. A Quilt of Crimson Satin at Kenilworth was of 6 breadths [about 3 yards], 3¾ yards deep (i.e. long) or 11½ feet

Misc 7. 113. Daughter of James I had 2 Counterpoints of Plush.

In N.E.

Misc 6. 372. A Calico Quilt 30/. 1717.
" 6. 366. A Chintz Quilt & a Cradle Quilt.

1773. Adv. in Boston. "Silk, Russell, & Calamanco Quilts."

1647. Widow Coytemore. "1 Silk red & green Quilt 50/". Hamp. 246

Misc 6. 208. 1667. A Silk Quilt 80/. (for a person naked?
M 6. 361. 1764. Silk Quilt 60/. Calico Quilt 50/.
Hamp. 246. 1647. Red & blue Quilt 26/.
M 6. 367, 368 1708. Calico Quilt. Chintz Quilt. Cradle Quilt
6. 368. 1712 Counterpane 80/ & Calico Quilt.
M. 13. 267. 1659. Quilt. 268. 1659. Satin Wrought Quilt 80/ } 2 Pairs Boylstone
" 268 " Tapestry Coverlet 60/. Calico Quilt — 80/ }
" 274 1664. Blue wrought Coverlet 84/. 175 Tapestry bed Covering 8/
M. 13. 290 1703 Silk Quilt. White Rug. Counterpane 8/
13. 298. 1702. Calico Coverlits 26/ – Red Rugs.
1716 Quilt 55/ pr Blankets 24/ – 1722 Quilt 50/
M. 14. 149 1704. Chintz Counterpane. Colored Calico Quilt.
M. 14. 154. 1707. Printed Quilt 26/. Calico Counterpane 20/
14. 156. 1713 Calico Quilt. – 1716 2 Quilts 125/
Con 9. 122. 1704 at N. Haven – fine Quilt 80/.

[Cont. in M. 15. 178.

M.2.238. 2.153. **Calicoes** from India, & Chintzes [Misc.2.242. Pmen 248.259
Misc.4.296. 298. 301. 303.. Com.2.269. Prices p 243.

Calicoes were white, & printed, painted or dyed.

M.4.301. Imported by E.I. Company 1631.

C&M.2.274. Calicos taxed 6d a piece, by long Parliament 1643
" 2.274. Calico Quilts taxed 2/. each. by do. 1643
" 2.274 Calico Lawn " 1/4 a piece by do. 1643.

Book of Rates 1660 } Calicoes to be valued at 10/ a piece – 1660 [would make a tax of 6:8 p.
Com. 2.235 p.236 } Calico Lawns valued also.
Calico Cupboard Cloths, not from India M.4.7
called Pintadoes – valued. (These were India ones

under Wm & Mary Com.2.235 } Calicoes of India, Persia or China, printed, painted or dyed to pay only half a subsidy (only 3d a p/s.)

" " " } Calicoes 1/4 yd wide or more to have not over 6 yards in a piece.
" " " } do. less than 1/4 yd wide, not over 10 yards in a piece.
" " " Calicoes (Wm III.) thin & called muslins to pay 15 per cent over the other duty.

Com & M.1.165. Calicoes, printed, &c. to pay 15 per cent over other Duty. Wm.III.42
" " "Calicoes & other India Linen" – Calicoes are put under Linen 1643, 1660. & under Wm & Mary
" " " Thin Calicoes called Muslins – above, an named Com.1.165. many sorts. M.4.311

Misc.4.303. Calicoes were used for linings, for childrens frocks, for petticoats, & other things, before 1678. The printed, painted or striped used; & also the White probably. (1678: to 1700 & ~~11~~, & ~~or~~ before 1700, they were used for ladies as well as Childrens Dresses, for drapery & furniture; & continued to be used to line garments. Prohibited as apparel & furniture 1700, but seem to have been worn still. before 1708, and people ran after Chintz & painted Calicoes for clothing for ladies, children, and ordinary people, whereas years ago they were only used for carpets & quilts; and by chambermaids – They were used 1708, & had before, for curtains, cushions, chairs & beds. in gimmal for womens dress & furniture.

Calicoes were used early for Carpets & Quilts, and somewhat later for garments, linings, furniture, according to Debe.

Com & Misc 2.228. "Boggasins or Calico Buckrams" in Book of Rates.

Misc 2.142. Chintz an and to have five colors.

M 13. Thos Fletcher bought vast quantities of Calicoes in and after 1720 – gennally mingled with other goods

M.13. 1720 2 pieces @ 70/. ea. – 1721 40 ps Calico & Chintz 134.14.6. (say 66/ea
" 1724 2 pieces @ 76/. – 1722 31 ps Flowered Calico @ 70/
" 1722 30 ps @ 68/. – 1723 15 ps Calico @ 59/6. – 1724. 4 ps @ 73/
" 1724 20 ps about 72/. – 1726 50 ps Printed Calicoes 18½ yds ea 76/8

Jos. Hawkins purchases

Invoices 283. 1722. 2 ps blue Calico, 18 yds ea @ 65/. & 3 ps Calico 18 yds @ 80/
" 277. 1723. 2 ps Calico 18 yds ea @ 60/. and 1 ps do 18 yds @ 85/
" 277. 1723. 3 ps blue do [ps 18 yds ea @ 60/ – 1726 & 1728. 3 ps blue @ 55/.
" 274 1726 1 ps Calico [" " "] 80/ – 1732. 1 ps blue Calico 100/
Chintz. 283. 1722 2 ps Chintz. 4½ yds ea @ 15/. – P.277. 1732. 2 ps Chintz 14 yds ea 100/
" 277. 1723. 1 ps Chintz 100/. (ps 6. 18 yds. ... P.274 1726. 3¾ ps Chintz (18 yds) @ 126/
" 309. 1725 1 ps 9 yds @ 6/. P marshall – same 1 ps blue Calico 60/ & 8 yds @ 3/
J Hall. Calico 331. 1711 – ~~1~~ yds @ 5/. 5 yds @ 3/2 – 4 yds flowered blue @ 3/6. – Speckled blue 3/6
[4½ yds made a gown in olden times – open before

See next page

Cont. in M. 13. 92. – See M. 17. 145. 391. 426

Calicoes, Chintz, &c from 45th page

Mr West says (may 1853) that in the time of the revolution, there was a man about who undertook to stamp Calicoes. He came to Tolland & people brought out old sheets & had them stamped. They looked some like calico, but the colors were not lasting. It seems that he could not stamp new cloth so well, but they could make new sheets. [Mr Jewett also stamped Calico.

Mr West says he once paid $1.25 per yard for calico for a gown for his wife. This was many years after the revolution.

Stamps of the first, best quality.

From Invoices of Ralph Snow & Stebbins & Snow, began Nov. 1790. Purchases made in Boston & some in N.Y.

1790 Calico 1 ps 28¼ yards @ 1/9. & — 1 ps Copperplate 35 yds @ 2/.
" Calico printed 1 ps 28½ yds @ 2/. — 1 ps 14 yds & 16 yds, 2 each, @ 1/10. 2/. 2/4. Calico.
1791. Calico dark 1 ps 28½ " @ 2/. — 4 ps 14 yds & 16 yds, 2 each, @ 1/10. 2/. 2/4. Calico.
1791 Copper Plates. 3 ps. 84 yds. @ 1/10. — Calico 1 ps 14 yds @ 3/4. 1 do 18 yds @ 1/10.
1792. Calico. 14. 14½ & 15 yds in 1 ps @ 2/. & 2/8 — Calico, tea ground. 2 ps, 14½ ea. @ 3/
1792. Calico light spring? 14½ yds in 1 ps @ 3/4 — Calico dark Chocolate, 14½ & 14 yds in 1 ps @ 3/2.
1792 do 2 ps 31½ yds @ 1/10 — 2 ps, 23 yds ea, @ 1/10 & 1/4. 1 ps 14 yds @ 3/4
1792. do in N.Y. 14 yds in 1 ps @ 1/5 at 2.
1793. Calico 9 ps. ea 28 yds & 28¾ — light, striped, straw colour, &c @ 1/10, 2/. 2/8, 3/. 3/6 3/2
1793 Calico. dark sprig? 32½ yds in 1 ps @ 2/4. 1 ps striped 28¾ yds @ 2/.; 1 ps sprig @ 28½ yds 3/4
" Calico, red striped 14 yds @ 2/4. blue striped @ 2/6.; 14 yds @ 1/9; 14 yds @ 3/2
" Blue Calico 28 yds @ 2/4. Dark Calico 28 yds @ 2/2. — 1 striped. 34 yds @ 2/6
1794 3 ps figured dark do. 34½. 35. & 36 yards @ 2/4 — 4 ps. 28 & 28½ yds ea @ 2/4. 2/7. 3/9
" 1 ps 28½ yds @ 3/4: 1 ps 29 yds @ 2/4; 1 ps 28½ @ 3/9.
1795. 2 ps Purple 28 yds ea @ 2/5. 1 ps 28 yds @ 2/8. — 1 ps copperplate 28½ yds @ 2/6.
" 2 ps "Cotton Calico" 7 yds ea @ 2/. — 1 ps do 28½ @ 2/6
1796 8 ps Printed Calico 14 yds. 14½ & 28, @ 2/3 & 2/8. — 14 yds @ 2/3
" 8 ps. Printed do 14 yds & 14½ yds @ 2/4, & 2/10. — 1 furniture do 2 ps 14 yds ea 2/4.
1797. 8 ps do — do. 14 yds @ 28 yds. @ 2/2 to 2/8. — 3/4 Calico. 18 yds in 1 ps @ 3/
1798. Bengal Calico 2 ps 21 yds ea @ 2/2. Fancy Calico 9 ps, 14 & 14½ yds ea @ 3/1 to 3/4
1799 Purple do 14 yds & 28 yds @ 2/5. mourning @ 2/4. — 1799. 5 ps Fancy Calico 14 yds ea 2/6 & 2/8
6 ps Calico 14 yds ea 2/3 & 2/6. 1 ps mourning 28 yds @ 2/3.

Chintz.

1790 2 ps 14 yds ea @ 3/. 1 do 17 yds @ 2/6 — 1791. 1 ps 14 yds @ 3/. 1 ps 28½ yds @ 2/8
1791 1 ps. Striped Chintz. 34½ yds @ 2/6 — 1 ps figured Chintz 14¼ yds @ 3/4
1791. 2 ps. fine Chintz 28 yds ea @ 3/9 — 14 3/8 yds Patna Chintz @ 2/.
1792 2 ps Chintz — 14/14 yds ea @ 3/6 — 1 ps 14½ yds @ 3/. 1 do. 14 yds @ 3/4
1793 1 ps White ground Chintz 29 yds @ 2/9. — 1 ps pink ground 28 yds @ 3/
" 2 ps Light ground 3/8 " 19 & 18½ yds @ 3/. — 1 ps fashionable Chintz 29 yds @ 3/4
" 4 ps. 14 & 14½ yards ea. at 3/2½
1794. 1 ps dark 28½ yds @ 3/9. 1 ps blue 28 yds @ 3/4
1795. 8 ps Chintz 28 & 28½ yds ea, mostly light, at 3/. 3/4. 3/6. 1 ps wide 21½ yds @ 5/
1 ps 29 yds @ 3/4
1796. 9 ps Chintz some 5/4. 14. 21. & 22 yds ea @ 3/3, 3/. 4/. 4/6. 4/4. 3/1
9 ps dark Chintz & 1 ps fancy do. 14. & 14½ yards ea at 2/8. & 3/3. & 3/.
2 ps Chocolate ground do. 14 yds ea 2/10. & 3/3
1797. 13 ps Chintz, mostly light, all 14 yds ea 3/. to 3/6 &. 4 ps. 14½ yds ea @ 3/1 & 3/3.
1798. 99. 1800. But few ps of Chintz in a year — less than before.
Some 14. 21. & 28 yards — some all wide 3/9 yd

/

Counts 1800 & in 1800 most Calicoes were of 14 to 14½ yds — some 28 yds
In 1800 prices, 2/6 to 4/. — But 6 ps Printed Calicoes sent 25 & 28½ yds ea
and are 2/8 & 4/. cpd. — Calicoes are 14. 21. & 28 yards. many in 1800

1791 Patches, some ps. 7 yds ea. & some 14 yds ea @ 3/4 & 3/6 yard
1793 Dutch Patch 18¾ yds @ 6/4.: 14 yds blue @ 3/8.
1795 6 Patch Shawls @ 4/6. — "Calicoes & Patches" adv. 1791 & 92

1788. Chintzes, Calicoes & Bed Furniture adv. by Breck & Clark
These three articles are together for many years made. Latterly only Furniture Calico. some
[Con. M. 13. 92

M. 2. 152. Cupboard Cloths & Chimney Cloths.

M. 7. 113 Cupboard Cloths for Royalty were of Crimson Velvet. for Queen Anne & James I. 1613.

p. 459 this. Calico Cupboard Cloths were in Book of Rates. 1660. Both East India, & not from India. Called Pintadoes.

Hampshire 246 / Chimney Cloth. 1 Chimney Carpet. 2 Window Cloths. Copeman 5 "Colored Cloths". & Some Linen connected with Table Cloths, &c.

M. 6. 199. 1666. 2 Chimney Cloths. 6 Cupboard Cloths 30/. 2 Cupboard do. 4 Shr.

M. 6. 185. 1657. Cupb[d] Cloths with Linen. M. 6. 178. Cupb[d] Cloths with Linen.

6. 174. 1660. Cupboard Cloth wrought & fringed. & another Chimney Cupb[d] Cloth, ~~one~~ ~~three~~ two were Cupboard

M. 6 ~~207. 208.~~ A Boy[s]a. 1669. Green Cupb[d] Cloth with border 15/.

M. 6. 204. 205. Another Cupb[d] Cloth with border 25/. Calico Cupb[d] Cloth.

6. 205. 2 Last Cupb[d] Cloths 26/. [This "Last" is to cover all things.

6. 208. 2 Calico Cupb[d] Cloths 18/. & another Cupb[d] Cloth 16/

6. 208. Wrought cupb[d] Cloth 30/.

6. 198. 1666. Chimney Cloth — Cupboard Cloths with Linen

6. 214. 1684. Chimney Cl[o]th

Com. 9. 60. 6 Feet 1640 Red Cupboard Cloth.

M 6. 337. 1687. Chimney Cloth & Cupb[d] Cloth 5/. & Velvet Cushion 40/.

M 6 174. 1660. Livery Cupboard, Cupboard Cloth & Velvet Cushion

Cont. Miller 15. 136.

Cupboard Carpets

Com. 9. 265. A Cupboard Carpet mentioned.

9. 309. A Cupboard Carpet of Crimson Satin of Kenilworth — fringed, &c lined with Satin. It was 6 feet long & 2 breadths of Satin.

Calico and Chintz. adv in Boston 1774.

"India Calicoes." Some are called. Others not distinguished.

"Chintz & Calico Pattens", a variety. Furniture Calicoes.

"Chintz. Calicoes & printed Cottons". "India Chintz" some are called "Patches" with them & "Bengalls".

1793. Copperplate & Chintz Furnitures are adv together as if two things. Furniture Chintzes; & purple & red copperplate Furnitures.

1794. "Striped furniture Calicos." "Purple, red, blue & white copperplates."

Calico & Chintz

Jona Jneld. Jr. 1791 — His gowns of Calico & commonly 6 yds at 2/9, 3/. 3/4. 4/2. 5/ & Rarely 6/4, 6½ yds are taken. Sometimes 6¾ & 7 yds 1½ yd & 2 yds Calico frequently. & probably for short gowns.

Wm. Ely. Hartford. adv Oct 1793. 92 pieces of dark & light Calicoes and Chintzes from 1/6 to 8/ per yard.

Carpets.

Misc. 2. 161. 239. Misc 4. 311. 297. Con 9. 265 & many references

Book of Rates Con & misc. 2. 228 Inwards } Carpets of Tourny (Tournay?) piece 2½ yds long, 30/
Carpets of Cornix (Dornix?) 2½ yds to a Carpet. 24/
Brunswick Carpet — — 10/. ea
Carpets of Scotland, piece or each. 13/4
Carpets of Cotton from China, coarse, 4/. piece
Carpets Gentish (Hindoo or India) pub. cotton 60/. doz.
Carpets Turkey or ~~Anice~~ 30/. a piece, short
Carpets do or do £8. piece, long 4 yards or more
Carpets Persia 45/. the square yard.

Sam p. 243 Outwards } Carpets, northern Prob. Scotch. 11/8 each
Carpets of Sheeps wool — see under Wm.

Misc. 4. 297. Carpets of painted Chintz were brought from India long after 1700.—

" 4. 303. D'Avenant 1708. mentions that "Chintz had advanced from the floor to the back" & from the foot cloth to the petticoat." &c. He says they were formerly only used for carpets and quilts.

Misc. 1. 113. Con 9. 265 Con 9. 309. Pictorial History of E. says. 1603-1660, Turkey and Persian Carpets covered Tables, floors being matted or covered with rushes, except the floor of the Throne or Bedrooms, when Carpets were laid down before the Throne, or by the side of the bed.

Misc. 6. 206. Pintado Carpet 4/. & one 3/— Antipas Boyde. 1664. Seem Calico see p. 45.
He had also 2 Turkey Carpets, both 24/.

C. 9. 308 Carpets in Kenilworth Castle 1584 — In W. Scott.
The inventory was furnished to Sir W. Scott by his friend William Hamper, Esq. It is Hamper who says "there were 10 velvet carpets for tables & windows, 49 Turkey carpets for floors, and 32 Cloths Carpets." It may be doubted whether these were for floors. Not at all likely that they were all so.
The crimson velvet Carpets — one given — 3 breadths wide and 1¾ yard long.
A Turkey carpet given, 10 yds long & 4¼ yards wide
A long carpet of blue Cloth, 6 yards long & 4/4, as broad as the cloth

C. 10. 46. Turkey Carpets were used for Table covers.
10. 46. Webster says: "It is scarcely yet a century since the first appearance of carpets in this kingdom" i.e. on floors

Gaz. Some person in Northampton advertises June 22. 1791 "a large, new, good Carpet."

Advertised in Boston 1774
Turkey Carpet, Scotch Carpets, Painted Canvas Floor Cloths
Wilton & common floor & Stair Carpets.
Cheap Carpets & Carpeting. Carpets often advertised.
"Very large Scotch Carpets 4 by 5, 4½ by 5½, 5 by 6" (feet or yards?)
1793 Adv. Wilton, Persian, Brussels Carpets & carpeting. (The carpet was in one piece, not up & down or along.
" Kidderminster & Scotch do do.
1794 "Carpets & Carpeting, all widths & sizes". (Many large square carpets among sale
1730. State House turrets & Towers (& other) hung with carpets" when Gov. Belcher ar.

[Cont page 374.

Tapestry & Hangings -

Ct. 2. 210 c. 277. Misc. 4. 302, 311
Con. 10. 319. Con. 9. 284.

Misc. 4. 311. Hangings to cover a wall were when Chambers, wrote or bepre, of wool; of wool and silk; of linen, of leather and of Paper.

Misc 7. 113. Paper & leather Hangings were invented 1603–1660.

Con. 10. 319. Dornix or linen was used for hangings, alone, or with wool.

Con. 9 308. Kenilworth Castle had Hangings in Tapestry, and gilt and red leather.

Con. 10. 87. Lewis Morris N.Y. had "suit of Tapestry Hangings" 35£ 1691
10. 107. Another had "old green Hangings about the Room" 1681 16/ N.Y.

Con 7. p1. Rev. Thomas Hooker 1647 had "Dornix Hangings" in 7 pieces. in a chamber — perhaps round a bed.

Con 7. 111. James Mackmin had "Painted Paper" 20/. 1699.
was this for hangings or to paper walls?

Misc 6. 367. 1708. in Boston, "Paper to hang a Room", 30/.
Misc 6. 360. 1700. Michael Perry had Printed paper". hang?

H.G. Reg. VI. 171. "Dornick, a kind of stuff used for Curtains, Carpets & Hangings, so called from Doornick or Tournay in Flanders, where it was first made". Phillips Dic. London 1706.
Con. 9. 337. C. 10. 319 M. 15. 208 (Norwich, England, 1618. &c
was made in Norwich, England, 1618. &c

H.G. Reg. IV. 57. Israel Stoughton 1644. mentions "Tapestry Coverlet" or Tapestry & Coverlet, both belonging to a bed.

Paper Hangings adv. in Northampton by Samuel Ijames
Aug 30 1797. adv in Worcester.
1797 Mr Bumstead manufactured Paper Hangings in Boston.
1796 Dec 1. "A variety of Paper Hangings" adv. by R. Breck & son
1795. Stebbins & Snow bought 5 ps Paper at 3/ ea. Bordering 3/
1791. "A variety of Paper Hangings" adv. in Hartford.
1793 May. An assortment of French & American Paper Hangings adv by Robert Breck.

Prices p 348 1754. John Ely 3d Springfield. had 24 7/8 yds Tapestry 220/5. (about 8/8 yard.

1774. Paper Hangings were advertised in Boston by many.
1734 "Paper for Rooms" adv. M. 1. 148. 1734
Harp. 146. Tapestry Coverlet. 26/. 1647. widow Coltemore
Misc 6. 358 } 5 pieces old Tapestry Hangings £12.10. } Mrs Thatcher
1694 } 4 " " do £8.10.
M. 1. 14. 200. 1774 "Tapestry for a room 5£

Tapestry was first manufactured by the needle, as some are to this day. At what period tapestry began to be woven is unknown, Tapestry was first made by Oriental nations, at an early period.

M. 11. 340. Persons hid behind the arras or tapestry in time of Shakspeare.

M 14. 45. Paper Hangings in Philadelphia formerly.
M 4. 158 "Roll paper for Rooms" adv. in Boston May 1736. First advertisement I have noticed in the Newspapers. Could not have been much used,
M 4. 159 though noticed in 1708. as above. Advertisement again in June 1737
M. M 13. 263. Middlesex. Tapestry Coverlet. — 268. Tapestry Coverlet.
13 269 6 ps Tapestry yeats hear Hangings 6£
" " 8 yds old Tapeting for Hangings 16/. [Cont. M. 15. 208

Sup M. 14. 149 Set of blue Hangings 40/.
M. 14. 154. Suit of mallery Tapestry Hangings 20£ (Petit Serpent. 1714
14. 162 Hangings 28 yds @ 3/. — 1719 Gal Blunt 4 ps 3. Tapestry 20£
[Cont. M. 15. 208

M. 2. 198. 199. **Sugars.** — [Continued from Misc. 9. 216
Loaf Sugar. from Misc. 9. 217.

Con & Misc. 9 M. 2. p 172 } Excise by Parliament 1643.
Common Sugar, ½penny per lb. called St. Thome & Panellis
Muscovado Sugar 1d per lb. White Sugar 1d
Refined Sugar 4 per lb.
[These Sugars are chiefly or wholly from the East Indies, Guinea &c
or not from British West Indies. Perhaps some from Spanish W.I.

6 & M. 2. 233 Book of Rates Imposed 1660 } Rates best is
2 best White Sugar £ 1-7 per 112 lbs
3 " Muscovado Sugar " at 80/ per 112 lbs
4th St Thome & Panellis Sugar " at 40/. "
5th Sugar from English plantations. at 30/. "

Jamaica Sam p. 243 When Exptd } Sugar refined in England & made into loaves
as an export was duty 10/. Cust.
Sugar was refined in England 1659, if not before M. 9. 216.
And the high duty or rate 1660 was to protect the Manufacture.

Sum p 233 1660. **Sugar Candy** is in Book of Rates, both White & brown
See Con. 9. 232
M. 2. 238. Sugar Candy or Candy is in Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, &c
Con 9. 232. Sugar Plums. described.
Things were candied; that is, conserved in Sugar, as Eringo Roots.
Sea Holly Roots, (same as Eringo) are in Book of Rates. Con M. 2. 237
M. 4. 198. Skimpton had "white Candy" in 1666. [M. 4. 158. 1736 Sugar Candy adv

Con. 3. 16. Sugar in Hartford. wholesale, cash. 1690 was 10/. for 112 lbs
called Dry muscovado

1790 Loaf Sugar in Boston 1/1.
1791 " Do. " 1/3.
1791. Nov. do Do " 1/5.
1792 May do Do " 1/7.
1792 Aug. do Do " 1/9.
1793 May do Do " 1/6
1793 Sept Lump Do Hartford. 1/3
1793. Oct. 204 lbs Loaf do. Boston @ 1/4.
" " 174 Lump do. Hartford @ 1/2
1794 Aug. Loaf 1/7. & Lump. 1/4 at Hartf?
1795 Lump 1/6. Loaf 1/6. Lump 1/6. 1/7
1796 Lump 1/6. — 1797. Lump. 1/9. 1/4.
1797. Lump 1/7½ — 1/8. & Loaf 28 cts Lump 30 cts
1798 490 lbs Lump @ 1/7½. Loaf 28 cts.
1799 215 lbs Lump @ 1/8¼. 114 lbs Lump @ 28c.
1800 113 lbs Lump @ 1/8
1791. J. Judd sold at 1/8 Sum: in fall 2/.

Brown Sugar 1790 Hartford 63/. Cust
Do 1791 Boston 57/. & 44/.
Do - 1791. Nov. do - 75/.
Do 1792 Feb. do - 96/. May 84/
do — 1792 Aug do - 96/6.
do 1793. May do. 75/. & 54/. Sept. 72/.
Do do. Oct. 93. 40/. 47/. & 63/.
Do do Feb 94. 58/8. Hartford
Do. do Feb 94. 60/. May 94. 69/. & 81/. B.
Do do Oct 94. 63/. & 84/.
1795. do. 90. Cust. 84/. 78/. 66/.
1796 1 hhd @ 72/. 1 bbl 81/. 1 bbl 96/.
1797 2 bbls @ 96/. 2 do. 78/. one 81/.
1798 2 bbls @ 84/ Cust. 1 do 90/.
1799. 2 bbls @ 108/. & best 99/.
1800 1 box @ 81/
1791. Summer J. Judd sold at 10: in fall 1/. & 1/1
1792 Sugar sold by J.J. @ 1/1. 1/2. 1/3.

1760 to 1765 Robert Breck Jr at S/p. sold — Brown Sugar @ 7d & 8d. Sum B
Loaf Sugar @ 1/2. By 28 lbs. 12/. 14/. & 16/.
1774. The Loafsugar adv in Boston was — Muscovada S. in Philadd mch 93. 13 to 15
generally said the English. do in Boston Oct 1794. 10 to 14
"Single, middling, Double & treble refined Loafsugar"
1774. There were refining at "Sugar Houses" in Boston.
1793. Philadelphia Lumps & single ref. Loaf were 27 Sum
dich. P. Current to 28 double refined 33c
1794 Oct. Loaf in Boston 1/7.

Sugars 15 years 1835 to 1849 in Philadelphia
Report to Congress 1849
White Brand fell from 10 & 10½ to 6½ — White Box fell from 11½ & 12½ to 7½ & 8
Yellow Box " " 10 to 6½ — Brown Box " " 9 & 9½ to 5½ & 6
Brown Hhds " " 7 and 7½ to 4½ — Manilla " " 8 to 5½ c
New Orleans " " 8½ & 9½ to 4½ & 5½ — Refined " " 16 & 17c to 8½ & 8¾
clarified " " 11 (1840) to 7 & 7½.
Duty at first 2½ 3 cts — 1842. 2½ 3 & 4 cts — 1846. 30 per cent. advalorem
[Cont. in M. 15. 66

M. 2. 208 & 2 294 "

Maple Sugar — Continued from M. 2. 217 " Cont'd 2. 340

In the mild winter of 1852-53. I saw Maple Sugar for sale, the last days of February, 1853. It was said to have been made in Charlemont, a few days before, or in February. Mountain, March 12th.

The Census of U States, 1850. is said to show that about 34 millions of pounds of maple sugar were manufactured in the U States in that year. and it was supposed that the Indians made 10 or 12 millions more; and the people of Upper and Lower Canada about 6½ millions of pounds. According to returns in 1850:-

Maine made	97.541 lbs	Louisiana	260 lbs
N. Hampshire	1.392.429 lbs	Arkansas	8.895 "
Massachusetts	968.596 "	Tennessee	150.647 "
Vermont	5.159.641	Kentucky	388.525
Connecticut	37.781	Ohio	4.528.548
New York	10.310.761	Michigan	2.423.897
New Jersey	5.886	Indiana	2.921.638
Pennsylvania	2.248.641	Illinois	246.078
Maryland	47.740	Missouri	171.942
Virginia	1.223.968	Iowa	70.684
N. Carolina	27.448	Missouri	661.969
S. Carolina	200	Minesota	2.950
Georgia	60		32.776.671 lbs
Alabama	473		
Mississippi	110		

[Communication of Alonzo Nash to Farmer's Club in N. York Feb. 1853. [Maple Molasses said to be 40 millions Gallons — a monstrous exaggeration — 4 millions is enough]

[omit the Missouris should be Wisconsin Rhode Island, Texas, Oregon, California, Utah, New Mexico Delaware & Florida are said to furnish about 2 millions lbs

Misc. 2. 124 & 4. 287 } There are sugar trees in Virginia when Beverly wrote 1705. but the Indians had made sugar from time immemorial, & the English did not make sugar; made no use of the sugar & honey trees.

Prices 334. "A Chisel to taps trees" in Inv. of Jos. Petty. N. field. 1748
They tapped trees in Northfield before 1748.

1794. 435 "Sugar Kettles" adv. in Albany. (Were they for maple sugar, or for refining sugar?)

Owens Geology p. 432 } On the upper part of Montreal River (that runs into Lake Superior) are sugar maples in abundance; and the Chippewa Indians make sugar here in April and March. One family sometimes makes over 1000 lbs in a season. Trees are said to make from 4 to 10 lbs each Sugar making season is hailed with joy, as sugar is an article of food, & puts an end to the starvation of winter. — Whitney, p 363 says both Indians & whites make Maple Sugar about Lake Superior.

Long's 2d Expedition 1823. p. 186. 422. Vol 1 } The Potawatomies professed to have known how to make Maple Sugar upon acquainted with whites, — said they boiled the sap in troughs by throwing hot stones into it, though they had made mixed pottery — The Ottawas did not profess to have known maple sugar before they saw whites.

Rev. E. Knight's Address '53 } In Aroostook County, Maine Sap must be gathered when the snow is from 1 to 3 feet deep, & the Spring comes on so suddenly that the sugar season must be short.

Continued in Misc. 15: 67

52

Con. q. 335. Con. 10. 46. **Boxes + Coffers + Chests, Cases, &c — Trunks**

Con. Misc. 2. 135 m. 2. 248

[Con. from Con. q. 335 m. 2. 219

Con. Misc. 2. 227.

In Book of Rates 1660 } Imported Boxes are as follows, with the rate.

Tinder Boxes 20/ for 144. Nest Boxes. 60/ for 144 nests.

Touch Boxes, cover'd with leather — 3/ doz. } [Were these Tinder Boxes for the rich?

Touch Boxes covered with Velvet 15/ doz }

Touch Boxes of Iron, &c. gilt — 10/ doz

Pepper Boxes 2/6 for 144. Spice boxes 6/ doz. [These seem of wood. Con. 6. not for Table

Sand Boxes 10/ for 144. Soap Boxes 40/ p 60.

Tobacco Boxes 30/ for 144 — [as an export only 20/ Cwt.

Round Boxes for Marmalade, &c.

[Snuff boxes not down — not in use 1660.

Same, p. 229. **Coffers** — covered with gilt leather 40/ doz.

do — " with Velvet 80/ doz

do — " with Iron bars, nests of 3. 32/.

do Plain, nests of 3. 13/4. Same Painted 16/.

Same, p. 229. **Chests** - of Iron 5£ to 6. 13. 4 each — [Jane 6. 372 Iron Chest £12 1715

do of Cypress wood, nests of 3. 8£.

do of Spruce or Danske p. 3. 30/.

do Painted — 40/ doz.

Same p. 229. **Cases** with wooden combs & with Ivory Combs.

Cases for Spectacles, gilt & ungilt: [& for single combs

Cases for Needles & Pins: & for Needles, French.

Do — do. **Caskets** of Iron, & of Steel,

Do do. **Cabinets** or Counters, small 40/ ea. Do large 80/ ea

[Some were japanned, or lackered.

[Trunk not in list, 1660.

Con. q. 310. Con. 10. 45 **Cabinet** of crimson satin, ornamented; and neq Purple Velvet. at Kenilworth castle See description, Con. 10. 45

In New England.

E. Town 1640. **Trunks**, boxes, Chests. all 30/. Small Trunk with tuffs 10/.

S. Canby 1645. **Trunk** Chest. deal box, painted boxes,

Dillingham 1639. Chest 8/. Nests of **boxes**. "Band box"

Coytmore 1647. Spruce Chest 10/. **Trunks**. Chest of Drawers (1647. very first) 40/

do 1647. Trunk. Basket. 4 Cases 12/. Sealskin Trunk.

Busby 1657. Boxes, Trunks, Chests; Phillips 1646. Trunks, Chests

Trunks — were often full of linen, drapery, garments, &c

Misc. 6. 208. Great Chest 30/ + Trunk

Misc. 6. 210 Rev. P. Hunt 1668, Chests, **Trunks**, boxes, desks.

" 6 211. Chest & Trunk 10/. — Cedar chest 6/. 1686

" 6 212 Cedar Chests 1675. other Chests — 6. 208. Cedar Chest 14/.

" 6. 353. Trunks & Chests & Tables. 1688 — 6. 205 a Chest 20/

" 6 357. [Goods &c in Trunks & Chests, very many. Page 358

Middlesex 1655. — Trunk 7/. Chest 5/. 1656. Trunks plenty

" 1657 Chests, Trunks, Boxes — 1658 Great Chest 14/ (perhaps high

1658. Wainscot chest 10/. old Chest 6/8

1659 Rev P. Bulkley - 5 Trunks 40/. 2 Trunks 14/. 2 Chests @ 10/

1659. 6 old Trunks (Sundry) Chests 10/ 8/

1660. 5 Trunks 30/ 2 Great Chests & 4 small boxes 25/

1662 Cypress Box. 1663 Chests 26/ — 1664 Trunk or chest 20/

1664 Trunks & Chests. 1665 10 doz Trunk Handles 60/.

1665 p. 258. 2 Chests or boxes 18/. 1666 3 great Chests 40/.

1678. 2 chests, trunk & box 23/.

[Continued in ll. 15. 154

M. 2. 246.
Con. 10. 366.

Combs.

Cen & Misc. 2. 229 } Combs for Wool valued at 5/ pr.
Book of Rates 1660 } Combs for Horses " 4/. doz
Inwards or Imports

Combs of Boxwood. 10/. gro. Combs of Lightwood 6/8. gro. } These seem for the head.
Combs of Bone 4/. lb. Combs of Horn 4/. doz } (some had cases sup. 52)
Combs of Ivory. 10/. lb.

p. 240 Combs of wood, bone, stone, exported, rated at only 10/. a Cwt.
240. Curricombs were 10/. Cwt. outwards.

The Materials of some of the Combs are in the Book of Rates, as Boxwood for Combs, Oxbones, Horns, (see 57th page
Ivory 10/. lb. & Elephants Teeth 80/. 112 lbs.

M. 6. 215. Box-combs & Horn combs. 1686.
M. 6. 195. Turtle Shell Comb, Edmund 1670.
M. 6. 190. 4 doz Horn Combs 2/6. 19 doz Ivory Do 12/. 4 3 Combs 42/8
Combs abundant, by most traders — "Pocket Comb" m. 6. 194.
M. 6. 371. 174. Combs 2/6 doz — M. 6. 354. Combs 2/2 & 2/10 doz. 1688.
And M. T3. 1663. Combs 3/. doz (of Horn). Ivory Combs 9/. doz.. 13. 1694. 3/. doz.
m 13 1494. Ivory Combs 4/. ea. Boxcombs & horn combs
1724 m. 13. 367 — Ivory Combs 100 doz 147 £1. 9. (about 14/8 doz
1725 m 13. 370. Horn Combs 4/8. 5/10 & 7/. doz. (cost sterling 1/4. 1/8 & 2/.
1767 m. 13. 211. Bent Tortoise Shell Combs for ladies hair
Watkins Enc. Comb an made of bullock's horn, Elephant's & Seahorse's teeth, Tortoise Shell, & of box or hollywood. He describes the process of making.

M. 2. 237 Buttons. (Cont. in Con. 10. 444.
Con. 10. 386 373.

Cen & Misc. 2. 228 } Buttons of Brass, of Steel, of Copper, of Latten, 53/4 Gt Gro.
Book of Rates } do of Crystal 8/. doz — of Glass. 26/8 Gt Gro.
1660 Inwards } do of Thread 20/. Gt Gro — of Silk 40/. Gt Gro.
do of Damask 20/. doz — of Bugle 1/4 doz.
do for Handkerchiefs 80/. gro — of Hair 4/. gro.

E. French. 1640. had no Buttons, except some "Hair Buttons" 6/.
Con 5. 168. Whiting 1652. had Breast Buttons @ 4/. & 5/. gro.
Silk Button, or Bannock B. 6/. gro; Coat B. 7/. & 9/. gro. Cloak B. 2/. doz
Silk & Gold Buttons 1/2 doz. some call'd Gold 4/ doz. Silver Cloak B. 6/ doz.
Silver & gold Buttons, mean 10/. gro. Silver Coat 3/6 doz. Silver Cloak 8/. doz
Misc. 6. 173 } 22 Gro. Breast Buttons; Hart Coat Buttons 36 gro @ 6/
H. W. 66. 1660 } 4 shot Coat Buttons 6/. gro: 33 gro bust do @ 3/4
Silver & gold Coat Buttons 33/. gro. and Breast 9/. D. do @ 15/. gro.
M. 6. 178. 1663. J. Gillick had Coat & Breast Buttons. & Thread Buttons
M. 6. 193. 1676 } Edmund had Coat & Breast Buttons. Gimp Buttons 1/8 gro.
Silver Coat B. 10/6. Silk Buttons 8/6 bag. Silver Vest Buttons 9/. doz
Silver & Gold Buttons 14/. doz. Breast Buttons
M. 6. 190. 1676 } J. Atwater. Silk Buttons £38. 35 Gro Best do. £9. 10. 0
Thread Buttons, Gimp Buttons, Worsted Buttons 3/. gro.
12 gro Silver & gold Buttons @ 28/. Gro. m. 6. 184. Thread Buttons 3 Gro. Silver Buttons @ 8/

M. 2. 235 } Bottles. [Cont in Con 10. 428
M. 17. 148 } (see page 61
Con M. 2. 227.
(Book of Rates Inwards } Bottles of Earth or Stone (jugs seem included.
Bottles of Glass covered with wicker. (demi johns.
Bottles of Glass, uncovered; do. do. covered with Leather
Bottles of Wood or Sucking Bottles.

Con. 7. 14 Pewter Bottles 1648. & Leather Bottles 1648.
Con. 9. 61. E. Tench 1640 had "Jack Bottle" 3/6 (Leaver) 12 Stone Bottles 6
M. 6. 114. 1683. a Sucking Bottle.

1712 M. 4. 126. Bottles, Glasses & pipes were imported from Bristol.
1656 M. 13. 269. 2 pewter Bottles. China Bottle. M. 13. 376
1660 " 13. 269 Stone Bottles
1760. M. 14. 190 Smelling Bottles appear, 7 doz at 6/ doz. L.C.
1730 M. 14. 152. Bristol Bottles for sale.
1746 M. 13. 161. 2 & 4 pint Bottles adv.
Con. 10. 378. Glass Bottles 1798.

M.2.214c. # Yarn & its Materials.

Con & Misc. 2. 239 & Book of Rates, 1660. The following kinds of yarn are valued "outwards", or as imports, viz.

Yarn for Cables. or Cable Yarn. Sail yarn 6d lb.
Yarn of Camel, or Mohair, rated at 2/6 lb
Cotton Yarn, East India. " at 1/ lb.
Cotton Yarn, not East India " at 1/d.
Irish Yarn; Scotch Yarn " at 1/. d. (flax doubtless
Grogram Yarn 3/ lb. [As an export, 4/ lb. Com. 2. 243.
Raw Dutch Linen Yarn " at 1/ lb.
Spruce or Muscovy Yarn " at 53/4 Cwt. (Was it hemp?
French Linen Yarn, raw " @ 1/ lb

Con. 10. 332. — Woollen, or Bay Yarn " @ 66/8 Cwt.
see "Spun Cotton". — from Turkey — Con. 10. 302

M.2.4. Grogram above was of silk, perhaps of silk tow.
213. Grogram cloth from Turkey in Book of Rates was 3/9 yd.

Camel's Hair is in book of Rates @ 3/. d.
Goats Hair. is said to be Mohair — is in book of R at 1/2)
Was the yarn above real Camel's or Goats Hair.?

are in Book of Rates. { Flax, dressed & undressed, Hemp from Muscovy, Spruce,
see Con. 10. 332 { Cotton Wool, Sheep's wool, Beaver wool, all these wools free — perhaps later than 1660. Armenia 1/2 lb. vol. 1/2 lb.
Worsted was free outwards under Wm. [Wools not free till 4 Wm. III.
Coney wool — see p 56. of this.

Mrs Dillingham had yarn 1639. 4
1657 Busby, Hose yarn at 3/6d. (that is stocking yarn. Publishers make.
1646, Lamb. Cdr Cotton yarn. do. Linen yarn: Phillips 16dr Cotton yarn 1644
1656. Kenyon had yarn, wool. 3dr picked Cotton, & 1d Cotton.
1666. Rev Weld. Cotton Yarn 2/6d. Linen yarn 5/ lb.?
1676. Edmunds. "Irish Yarn" — M 6. 268. Linen, Woolen & Cotton Yarn @ 1667
1668 Rev H. Flint. Homespun Cloth & Yarn £29. & sheep's wool, & cotton
1668 & before & after, Cotton yarn & cotton cloth & Cotton Wool
M.6.211. were frequent. — Also Linen yarn is found, and Cotton & Linen Cloth, that is Cloth made of Cotton & Linen. Some wool & woolen yarn & cloth, domestic — not very much
6.330. 1687. Cotton & Linen Yarn very common.
5 366. 1707. Cotton Yarn 30/.
6 368. 1711. Cotton & Linen Yarn among farmers —
M.13 262. 1653. 13dr Woolen yarn at Concord @ 2/6 lb. Middlesex
M 13. 1657 Woolen & Linen yarn.
M 13. 1695 20 dr Woolen yarn 25/. 10 dr Cotton Yarn 23/4.
" " 14 dr Tow Yarn 12/. P. 266. Red yarn 3/ lb. Blue yarn 3/. d
" " 4.3 dr Yarn @ 2/ — 1658 Green yarn 3/ lb
" 1659 13 lbs Yarn @ 2/ — 1661. 16 3/4 dr White Yarn 31/2
" 1663. Cotton Linen & woolen yarn 26/. (woven
" 1664. p 277 20 dr Linen Yarn @
1678. 49. Linen & Cotton yarn 30/. 1679 Lin & Cot. Yarn 14/
1680 283. Cotton & Linen yarn 36/
1685 Cotton, Woolen & Linen yarn very common
M 13. 15. 1694 37 dr Linen Yarn @ 1/6. 30 dr Cotton Yarn @
13. 296. 1695 Woolen, Linen tow & hemp yarn
13 267. 1701 Yarn 80/. Cotton yarn 26/. Woolen Yarn 18/
14. 158. 1718. 21 skeins woolen yarn 28. 9d/. 35 skeins linen yarn 20/. (about 7½ d
2 14 189 1760 Woolen & Linen Yarn. — 1766. "17 Score Linen yarn

Yarn and its Materials

M. 14. 137 to 142 } England 1682-3. exported mohair yarn, cotton yarn,
do do do Worsted & woolen yarn, cable yarn,
cotton & mohair yarn, linen yarn, spruce yarn

Skeins of Stocking yarn are brought out by wives or sesters, & put on the hands of husband or brother, that he may hold it while it is wound off, & forms a ball for Knitting. Snarls & tangles sometimes make the winding slow.

M. 4. 73. 4. 78 } Cotton yarn was imported from India 1741. & 1742 into England. In 1741. 5000 lbs from Surat and 33000 lbs from Bengal.

1796. Nov. Salem Gazette adv. Cotton Yarn for knitting, 2 and 3 thread, being spun, formed and twisted by water at the cotton manufactory in Providence - better than any spun by hand. also single yarn for weaping, spun in the same manner, mostly used for warps. by 10 lbs. &c.

Prices 298. Yarn in bottoms 3/. S. Taylor. M. 1709.
" 298 Rev P. Glover 1692. Linen yarn 63/ & 64/. Woolen do 13/.
" 302 Henry Dwight 1855 linen yarn at 6/. 33 yds Cotton do 42/. 1732

[Cont. in M. 18. 293

M. 4. 1721. p. 115. "A Picture Shop" noticed in Boston, where maps & prints were for sale.
M 13. 172. 1754. Maps, Prints & Phospects. adv.
M 4. 114. 1721. Prints & maps in good frames.
M 4. 193. 1743. Maps & Prints of all sorts & sizes adv.

M. 2. 296 Pictures, Maps, &c. (hung up in rooms) & Globes
Only the learned & wealthy had these.
Ion 9. 60. E Tenet 10 Pictures 6: 1640; M Wibb. 1660 "Map of the world."
M 6. 173. M Wibb. 4 more maps 20/.
M. 6. 206. A Boyse 14 pictures 14/.
M. 6. 295. Maps of world. Edmund S.
6. 209. a Picture £6. 10 0
6 213. map 18/. & pictures.
6. 214. Pictures & 2 Globes. 1686. Capt Henchman 2 Globes 4£
6. 350 4 maps of 4 Quarters of the world 60/.
6 357. 4 Pictures 60/. 1697. H. Usher.
6. 364. 8 Pictures 32/. 1702. — 6. 367. 7 Pictures @ 8/ 1708
6 371. 9 Pictures 36/. 1714.
6 372. Alabaster Pictures 30/. (probably images) 1717
6 372. " Pictures & frames laid with gold leaf gold £7. 1717
Middlesex
M 13 272. 1663. 6 Pictures 24/. — 274. 8 pictures in table 5/.
13 274 1663. 2 Globes 100/. old Globes 10/. Map 4/. 3 Plats 30/
13 280. 1677. 3 maps 36/. — 1694. M. 13. 295. 4 maps 25/
13. 295. 1694 a Globe. M 13. 298. 19 pictures & 3 Images
Suffolk agen... 1712 Pictures. 1714 Pictures
14. 148. 1703. 6 maps 40/.
14. 156. 1713. Pictures in gilt oval frames.
14. 157. 1716. Pictures £7. some in gold leaf. same as above.
M. 14. 161. 1717. Pictures. 1725 Pictures 60/. John Dixwell
1729. Gov Burnet had many Pictures, Prints, &c also Maps. A portion of his prints & pictures were estimated at £15. 2 0
Hadplates of Boston, &c — 1738 Pictures.
M. 14. 174. 1738. Pictures of Prince George & Queen Anne in Gilt Frames 60/
14 177. 1742. a family Picture 80/. — Mezzotinto Pictures.
14. 179. 1745. Gold frame Pictures 20/. ea. 1745. S. Dolbeare. Pictures & maps. £
14. 186. 1748 Anthony Stoddard of Boston had "Mr Solomon Stoddards Picture 30" His own picture 30£. His wife's picture 30£. Only 4 as 5£ ea. L.C.
14. 187. 1748 Rev J. Lee. His Picture 15£. Picture of Oliver Cromwell 60/ He had other pictures. (7½ to 1.
14 188. 1755 Large Picture 66/8. Specie Currency. p. 189 Pictures abundant
14. 192. 1760. Pictures — 1757 Pictures 48/ — 1771. 32 pictures 24/8
14. 196. 1771. 41 Pictures 41/. — p. 198. 24 Mezzotinto Pictures 40/. 1769
14. 198. 1773. Pictures & maps. Views of London &c 72/
M. 13. 162. 1751 "Pictures for Rooms" adv. "a beautiful set of pictures" adv.

[Contin. in V. 15. p. 137

56.

M.2.276. **Hair & its Manufactures.**

Book of Rates — hers Camels Hair, Goats Hair in imports.
1660. Elks Hair for saddles 14/6. for 112 lbs.
Imports Hair sieve bottoms, 10/ groce. (and Rims for Sieves
Exports Hart's Hair 32/. Cwt. — Horse Hair 120/. Cwt.
" Oxen Cow's Hair 40/ Cwt. — Horse Tails 80/. Cwt.
" Hair Cloth 13/4 ps. —
" Some "Stuffs" had wool mixed with hair.
" Coney Hair or Wool, 6/. lb.
" Bullions of Hair unw. 6 doz. Exemports, 4/. groce.
" Manufactures of Coney Wool or Sheeps wool or mixed, frees
under Rates III.

M.2.298. **Sieves**, seem to have been made 1660 as now. The bottom
Com. 2.234 | of Hair, and a wooden rim, sometimes sold
2.237 | seperately, or commonly.

Hair Cloth used in the Malthouse — also in cider Mill in E.

M.4.202. Horsehair Hats (for ladies) 1750 **Hair Shapes.** (what were they?
4.203 } 1755. Colour'd Black Horsehair Hats. Hair Hats.
} Horse Hair Cockades. 1755
} Horse Hair Quilted Coats. (perhaps hair only, cf. post & Quilting.
M.1.157. Hair caps. — M.14.140. Hair buttons exported from E. 1682.

Sieves an common in early Inventories; 1660. Busby
S. Cleasby. 1645. E. Tench 1640 — Keayne 1656 Sieves & Hoodsieve.
H. Webb 1660 Sieves. — 1656. middlesex Sieves. 1680 Cane Sieve 3/. Sieve 1/6.
M.13.p.283. Sieve Rims 10/. M.13.285. 1681. Lawn Sieve. 1694 6 Sieves 3/6

Ed. Enc. } White wigs are made of Goats hair. The Turks
XII 540 } make magnificent Camlets of the glossy hair of
M.4.313. of the Angora goats. Turks will not export the wool
raw but in yarn. — Goats hair yarn was imported from
M.14.51. Turkey in Portlethen's time, for grograms & mohair.
M.4.312.312 } M.14.138. England 1682-3 imported Goats hair, & exported it to value of 4725 £
M.14.142 " " do. Goats Wool. p.137. Coney Wool value 2641 £ Exp.

Ed. Enc. } In Persia, Arabia & parts of Turkey, Camels hair is made
V. 202. } into cloths, stockings, Shawls, carpets, tents, &c. and
the hair is exported from Persia & Africa.

X.11.531. The hair of the Dromedary is made into painters brushes,
tents, carpets, shawls, &c.

XII.521. The hair of the rabbit or Coney has been frequently
converted into gloves & stockings of a light, fine downy
texture — The fur of the hare & Coney is made into hats.
[Is rabbit hair the Coney wool of 1660 above?
See Coney Wool above M.14.142
III. 387. The Bedouins make tents & clothing of Camels Hair

March 1834. Hair imported from Rio Grande & Buenos Ayres.
Sales by auct. March 1. 65,000 lbs, 23 cts; 60,000 lbs 21 to 22 cents.
Sold for Manufacturers, in N.Y.

M.13.270. 1661. Hair Lines 1/3. — 1663. Old New Hair Cloth 27/
M.13.296. 1695 Sieve Bottoms 24/.
M.13.303. 1722. 72 lbs Deer Hair at 8d. (Saddlers had it to stuff saddles
M.6.190. 1678. 26 pencils 6/ doz. what were they?
M.14.149. 1704. Sieve Bottoms & Riddles 33.11.6.
M.14.156. 1713 Lawn Sieve

Catholic Saints had drawers, Stockings & shirt of hair cloth
the Christ bound arose by a iron & pair Lope — sometimes a hair
cloth tippet for the neck & hair cloth gloves. L.2. Review No 69. 330
329.
M.9.122. Some sieves under Bolting. Riddle under Fans
M.4.312. Mohair said to be goats hair or Camels hair
Com.10.349 Mohair Yarn?

[Cont. in M.14.304

M.2.281. # Horns & manufactures of Horn

Con M.2.241. Book of Rates } Outwards or Exports 1660.

Blowing Horns - rated at 4/. doz
Powder Horns " 4/. doz
Shoeing Horns " 8 doz.
Ink Horns " ..... [60/. groce in Imports.
Horns for Lanthorns " 20/. 1000 leaves.
Horn tips ..... 15/. 1000.
p.53 of this. Horn Combs.

Rams Horns 20/. per 1000
Sheeps Horns 3/4 " 1000
Ox Horns 50/. 1000
Bucks Horns 4/. 100
Stags Horns 32/. 100
Hartshorn 32/. Cwt.

M.2.232. Flasks of Horn. 40/. doz inwards. also outwards.
2.238. Horn & Spoons 16/. Groce. Inwards

M.6.175 Horn Cups. 1660.
M.14.165.1727. 2400 Lanthorn Horns @ 30/. 100. 5 Lanterns @ 4/8. were they horn? perhaps tin.
14.181.1745. Horn Lanthorns in S. Dibbens Goods

Bones. & Teeth. and manufactures of them. Ivory. [M.2.288

M.2.235 Bones in Book of Rates. and Teeth.
Oxbones in exports, rated at 6/. 1000
Cuttle Bones, in imports " . 16/8. 1000
Teeth of Seamorse. Imp at [Walrus] Exp at, 3/4 lb.
Teeth of Elephant. Imp at. 80/. 112 lbs.
Ivory. an import. 10/. lb.
M.2.288. [It was the sea morse tooth that was called Whalebone by old poets - very white
Con g.243 Bones of Cuttlefish were a Medicine - Os Sepiae
M.g.54. Women had ivory artificial teeth in Montaigne's days. (Can this be?
M.6.193. Ivory Thimbles @ 16. 1676. Ivory tooth brushes 21/16 Ivory Seals 2/6.
Ivory Combs. Ivory Stick. M.13.182. Ivory nutmeg Grater

Turtle Shell.

M.6.201. H. Shrimpton had "12 lbs Turtle Shell" @ 5/. 1666. Its use not stated.
M.6 195. Edmunds 1676. A Turtle Shell Comb.
M.14.139. England exported Tortoiseshell 1100 lbs. 1682. p.142 Imported it. 142

M.6. 206. Scale with Ivory Handles 1669. Ivory Stick & Silver Scale. Edmunds 1676

1853 Nov. Shinbones from Rio Grande (Brazil) & Buenos Ayres;
77,000 sold at York at £13.25 per ton.
Horns from same places & Havana. @ 12½ to 13 cts each
Buffalo Horns also from E. Indies; 16,000. £3,000.
prices not given
1854 Feb. Shinbones sold - 30,000 Rio Grande @ 16 cts m. and 35,000
Buenos Ayres, Steamd, at 12½ m.

1682-3 } England imported Oxhorns, Horn rings, Powder Horns
M.14.140. } 138 Exported Rams Horns 1000, { Horn & Plates 76.650
14.139 Exported Elephants teeth (Ivory) 120 Cwt what were these?
14. " 141 do - Seamorse Teeth £280 (old whalebone See above
14.141 Imported Elephants Teeth 6 tons.
14.135. Exported Ox Bones 2000

Ed. Enc. } descriptions the art of Horn pressing; or forming toys and
X. 471. } various articles in horn or tortoise shell.
Horn lanterns - the Chinese are famous for making:- very thin & transparent.

Ivory continued on M 14. 223.

Leather & its Manufactures.

Misc. 2. 292c — Misc. 2. 271 — [In N.E. M. 9. 135. 136 (Line Combinations)

Con. & Misc. 2. 235
Book of Rates 1660 Inwards
Basel Leather. 20£ per doz.
Spanish Leather or Cordevant, 5£ doz. | 1643 Excise - 4/ doz
Spruce or Danske Leather, (Russian or Danish) 40/ doz [4/ doz
Turkey & East India Cordevant —
Leather Hangings, gilt — 80/ piece — 1 4/ piece
Leather for Masks — 6/8 lb.

Sam. Bar. 1. 1. Inwards — Ten Calf Skins. — Cow Hides from Barbary
Buff Hides — India Hides.
Leather Basking — 80/ for 12 pairs
Inwards Leather Girdles. 66/8 Gross: Leather Stockings outwards per
Outwards do — do. outward for men. 16/8 for 144.
" Leather Sleeves free. Shoes, boots or slippers. 10° per lb.
" Leather Points 6° Gro. Leather Doublets free.
" Leather Garments generally free so breeches not particularized.

Misc. & Con. 2. 246. Gov. Winthrop urged to have sent over 1631–1636.
oiled Calf & Sheep Skins; Wash Leather Stockings.
2 soled shoes — Welt Leather Shoes.

Parchments, outwards & inwards. 1660.

p. 67 Shoes & Boots.

M. 2. 248. See the Cordovan, Cordwainer, &c
Con. 4. 59. 6. Tench. 1640. had "12 oiled Skins @ 10° ea." what were they?
" do " " 2 hides White Leather @ 6/6 ea.

Buff Leather (Chambers Cyclopedia 1751) was prepared from Skins
M. 2. 237 of the buffalo in Turkey (the original is there). They were
M. 1 & 106 dressed in oil like Shammy Leather — does much used
by military men formerly, & are still used by some, for coats
also for wrist-belts, &c. Skins of Elk, Oxen, &c, are dressed
in the same manner, are thick & pliable, & are called buff
manufactured in Brance 1751.
Col. 6. 194. 1676. Buff Coat & Buff Suits; & Buff p. 195: J Haywood. 1688 Buff coat & piece of buff. 30/
Con 4. 61. 1640. E. Tench. Buff coat 30/ Sterling.
Ed Enc. XI. 538. Buffaloes are in Italy, but not in Europe elsewhere. Give milk.
Partake of the hog & bull. Flesh not good. "their hides supplied
the Buff coats used as armor in 17th century."

M. 2. 268 Skins. in Book of Rates. 1660. Some may be later than 1660.
Inwards — Skins of Bucks, Calves, Cordwant.
Skins of Dogs, Horses, Goldskins
Skins of Goats, Husse, kids
Skins of Seals, Shamway, Sheep

Outwards — Coney, Kid, Lamb, Otter, Sheep — tawed, dyed,
Sheep Pelts 66/8 per 100. dust, unlawed, raw, &c
Otterskins, Wombs. 10/ the quantite
Skins of Rabbits, Hares, foxes, dogs, wolves, squirrels, cats,
" of Swans, Elks, Badgers.

M. 2. 246. Muffs. Voyage 383. Con 10/ & Tippet.
M 1. 267. — E. Tench a Muff 1640: N Webb "Beaver Muffe" 1660
M. 6. 358. 1694 Muff 8/ — 1699. 6 Tippets @ 3/4 — 1708 Muff. M. 6. 367
6. 367. Lace Tippet 3/ — 6. 370 muff & cape 5/. 1712. 6. 355. Tippet
6. 348 a muff 4/ — M 13. 1665. p 276. 4 new muffs @ 46
13. 1692. 10 Gauze Tippets for children 12/. 1716. M. 13. muffs 6/. men second to have muffs
14. 153. 1708 Feathers for lovelocks & muff 20/. 1710. a muff. 1711. Muff frequent
14. 166. 1729 Bear skin Muff a man's 5/. 1752. muffs 5/ & Tippets 5/
1759. M. 14. 190 Silk furred & Velvet Muffetees 1316
1725 M. 4. 140 Rev. Mr Prince Deer Skins & Moose. Misc. 9. 384
or wife had blk bearskin muff
[Con. Misc. 14. 300.

Leather, &c. Gloves.

Coxon. 10. 3/5
M. 2. 273 Gloves } of Bruges — of France
{In Book of Rates} M. Hem. 2. 233 } of Milan — of Venice
Imward } of Canary — of Vaudon
Some wrought with Gold & Silver } of Silk Knit — of Spanish.
gauntlets 4/pr.

Outw. and. p. 241. Gloves - plain of sheep, kid or Lambs leather 4/. doz. pr.
do pinked & stitched with silk 6/8 doz. prs.
do furred with Coney wool. 6/8 " "
Or of Buckleather 20/ " "
Gloves & slippings. 40/. a man. d.

1640. E. Tench. Gloves - 39 prs furred Gloves @ 1/6. 9 prs Sheep Gloves 2/
Coxon 9. 59. price Sterling - 9 " Cordevant do @ 2/. 3 prs white do 6
M. 6. 140. Atwater. 15 doz women's and Gloves @ 15/. doz. 6 pair Mens Gl @ 1/.
1676 4 pair white Thread Gloves @ 3/. - 7 doz childs worsted Gloves @ 4/ doz
M. 6. 186. Mrs Busby. 7 prs White Gloves @ 1/; 6. 194. Pocket Comb & pr Gloves. 2/4.
M 6. 355. Womens Kid leather Gloves @ 1/4 pr. Sterling. 1688

[Cont. M. 14. p. 278 ←

Furs & Skins. English exports & imports 1682-3

M. 14. 142
Imports Kid Skins. also.
Hare Beaver
Coney Lamb
Wolf Sheep
Deer Calf
Badger Fox
Fletcher Otter
Dog Bear
Elk Raccoon
mouse Buck
musquash 1646 Cat
Sable martin
mink
Bear
Seal
Grey
Light
Fitch
mouse

M. 2. 269 Furs

In Book of Rates 1660. Inwards } Furs of the following animals, our [country others belong to Wm. III. I think

Jennets
Letvis
Leopards Skins
Leopards Wombs
Lewzernes
Meistrons
Minever
Munks
Moleskins
Otter Skins 5/-
Ounce Skins 12/6
Sable Skins 15/
Weazle " 4 doz.
Wolf "
Woldering

Outw. and. Fitches 40 skins 33/4.

Ermins 1/ ea
Badger skins 2/. ea
Bearskin, Blk. 20/. ea
Co — " White. 40/.
Beaver skins — 6/8 ea
Beaver Wombs. 1/8 ea
Budge (Lamb) tawed & untawed
Calaber " "
Catskins. Poults & Wombs
Cockerers
Fitches
Foxskin. Black 10 £
Co — ordinary 1/4
Foyns, poults, wombs
Greys.

Exports 14. 139. Bearskins 261
Beaver " 1187
more " 86
Otter " 413
mink " 406
Grey " 1080 (fox?)
Risers 260
Cat 200
Wolf 97
Raccoon 77
Timber
4. 136 Otterskins 30
" Fitch " 94
" Cat " 100

M. 2. 93 Furs & Skins in Virginia — taxed with an export duty:
1691. Beaver 8d per lb. Otterskin 6d. Wildcat skin 3d, Mink 2d.
Fox 3d a skin. Raccon 1d. muskrat ½ d each or 6d doz.
1693. Beaver 3d per lb. Otterskin 2d. Wildcat 1½d, Mink 1d.
(Sam. 1705. Fox 1½ a skin. Raccoon 3d doz. Muskrat 2d doz.

Long's 2d Exp. E. 427 Skins obtained on Red River (U.S. & British). Price at Montreal.
Beaver $4. 16. Bear 6£ a skin. Buffalo $4. Martin 3£ Otter $6.00
Fisher 4£ 10s a pack. Elk 45 a skin. Musk 20£ a pack. Muskrat 40d skin
Lynx 28£ a pack. Swan $1 a skin. Rabbit 2d each. Wolverine 19 each.
Wolf 40 a pack. moose 80£ a pack. Fox 26£ a pack.

M. 14. 193 Beaver 6/8. 4/-
1765 and 7/8 d.

[Hides, Leather, &c continued p. 70.

60 Dye Woods & Coloring Materials & dyeing

Misc. 2. 256. 260 Misc. 11. 92. Misc. 9. 212.

Con & Misc. 2. 239 &
Book of Rates Inwards. 1660 } Brazil & Brazilletto Wood, both said to be for dyes.
Logwood. Fustic. Other dying woods.
" " 2. 231. Red, white, & yellow Saunders
" " 2. 234 Indigo, Turkey & W.I. 3/4 lb. Eng. Colonies 1/. lb.
" " 2. 237. Saffron & Safflower — both said to be for dyes.
Turmeric 1/. lb. Annotto. Argol [same as Archil.
Sumack 40/. 112 lbs. Woad. Madder.
Orchal (nobody archil) [yes in Webster] Gum Lac.
Outwards Weld — Redwood 30/ Cwt. Cambray wood 4/6 Cwt.
Inwards. Galls (Nutgalls) for dyes. Cochineal.
do. Allum 13/4. Cwt. Copperas
do Litmus, a sort of archil [Litmus is the dye from the grey moss, archil. Watkins: "Orchil, Archil, or Cudbear is pure Orchilla, a moss, same as Archil, & nigh as good as Litmus."

Con. 9. 34. Complaint in New Haven 1645. that much timber was destroyed to get bark for dying and tanning.
[What bark did they get for colors?

Misc. 3. 390 Dyes and colors of the Indians. Vandiemonck.
M. 3. 390 & 3. 432 } They paint their faces, bodies, garments, &c. V. & R. Williams

Coloring Materials adv. by Levi Shepherd 1787. 88.
Redwood — Logwood. — Fustic — Madder.
Otter — oil of Vitriol — Blue Vitriol — Allum
Copperas — Spanish Indigo — Press Papers [used by Cotton

Indigo was brought along & peddled or sold to Merchants
M. 9. 212 by men from Suffield many years, before & after 1800
Jan. 1793 D & E. King of Suffield adv. in the Gazette "a large quantity of Indigo which they will sell as cheap as can be purchased at any Indigo Store in Suffield". It is evident that Indigo Stores were plenty in Suffield
Indigo was used to a great extent in these days. Though there was no manufactory to consume it. It was used in families. In 1793, a man in Boston advertises an "Indigo Store" where he sold wholesale & retail, "French, Spanish & Carolina".
Indigo, in Philadelphia price current March 1793, was for
Etrenah 1.20 to 1.53 pr lb. Carolina 1.00 to 1.20.
In Boston p.c. 1794 Oct. Carolina 3/. to 8/. French 18/. Cermon.
In York p.c. 1794 Dec. Carolina 62½ c to 1.00. French $1.25
[These old price currents are hard to procure.
1794 Indigo was said to be "New Orleans" by some.

Coloring Materials 1794.
Redwood, Logwood, Nicaragua, Fustic, Camwood. Red Sanders
Copperas, Allum, Nutgalls, Cochineal. Otter, Argol, Indigo
Vitriol.

1853. Oct. Indigo. in Bengal 75c to 1.50 pr lb; Manilla 37c to 90c.
Madras 75 to 93c Caracas 84c 1.07. & Guatemala 86c to 1.15c
1853. Dec. Bengal 1.20 to 1.45: man. 50 to 1.05; Mad. 85 to 1.02 Car. 1 to 1.12; Guat. 95 to 1.10.
Brilliant & beautiful colors have been known in Western Europe
not over 300 years; they came from the east, where the arts coloring
brilliant & lasting colors, ages ago, has not been excelled in Europe.
Con. of N.Y. Journal of Com. 1853.

M. 13. 71. Indigo was made in E. Indies long before Christians Era as
obtained from India by Greeks & Romans used them as a medicine also.
It came from India to Italy in middle ages. Jealousy between Indigo dyers in East & Italy.
Brought from India to Europe by Cape of good Hope. Cost beginning of 16th century 3/5 pr lb.
Sold at Calicut 1576 for pr. In 1634 Holland imported 333,345 lbs, worth
1/. or a dollar a lb or half a million Rix Dollars.
Cont in M. 13. p 70
13.

M. 2. 273. M. 13. 62. **Glass** – in various manufactures.

Glass for Windows, in chests. Inwards 1660.
called Burgundy, Normandy, Rhenish
Cloe outwards – 10/. Chest. – Broken Glass 3/4. 66l. outrs.
Glass Bottles. covered & uncovered – Inwards
Muscovy Glass. 2/. D. seems to be Isinglass.
Barilla to make Glass.

Drinking Glasses.
called of Venice, Flanders, Scotch, French. by 100
Coarse drinking Glasses.

Glass Ware. adv. Bottles – see p. 53.
M. 1. 162. 1737. Punch Bowls, Candlesticks, Salvers, cans, canisters,
Jelly glasses, bird-fountains, wine glasses.

M. 6. 201. Shimpton 1666. had "2 doz glass wine cups @ 10/. doz".
M 6. 208. "8 Glasses to Drink it @ 1/." 1667.
6. 358. 1699. 34 doz. glasses @ 3/. doz.
6. 365. 1706. Glass Bottles were common.
6. 367 1708. 64 Glass Bottles @ 3/. doz. p 365 m 6. 6 doz Glass Bottles 24/. 1711
6. 371. 1714. 6 doz Bottles @ 4/.
Mid. 13. 269. 1660. 10 Glass Bottles. MM 3. 1680. 1 doz Glasses 8/- Unm 6. bottles.
13. 294. 1694 Glass Bottles 4/. doz. – 1695 Glass Bottles
13. 302. 1717. 8 doz Bottles @ 4/. Unm 6 Glass. Rev W. Brattle) 8 large bottles 1/3
Suf 14. 161. 1722. a Glass Lanthorn 12/. (first one noticed.
14. 165 1727. 2 Glass Lanthorns @ 10/.
14. 166. 1729 30 doz Glass Bottles @ 5/ 7. 10. Unm 6 for cider.
14. 168 1729 Gov Burnets Glass Ware.
14. 170. 1729. He had 3 Gross Empty Bottles & 9 doz full of Cider £ 11. 5. 0
(that is 45 doz in all at 5/. doz.
14. 171. 1729. 3 Gross Bottles @ 60/. (or 5/. doz. 1742 Glass Lanthorn 40/
14. 177. 1742 Decanters 8/. ea 1760. m. 14. 190. Glass Pyramid 11/. &c.
14. 196. 1771 Glass Lanthorns 6/. [Cont. in ll. 15. 84

M. 2. 292. **Looking Glasses.** Inwards
called Penny Ware, Half Penny Ware
& steel, large 26/8. ea.
& Crystal 4 sorts. [Crystal means common Looking Glasses
Glass Plates of Crystal or Sights for Looking Glasses
all crystal.
Cases for Looking Glasses. gilt & ungilt

Ed. Enc. V. 662. An amalgam of Mercury & tin is used to silver the backs of Looking Glasses.

Early settlers in Boston &c had Looking Glasses – Shrimpton,
Webb, & others – 1681. "Looking Glass & brasses in the Hall 60/."
1686. "Looking Glass with brasses" 1660. "Glass 10/ & Cornelian 60/"
1669. Boyse Looking Glass. 10/. – 1702 & 1706 Looking Glasses 30/. 60/. 2 do 50/.
1714 L. Glass. 6/. 1715. Gilded frame L. G. £ 6. Large L. G. £ 8.

M. 2. 281. **Hour Glasses.** of Flanders & of Venice. Cont. page 369
Burning Glasses. Balm Glasses
Water Glasses. Glass Vials.
Glass Pipes.

M. 6. 148. Shrimpton had "Prospect Glass". 1666. Edmunds, "Pocket Glass 2/4" 1676
13. 274. N. Sheppleigh. "3 prospect Glasses 8/" 1 Glass in Ivory 10/
1729 Gov Burnet a Prospect Glass with Silver Head 20/
1793 Henry Breck & Son adv "an assortment of Gilt frame Looking Glasses of all sizes & prices"
Misc. 9. 56. Looking Glasses formerly worn in mens hats; at womens girdles
or on their breasts, or in the centre of their fans.

1729 M. 14. 170. Gov Burnet had Telescopes, Microscope, &c.
1760 M. 14. 191. 3 Burning Glasses @ 2/9. L.C. – 1773. M. 14. 198. Telescope 40/. Boston
1754 M. 13. 162 Perspective Glasses. M. 13. 156. Prospect Glasses

[Looking Glasses Cont. M. 15. 150

62. Desks, & Scritoires.

misc. 2. p. 255. M. 6. 171 m. 2. 298

Book of Rates 1660 "Desks or Stays for books 4/. doz." inwards.
[The desk seems to be used to keep books on before one, as children at School — and to write on.

Desks for women to work on, covered with wooden 5/. ea
Desks for women to work on, covered with velvet 10/. ea

Con. g. 310. A Desk of Red Leather, at Kenilworth Castle.

In Early days, most men of business inv. & had a cheap Desk costing a few shillings — was not the Desk & Draws of later days.

M. 6 .. N. Busby 1657. a desk 3/4. Capt Keayne Desk 5/. 1656.
6. 195. Edmundr. 1676. had 2 cedar Desks @ 10/.
6. 215. a desk 10/. 1686. — M. 6. 206. a Desk 2/. 1669.
M 6. 206. "a Scritoire & Desk". A. Boyse 1669. 10£. [Here first appears apparently the expensive article called a Desk
M 6. 174. "2 Desks & Hour Glass 3/6". M. 6. 198. "Desk & case 10/." 1666
M 6. 210 "Standing Desk, standish & box" 25/. (What is a standing Desk?
M 6. 208. "Cedar Desk". 1668; M 6. 204. "A Desk &c" 7/. 1669
Con. g. 61. "2 small Desks with trifles in them 20/ 1640. E. Tench.
M 6. 367. Scrutoire 10£. 1708 M 6. 365. Scritoire & spice box 6£ £ 1706
6. 372. Scrutoire 5£. 1715. — M. 14. 153. 1710. Scrutoire 5. 11. 5
6. 358. Olive wood Scrutoire, Damaged 40/

M 13. 263. 1655. One Desk. 2/6. — 1659 1 Desk. 1717 Desk. 2/.
M 6. 187 1660 One Desk 5/. (Holyoke) 14. 157. 1716 Scritoire 5 £
M. 14. 149. 1704 Walnut Scrutoire. — 14. 154. 1712. Scrutoire 7. 10. 0
M. 14. 154. 1718 Desk 6/. — M. 14. 162. 1722. a Scriptoire 10£.
M. 14. 165. 1727 Desk 6£ — M. 14. 1729. Writing Desk with drawers 30/
M. 14. 169. 1729. Scrutoire with Glass Doors 10£. (Gov Burnet.
[a scrutoire with doors? Query.

1730 M 14. 171. a Walnut Desk 6£ — 1738 Writing desk 40/
1742. 14. 177. a Desk 60/ — 1745. M. 14. 184. Large Desk 12£
1755. 14. 188 Mahogany Desk 6£ l.c.
1760 14. 189 Blk Walnut Desk 12£ O.T. Cherry Desk 6£ O.T.
1760. 14. 191. Walnut Desk 40/. l.c. 1765. Mahogany Desk 80/. l.c
1771. 14. 195 Cedar Desk 20/ — mahogany Desk 48/
1771. 14. 196. Birch Desk & Bookcase 10/. a desk 12/. O.T.
" " " Old Scrutoire 16/. Desk 22/
1769 14. 198. Scrutoire with glass doors 9£
1785 14. 201. Desk & Book case 80/. another Desk 30/

1736. 13. 376. Thos. Fitch, a Scrutoire 12£
1758. 13. 163. Blk Walnut Desk & Bookcase adv.
1758 13. 186. An Escritoire & a Scritoire. Esc. has glass doors. Desks
1717 13. 303. Desk & frame 50/. (i Desk & a frame for it to rest on.
1728 4 146 1 Cedar Desk
1682-3. M. 14. 136 England exports 6 Scrutoires & Drawers. also 4 Scrutoires
[Scrutoire & drawers is very near the modern desk
1740. M. 14. 176. Walnut Desks.
1760. M. 4. 204. "Desk & bookcase" together, somewhat common

Felt page 30. Account of Desk. Scritoire or Escritoire page 33.
Felt page 58. Account of Secretaries. A modern article.
Hadley 3. 102 Eliakim Smith for desk £ 11. O.T. (56/ l.m. 1764.
" 3. 97 Desk upon Bench feet £ 13. O.T. 34/8 l.m 1764
" 3. 109. Desk 1763. £ 11. O.T. 56/. M. 3. 98. Desk 22. 10. 1762. [60/.

[Cont in M 18. 161.

M. 2. 208. # Spectacles

Mis. Col. 2. 238 } Book of Rates 1660. } Spectacles without cases 20/ grose.
Cases for Spectacles gilt & ungilt p. 52.

Con. 5. 346. Phineas Wilson 1692, had "silver bound Spectacles"

Misc. 6. 198. Henry Shrimpton, 1666, had "silver bows for spectacles." (see below)

Purchases by Stebbins & Snow

1790. Some Spectacles were sold @ 3/. doz. in Boston
1791. 6 Temple Spectacles @ 1/. ea — Do. Some 1/2 ea
1791 12 do. do. @ 1/. & 6 @ 1/2
1792. 3. 4. 5. Spectacles were 12/. doz.
1796. 6 Spectacles @ 2/2. ea do 28/ doz. & 29/.
1797. 12 Spectacles with morocco cases 49/6. doz. ~~& 49/~~
" 12 @ 15/9. doz. 12 do. 15/.
1799. 12 @ 1/. ea and 12 do @ 1/7½ ea.
1790. "Temple Spectacles" advertised - showing there were others.
1792 Dec. T. Prescott adv. "Temple & other Spectacles"

1791. 92. Jona Judd sold many Spectacles at 1/3 ea: some at 3/
1760–1765 Robert Breck at Sp. sold many Spectacles @ 10 & others under 1/. & some at 1/. I observe those higher. Rev. Robt Breck & others bought Spectacles @ 10 & 1/. &c

Prices 208. Timo Dwight. Nov 1766 sold Temple Spectacles to Rev. Jona Judd @ 4/8 a pair; & to others in 1767.

Prices 202. T. D. previously sold Spectacles @ 1/.

Prices 245 Jos. Hawley sold Spectacles 1725 to 1735, 2/. to 3/6 — some with cases, some not. These prices were only 1/ to 1/6 in lawful money. They were not Temple Spectacles, I conclude.

Prices 282. But in J. Hawley's Inv. 1735, there are 6 horn bowed Spectacles @ 1/8, 4 yellow bowed do @ 2/. & 1 white bowed do @ 2/6. These prices were not more than 8d to 1/ lawful money. The "bowed" I think does not refer to temples or side pieces, but to the rim around the glasses. ~~& so of the silver bows above~~

1774. Ads in Boston
Temple & Dutch Spectacles. Temple & common Spectacles
Temple Spectacles of an extra quality.
Steel bowed Spectacles.
1794 "Temple Spectacles & Common Spectacles" still adv. also Green Spec.

First Settlers brought Spectacles — not plenty.

Con. 6. 54. & Tench 1640 had to sell "4 prs Spectacles & cases @ 1/. sterling [No Temples.
M. 6. 190. Atwater. 1676. 4 prs Spectacles @ 4. — M. 6. 369. 3 prs Spectacles. 1712
M. 6. 360. Perry, Bookseller, had 47 doz White Spectacles @ 3/. 1702
" " 8 doz blk do @ 4/. & 1/ " Spectacle cases of wood @ 2/.
" " He had also other Spectacles & Cases of Leather, wood, & some gilt.
Hamp. 247. J. Porter, 1722. had 25 Spectacles at 10 & 6 cases @ 6 (say 6 & 4.

Temple Spectacles
Up to 1750. I find no Temple Spectacles advertised.
M. 13. 156 "Temple & common Spectacles" are advertised 1755
M. 13. 182. "Temple & other Spectacles" 1756
" 13. 156. "Temple Spectacles," adv 1753. seem the first. also Spectacles
" 13. 187. "Spectacles set in Silver with temple springs" A pair lost 1758.
13. 187 Temple Spectacles & "Leather Spectacles" adv. 1759
13. 336. Temple Spectacles in Philadelphia & Bridge Spectacles
13. 182. Dutch Spectacles

Cont'd on M. 15. 153

Clk. } Lamps. Candles. Candlesticks, Candlewicks, &c.

M.2.238. Con.10.337 M.8.391 Continued as to Candles from Misc. 9. 231.
Tallow, Bayberry Tallow & Tallow by Inches Candle M.9. 231.

C&Misc. 2. 228
Candlewick in Book of Rates 1660, 7 of. 112 lbs Imported
Wick Candles of Tallow in do - 1660. 28 f. 112 lbs do.
36. Candlesticks of Brass, & Latten, 1660 1/4 pr. lb. do
Doz. 227. Lamps of Brass - - —— 1660 10 f. doz. do
Con.7.7 Lamps of Latten & Candlestick of Latten. Thos. Scott. 1643
Misc. 1. 155. Wax Candles adv in Boston. 1735
Con 7. 14 Con 10. 337. Candlestick of Pewter. 1648. Robert Day: of Tin & of pewter 1702 [Con. 7. 134
Candlesticks of Brass in N.E. 1666
M. 3. 275. Virginia had Candles of Myrtle berry wax or Tallow.
M. 1. 280. Cotton was early used for Candlewicks.
see below. "Bring cotton yarn for your lamps" said Plymouth men 1621.
M. 8. 391: Con. 10 298. Misc. 4. 300 — all have something about Candlewicks or Lampwicks. — Both tow & cotton used 1633.
M. 8. 391. Street Lamps in London. — Rush wicks M. 8. 391
M. 1. 164. A ministers family in Boston 1737 consumed 3 candles a night, 9 to the pound, averaging the year round or 1/3 a lb each night. 364 ÷ 3 = 121 1/3 lbs at 1/6 (about 6 l.c.) makes £9. 2.
M. 4. 117. Candles in Boston 1/3 lb. wholesale (say 6 or 6 1/2 d. l.c. 1720.
M. 6. 233. Seal Oil, Josselyn says, is good to burn in Lamps. 1634 —— a lamp 1681 M. 6. 215. M. 13. 1654. Com 6. a lamp, 1654. M. 13. 263. 1 f. 1 3 1678 2 pumps
M. 6. 242. He says those who go to America should take Candles Lamps &c M. 6. 1, 47 + H Webb. Ten Lamps. 1660
M. 6. 210. Rev. H. Flint 1668 had Tallow & candles 15 f.
C&M. 2. 111. Winslow of Plymouth wrote to new comers (or those intending to come) to "bring cotton yarn for your lamps".
see above. [Here again is proof that the first cotton used oil & lamps. This was in 1621. Some kind of candlewicks & lamp wicks. Cotton was then used for candlewicks & lamp wicks. (N. Tallow was made in New England for some years or very little.
Nat. Hist. 2. 93 In Tusser's time, the mistress of the house made her own candles.

Oil was considerably used before the revolution, but during the revolution, the people used tallow candles and for some years after, viz. people on the sea board. [Those in the interior always used tallow.] Not much Oil was used in Light houses until some years after the revolution. [There were very few light-houses.] Whale Oil seems not to have been extensively used instead of Candles in this country until the French revolution, &c.
History of Nantucket, &c

Sperm Candles, 1785 1788, &c. were mostly sent to the Continent of Europe. Also much Right Whale Oil. Sperm Oil was used at home more than before. Prices very low. Better about 1790. 1795 & 96. 1805 & 06. Some years between, oils, &c were very low. The Sperm candles & Sperm head matter & sperm crude oil before the revolution seem to have been mostly exported. Also the Right Whale Oil was sent to Boston & much of it exported thence.

Con. 9. 310 The Candlestick with 24 branches in Kenilworth castle, 24 sockets and 24 saucers or cups under the sockets. 1584.

Tallow &c. [Continued from Misc. 9. 231.

Lamps & candles.

In Book of Rates, 1660. Inwards – Tallow is 1/8 Cwt.
Tallow 1660. Outwards is rated at 4 0/. Cwt.

Misc 3. 408. There was no tallow or very little in N. E. for some years, and they used substitutes for candles, as fat pine splinters, &c.

In Dec. 1795. Stebbins & Snow, bought at Hartford a Tin lamp & 1/3, and a Junk bottle of lamp oil 1/10. Probably the first lamp seen in South Hadley.
Feb 1798. Bought in Hartford, a bottle Lamp oil 2/1.

Tallow. In 1791. J. Judd, sold for tallow 6c lb. same as butter.
Colrain 6c.

Breck's Accts. 1760. &c. He gave for tallow 6⅔d (or 4/. O.T.) and the same for butter commonly.
Tallow in Philadelphia price currents 1793 was 9c & Myrtle wax 12c
Tallow in Boston " " 1794 was 8½ or 12c
N. Y. Price Current Oct. 26. 1853. Tallow had advanced to 12c. Candles 14 to 15c. Boston
It was only 10½ ct. Sept. 14. 1853. & Candles 12½ to 13c.
Middlesex – 1658 Tallow 1/6. Tallow is one in Inventories
1658. 74 lb Tallow 5d.
Suf. M. 14. 153 1708. 625 lb Tallow at 5d. [Candly in Saem Inv. 6d. and
M. 14. 198. 1773. 2490 lb Tallow 7¼ – Bayberry Tallow 7d
" " " 1773. 117 lb Bayberry Wax 9d. Candles
Wm Clark sold Tallow 1760 to 1775. commonly at 6d. Calls. same as butter.
Some mutton tallow charged higher – 7½. Some Tallow 7d.
1756 Tallow was charged at 3/. O.T. or 4 4/5 d.:
1658 M. 13. 266. Tallow & Greases at 4d. M. 17. 64. Pynchon sold
Tallow at 6d. 1668 to 1681. not much sold.
N. Y. Price May. 1855. 75.000 lb Butchers Associations sold at 11½ to 12 ct.
50.000 lb city tallow & Phila. @ 11½ to 11¾ c.
N. Y. Price, Sept 1856, is 12 cents, by thousands of pounds.

M. 13. 275. Wire Candlestick 1664.
M. 6. 372. A Twilight 14/. what? M. 6 365. a Tin Sconce
M. 6. 369. High Candlestick 10/. 1712
M. 6. 366. A standing Candlestick 20/. 1707 } M. 6. 368. High Candlestick 10/. 1711
M. 6. 365. A standing Candlestick 12/. 1706. } What was it?
Prices 3:2-. Candlemolds 1760; probably before

1774 Adv in Boston.
Lyon-man's Tallow Candles; Spermaceti Candles; Bayberry Wax Candles
Refined Spermaceti Oil by cask or less. Cotton Wick.
Spermaceti Candles adv. by several. Sperm Oil by one.
Boston seems to have been first lighted with Lamps in 1774
They sent to England for 1500 Double flint glass lamps, it seems, the latter part of 1773.
1778. Adv. Barberry Wax Candles, made in moulds & put up in boxes: & Watch Lights made of English Rush.
1793. Candles in Philadel. Price Current – Sperm 47c a. Wax 53 to 56c
Myrtle Wax 13c Mould Tallow 12c. Dipped 11c.
1794 Dec in N. Y. pc. Sperm 44c – mould 20c – dipped 17c Tallow
1794 Oct. a Boston pc. Sperm 46. mould 20c – dipped 17c "
1853 Oct. Sperm Candles. 28 to 30c Boston; 30 to 32c. N. York – common
Some higher & some lower.
M. 13. 153. Bayberry Candles adv. in Boston 1773. & above 1774
M. 13. 158 Bayberry Wax or Tallow. Cash p/paid for it 1749.
Dr. Holt. 2. 244. Bayberry wax was formerly in demand for blackball
M. 14. 153. 1708 2 Cwt Bayberry Wax at Boston 1.5/. about 7½.

[Continued M. 13. 3. 86

66 M. 2. 232. **Barbers**, (not surgeons – [Cont. from M. 9. 120

See Trimming or Shaving. Misc. 9. 120. Con. 9. 377.

Barbers formerly lathered the face without a brush. Had Wash Balls – seems to have rubbed these on the beard.

Con. M. 2. 226 & Book of Rates. "Barbers Aprons or Checks" – valued inwards price 10, at 13/4

Barbers seem to have worn checked Aprons.

"Washing Balls" in in Book of Rates 1660; and Wash Balls in in Barbers Inventories – but no brush –

Con. 9. 228. It is said the French invented the Barber's Brush in 1756. Barbers before put on the lather with the hand – (or perhaps as above) "Barbers handled the Ball" in

M. 2. 248. Gascoigne's days

Misc. 3. 57. James Eno had a barber's shop & was a barber, 3. 51 in Old palisado in Windsor. / He trimmed Henry Wolcott jr

see M. 9. 120

Miss Caulkins Norwich p. 127 } She says barbers charged for shaving once in earlier part of 18th century 2 pence – a year's shaving 20/.

(This was above cash & silver price, I think.

Hamp. Gaz. March 12. 1793 } James Ingols came from Boston & opened a barber's shop opposite the Court House about March 1793 in N.H. informed Gentlemen & Ladies that he had the newest fashioned wigs, ties, Commodes, &c. & paid the highest price for human hair.

See Edward Pretty Barber – 1791. &c. Misc. 8. 56. 57.
See Northampton Barbers. M. 9. 120

1792 Shaving Boxes purchased by S. of S. 14/doz.

Brecks Account } Nathan Nevers was Barber in Springfield in 1759, '60, 1761. '62 & '63 – Shaved Robert Breck from Oct 1. 1759 to Oct 1. 1761. 2 years @ 16/ —— also from Jan 1762 to Jan. 1763 1 year, 16/ —— shaved a year Jan 1763 to Jan 1764 for 13/4. Shaving Jan 1764 to April 1766. 2 1/4 years @ 14/ 31/6.

This barber paid Breck 9d a cake for his soap.

Brecks acct. Daml Lombard sold 1761. a Wig @ 26/8 one 30/ and "one for my own head" 14/.

Misc. 13. 278. 1665. "Barbering Instruments 5/" in Inv. in Middlesex

N.H. 3. 85. Barbers at Cambridge charge Mayor Hawley, 1774 3 1/4 & 3 1/2 for shaving (so he calls it) sometimes 3 1/4 sometimes 3 1/2 d. Doubtless it was 5 coppers or 3 1/3 d. He seems to have shaved 3 times a week. He calls 3 shavings 10 d, twice – just 3 1/3 d.

M. 13 252. Rhode Island fixed the price of shaving, June 1777. at 2 pence. This must have been some advance of the price of 1774.

M. 6. 215. 1686. A Barber's Tools. &c. in Inventory. Shop Linen, Basons, Iron, large Looking Glass, Combs, Razors, Chairs, Wash balls

Coffins Newbury 1/p 256 } Barbers price for Shaving, fixed by Newbury Nov. 1779 was 3 pence. seems specie price, & higher than before revolution.

M. 17. 217. Barbers in Springfield, in Pynchons books, where Trimming seems not to mean shaving.

M. 14. 196. 1759 Wash Balls kept by a merchant at 3d each. Used in families pub.

Ed. Eliz III. 26. 5. "Barber is one who trims or shaves the beards of other people, or dresses hair or makes wigs." No barbers mentioned in Rome till 454th year of the city. Their shops became the resort of loungers and newsmongers. They trimmed the nails, let blood, and dressed wounds.

M. 2. 232.

M 2.208. **Shoes, Boots, &c** [Compare M.G. 280. and 134

M. 2. 235 Leather Manufactures, p 58 & the.

Cordwainer, Cordovain, &c. Mass. 2. 248.

Mass. 2. 248. **Cork Soles** – called Cork stilts by Bp. Hall – The shoes were made high by Cork.

M. G. 280. Cork for Shoemakers was 4/. per piece in Book of Rates 1660.

Con. Rec. 1. 325. Connecticut law about Shoes 1677. Shoemakers not to take above 5 3/4 a size for all plain and wooden heeled shoes, for all over 3 above sevens, three soled. [No. 7 would be 3/2 1/2; No 8. 3/8; No 9. 4/1 1/2 No 10. 4/7; No 11. 5/0 1/2. No 12. 5/6.

French Falls (shoes) not to exceed 7 1/2 d a yard: [or 50 per cent almost in advance of the plain shoes.

Mass. 11. 374. Some distinguished men have been shoemakers in younger years.

Mass. 2. 126 **Shoes** in Virginia, 1662. The 6 largest sizes were then sold at not over 30 to 35 pounds of Tobacco ce. 3/. to 3/6. sterling (or 4/. to 4/8 N.E.)

M. 16. 345 **Shoe Manufacture 1853.**

Massachusetts is estimated to manufacture as many boots and shoes as all the rest of the union; that is for sale.

Returns of Massachusetts 1845 for one year. { 3.768.160. pairs of boots 17.128.152 pairs of shoes

Employing 27.199 males. 18.678 females. Value at $14.799.1840.

Shoe pegs made or used same year, 13.808, value at $ 18.206

Lasts " " " " 123.500 " at 8.145

Present value 1852 & 1853 Shoes & Boots made in a year in Massachusetts, estimated at 36 or 37 millions of dollars. This includes leather & all materials. About 1/3 of them sent to New York, or 12 millions. Rest sent every where.

New York city has 250 Boot & Shoe Ware Houses & Stores, which do not manufacture – wholesale & retail houses included. Also Hundreds of Boot makers in the city; also Shoemakers [Negro] of both, said to be 4000 in the city, a majority of whom are Germans. The wages of workmen do not average 8 dollars a week; on a busy day not so much as $3. – Wages not lower than those of most other mechanics.

Menders of Boots & Shoes are many – who work in their own rooms & houses – according to the old Dutch, their "stall" when they work, "serves them for parlor, for kitchen and all"; are industrious, but observe St. Monday too much.

"Shoe Findings" – This trade employs 38 firms, of which 6 are wholesale. They deal in awls, lasts, knives, hammers, wax, clout nails, sparables, pegs, laces, threads, trees, lasts, &c. These are "Findings" – do not include leather.

Pegs. One firm in N. York makes 50 bushels of pegs daily. New Hampshire makes most of the pegs used in U.S.

Lasts. Most come from N. England. 3 manufactories in N.Y. – only a small part.

Leather, much leather is imported; & skins dyed & tanned: and bookbinders leather; and Gloves valued at 1.314.000 dollars.

74 millions of dollars worth made for sale in U.S. and 26 millions made to order – making $100.000.000, in a year.

Binding is done by females. Wages low. Only 18 cents, a dozen pairs, for binding children's shoes; and full sized shoes, 60 cents a dozen pairs. A woman will bind about 4 dozen pairs in a week, or by 80 hours labor, for which she gets only $2.40, at her home. Many cannot do so much.

N. Y. Tribune. May 27. 1853.

[Cont. on page 264

69a 1853

The Crow &c.

ad. 2. 257.
M. 18. 166 to 169

In the winter the Crow is an exceedingly picturesque object, sitting on the leafless bough of a hoary oak. He is then almost all the bird we have, & his harsh voice is not untimely, when the mellower songsters are hushed. Welcome ye black unmusical plumes, glossy in the slanting light of a winter sunset! Thou art the very effigy of bleakness! carved from Egyptian darkness that might be felt! — Knickerbocker, March 1853.

p. 194 Crows, this winter of 1852–53. have passed over regularly as usual to the meadows, a few minutes before sunrise sometimes about 15 minutes before. They come from W. and N.W. and generally make some caws. as they pass over. They go over in stormy days as well as others — perhaps not in every severe storm; I do not know. When the wind blows & the snow flies they fly in a crooked manner — cannot keep a straight course.

On the 19th of February 1853, in returning from Greenfield, I observed a great flock of crows in the air, near the pine woods in the western part of Hatfield, about sunset or a little before. There seemed to be some hundreds.

Crows find in the meadows in the winter ears of corn left, and panicles of broom corn. It is said they eat apples found under trees. Sometimes find carrion, a dead horse or other animal having been drawn into the meadow. Perhaps they eat the pumpkins left there.

French who has spent two winters on the top of Holyoke (1851-2 & 1852-3) says the crows live near the top, south of the house, through the winter, and at times, make a great deal of noise. Their habits as to visiting meadows he knows little about. Always finds crows in N.H. meadows in winter. — Rabbits in plenty on Holyoke in winter, and walnuts & acorns are plenty & chestnuts on N.W. side, not on tops.

Misc. 10. 169. Crows in Hadley.

May 1853. Crows said to be less numerous & less mischievous than in past seasons.

Jan. 1854. Mr Sanderson of the N.E. part of Whately says the crows frequently come upon their lands along the Connecticut in winter, but more in mild, thawy days than at other times. They come from some distance westerly. — They pull up their corn in the spring as formerly; lines used to keep them off, but will not do it if they get a little before the lines are up. Crows seem to him about as plenty as they were 30 years ago.

Crows, Dec. 1853. & Jan. 1854 fly over here to the meadows in the morning as in years past, but seem not to go so regularly & abundantly as in some winters. It is thought that they catch mice, that they eat the seeds of weeds and grass, &c. as well as corn.

The Lark — see Misc. 2. 287. 294.

Knickerbocker, March 1853, represents our American Lark as one that "sings upward towards the sun". This is because the writer finds our lark is like the English sky-lark. Another American writer makes the same blunder, in last no. of Springfield Farmer.

Chr. North (Blackwood 1828) says the English lark soars & sings, "the lyrical poet of the sky!"

The Delaware Republican says (May 5 June 1853) that 42 skylarks have been imported from England & liberated on a farm 4 miles from that place with the hope of perpetuating the species in this country. Several have since been seen, some rising high in the air, & singing. They resemble the "reed bird" of our marshes. Build nests on the ground in grass fields

M. 18.166. The Crow & Blackbird.

M 2. 276. The Crow did damage in England. Gascoigne says
"And as with gonnes we kill the crowe,
For spoiling our relief" [succor &c.

M. 3.425. Crows (Roger Williams says) do some damage to Indian corn; but Indians will not kill them on account of a tradition of their bringing corn & beans from S.W. — He says the blackbirds are great devourers of Indian corn as soon as it comes up. The Indians did watch houses in the field where some persons lodged, to keep off the blackbirds.

The Blackbirds, — for a long time, perhaps 50 or 75 years, did much more damage to the corn than crows, as is evident from the rewards offered, & by the Colonies or Towns. Then were many rewards for killing blackbirds, where crows were not mentioned.

M. 189. Some Indians, 1621, complained of damage to corn by crows; and the English shot a number of crows to the admiration of the Indians [The Indians did not heed the tradition above referred to. They were in Mass.

M. 2. 290. Rooks.
[These birds in England seem to have the habits of our crows.] In the morning they seem to call each other & after a time they are all in a flutter, wheel & hover about with incessant cawing; & lingering about the rookery a while, they sail off in a long straggling flight & spread over the distant fields. They forage the country for insects & worms all day, & towards night the whole host wing their way homeward, & make various evolutions before they alight & then keep up an incessant cawing in the trees till they fall asleep. [Rev. John Thornton to Hutchinson abbey.

Crowfeet.

Several plants are named "Crowfeet" or "Crowfoot" from the shape of the leaf

M. 2. 29. Chr. North speaks of a lovely maiden between frock and gown, sweet sixteen. Not a wrinkle on cheek or forehead, "no crowfoot has touched her eyes".

M. 11. 289 Chaucer also used "Crowesfeet" for wrinkles spread from the outer corner of the eyes.

M. 2. 298a Scare Crows.
Journal of Agriculture, 1853, mentions scarecrows of straw & old garments; clack mills; vanes in mouth of jars; &c. lines in the field by drawing cotton twine, tied to the tops of poles around the field. another scarecrow is fastening sheets of bright tin to the tops of planting poles, by a string 12 or 18 inches long; 6 or 8 to an acre. Their flashes of bright light as they turn round, keep off the crows.
The Rook, (see) used as a scare crow in England, see (below)

Seaboard Rooks.
In London Qu. Review 1878. 423, says Linnaeus and Gesner were mistaken in naming the common rook (Corvus frugilegus) a corn gathering or corn eating bird. Its bad name is not deserved; we frequently see it exhibited on the newly sown corn fields, in the shape of a scarecrow. It visits newly ploughed fields to procure its natural food, grubs, worms & various insects &c. (How the farmers of England have been mistaken for centuries in supposing the rook pulls up their grain? Could they not read

686.

Devotion & Crime & Vice.

Misc. 2. 256, 2. 296. or Religion.

Duty is Devotion. M. 14. 226.

Misc. 2. 165. Italians are very devout & very vicious and depraved, priests & people. So says Dr. Dewey.

2. 200. Devotion is easily counterfeited. Montaigne

Catholics, men, women & children, in the performance of their religious services, appear very devout; yet many of these go from their devotions to engage in drunken frays — to fight, swear, get drunk & commit crimes of any dimensions. They are more disorderly on the Sabbath than on any other day — & more police are necessary on that day, in cities. Gospel Banner. Unmerciful.

Abp. Purcel of Cincinnati, in his directions about keeping Lent, 1853, says to the "victims of intemperance" "at this holy time of penance & expiation" — "We are pained & afflicted every year, by the scandalous exhibitions of drunkenness in the streets & private houses, in the first and last weeks of Lent; may we this year be spared this humiliation". He hopes those prone to this degrading vice will refrain (during this Lent, receive the Holy Sacrament & obtain grace & strength "to break the shameful chains that now hold them in captivity." This is the season that Catholics consider peculiarly holy.

Convents were places of protection for the worst criminals. See Poisoners, Misc. 14.

Poisoners were chiefly among the Catholics. Priests, Cardinals & Popes were among poisoners & poisoned.

Ec. Enc. III. 384. The Arab Bedouins say their prayers with great devotion in the midst of their plunderings & the shame of they have murdered.

It is the same with the banditti or robbers of Spain and Italy, and with the Greek pirates. They pray to the virgin Mary, & burn candles before her image and some of them, by paying well, get shrived by a priest.

Ency. IV. 758. The Buccaneers (1632 to 1650 or 60) took an oath — the New Testament, were regular in their devotions, said grace at meals, offered up prayers for success before they attacked a ship, & when the ships was taken, they offered thanks to God. Yet they indulged in the grossest vices, were guilty of the most inhuman atrocities: and against the Spaniards they committed enormous cruelties: (the Spaniards had so treated them.) Tortuga near Hispaniola was their principal place of resort; but the English pirates had their rendezvous at Jamaica.

Sismondi p. 377 411 Devotion in a monastery often succeeded unbridled debauchery. — A reputation for sanctity was easily obtained by large donations to the church.

M. 11. 250. "Wallachian Robbers retained their appellation on Fast-Days, thinking that God would bless their exploits.

11. 250. Many Quakers consider robbery & murder a less heinous crime than breaking a weekly Fast.

2. 161. Devotion of Prostitutes in Dublin, Paris, &c.

"There are heaven-and-breakers & unbelief in the manner of Samuel upon Agag." N. Y. Independent.

Com. 9. 367. Many now think it their duty to preach what they call the gospel, while they neglect to preach morality, justice and humanity.

M. 14. 76 In the first crusade, "prostitution displayed itself amidst all the rigors of penance." Michaud in Analecta Lg. III. 442. Prostitutes were plenty in later crusades.

See M 16. 9.

M. 2. 244 Cleanliness & Filthiness. [cont from Con. 9. 424
2. 265. M. 12. 257. + Repugnance, Con 9. 428
? 248a.

The peasantry, the poor, the mere laborers of Europe seem in general to live in filth & uncleanness. and vermin are plenty about them. There are exceptions in England & Elsewhere. There is more or less of this slothfulness & nastiness among Americans, but it predominates among foreigners, especially the Catholic Irish, that are among us.

The steerage emigrants & so on others that come to the United States by tens of thousands & hundreds of thousands are represented as being generally very unclean & nasty in their habits — & especially the Irish. Those passengers, born in filth, raised in it & have always lived in it, & neither persuasion nor force can make them cleanly.

Ed. Enc. XXII. 131 } There is a melancholy want of cleanliness in the huts of the Shetland Islanders. The main room has the family, dogs, sow & pigs, cock, hen & chickens at times; & the cow stable joins the room. The place in the middle of room. no chimney.

XI. 467. The great mass of the Irish are sunk in ignorance and poverty, especially the laborers in husbandry. The peasantry have 4 mud walls, either without a chimney or window, (some have them & some have not) the bed is a bunch of straw or heath laid on the clay floor; sheets are hardly known. Their habits are unclean & they are indisposed to labor. The children are dirty, idle & nearly naked. Their fuel is turf.
M. 14. 108

XVI. 121. The filthiness of Lisbon exceeds that of any other city in the world! many provincial towns manifest a total disregard to cleanliness. Oporto manifest much less grossness.

XI. 140. The Lapplanders are dirty & covered with vermin. Never comb their hair, nor cut it. No delicacy in their manners, huts full of smoke. Sheep & cattle live under the same roof with the family.

XI. 329 The Russians: all writers have complained of their dirtiness. Dr Clarke says, & said, but there is much truth in the accounts, as to nobles & peasants. Vermin are abundant. Head & body lice & other insects are not only on peasants, but on nobles & ladies. Night vermin abound. Gluttony & drunkenness are common.

Nicaragua. A letter write Dec. 12. 1853, says wealthy men with large houses, in the city of Nicaragua (Rivas) and in most other towns in the country live on familiar terms with dogs, hogs, fighting cocks, young donkeys, & naked children of all colors. These are all in the house with the owner, wife & children. Such filthiness among wealthy persons is astonishing.

The Dutch are said to be the most cleanly people in Europe. The poor children at school are much cleaner than English children. [Europe Described 1853
[illegible] make but little [illegible] in school or out [illegible] Flanders, & [illegible] Netherlands, p. 87.

The Icelanders, those very good people, do not keep themselves nor their houses clean. — so says Europe Described.

The Jews in Poland are very dirty. Ibid
The German Cottages are dirty & uncomfortable Ibid
The Hungarian Peasantry have miserable dirty huts. Ibid
Italian Streets & Italian persons are dirty.
Uniform cleanliness is almost exclusively English. pure hands, teeth & pure linens are rather the exceptions than the rule on the continent. Six months in Italy.
Rome has abundance of fountains & water; but their streets are disgracefully dirty, & their persons show not much acquaintance with the fountains. In Abruzzi, an Englishman who washed himself once or twice a day was considered crazy.

Enc. XI 345 The Jews at Rome, Frankfort, &c are very filthy. [Ibid
The Italians are described as dirty in dress, cookery & persons, in general."
[cont. as to peasantry M. 14. 88. As to others M. 16. 294

Hides, Leather, &c (Cont from page 59. Skins. " from No 9. p. 1/36.

See below New England at an early date brought Dry Hides from W. Indies & elsewhere. Some sent to Europe in the ill fated ship that sailed from N. Haven Jan. 1645. 6- Con. Rec. 2. 250

Hides were brought from Virginia 1697 & before. M. 11. 111

Misc. 1. p. 153) Dry Hides imported 1735. complaint of them.

Con. 3. 74. Tanners seemed plenty, but Curriers more scarce in early days. Windsor, 1656. offered to procure a house & do something for a shop, for a Curriers, who would not settle there

Sealers of Leather - were chosen in Windsor, yearly, & in other towns, 1655. &c

Misc 2. 120 Hides, Skins & Leather were not to be exported from Virginia by laws of 1662 & 1682. seem to have been repealed & part.

2. 120 Raw Hides in Virginia, 1662. were the 2d. Tobacco per lb (2 2/3 d. were these green, or dry?

2. 93. Export Duty, 1691, was on a hide 1/. on a tanned hide 2/. Virginia

2. 93. Escport Duty 1693 for college, on hide raw, 3d. hide tanned 6. per hide

A Raw Hide seems to have been considered half as valuable as the same hide tanned, in Virginia.

1790 Ralph Snow bought 30 lbs Sole Leather at Watertown for 1/1. per lb. Lewis Shepherd bought at same price 1789 & 90.

1793. S. & Snow. bought in Boston 32 lbs Sole Leather @ 1/1.

S. Judd. 1787. sold raw hide at 3d lb. some sold at 2 1/2 d.

Jona. Judd jr Fall of 1791 sold his hides to Elnathan Sheldon @ 3d lb.

" " Fall of 1792 " " to same @ 3d lb.

Sole Leather was commonly 1/4 d. 1788 - to 1792. &c

do do. by R Breck 1760 to 1765 - was more or less brought from a distance. Saddlers Leather seems brought from Boston - cost 1/3. or perhaps sole Leather. Some Sole Leather was sold on Sp. @ 1/2.

1765 140 lbs Leather bought in Boston. Freight up 7/. ie, 5/. per 100 lbs. to 5/3

1774. M. 14. 199. Leather in Boston 8/ 0 d. (10 1/2 L.M.

M. 6. 181. John Glover 1653. had on hand 314 West India Hides

same p. 309. valued at 187 £ (about 12/ each) showing that many Hides were imported

He had 415 Hides in Cask. with 600 £ (about 29/. ea); 45 hides in hime £33. 15 (15/. ea). Dry Leather 102 £. Bark £10 - Here are 774 Hides besides the Leather - a pretty extensive tannery for 1653.

Hides then early were brought from W. Indies.

A Butchers' Association in N. York, in the year 1851-52 cured and sold 57. 346 hides, weighing 4,891,697 lbs. [or 84 lbs each] pretty heavy.] The tallow of the same animals (rendered probably more) weighed 6. 292. 780 lbs. [if the same animals, each yielded 109 lbs.]. The horns, 114. 698 brought 8 1/2 Dollars per 100 or $9. 462. Sold to comb makers. The Tufts of hair at end of the tails are saved & bring $3. 75 per 100 or $1734 for all. The curled hair makers buy them. The fleshy part of the tails is sold as food to poor people who pay from one cent to 2 cents each, according to the season. The raw fat is melted in huge kettles; & the scraps are submitted to a powerful pressure & form compact cakes. Were formerly sold to tallow chandlers at 7 1/2 & 8 1/2 cents per lb. - are now sold to Chemists at 1 1/2 & 1.85, cwt. to make Prussiate of Potash. The hides are cured by packing them down in Rock Salt, being first weighed. The business of the Association for the year 1851-52 amounted to 750,000 dollars. For the year 1852-53, is estimated at a million

Hides imported into N.Y. Jan 1. to Nov 1. 1853. 1,026,090 - from Buenos Ayres Montevideo, Maranham, Angostura, Maracaibo, Rio Janeiro, Rio Grande, Laguyra, Savanilla, Vera Cruz, Curacoa, W. Indies, Matanzas, Southern States, Cumana, Porto Cabello, Carthagena, Tampico, California.

Hides, Skins, Leather, &c.

Deerskins p. 320.

Price current in Philadelphia — March 27. 1793. of skins.
Otter Skin best ea. $4. 67. — Minks 20c to 40c — Martins 24c to $1.00
Fox Grey 40c to 80c: Red 1.20 — Fishers 33 to 67 — Racoons 27 to 60
Bear Skins — $3.00 — Muskrats 11 to 20 —
Beaver per lb. 67. to 1.33 — Deerskins in hair 20 to 30c.
Sole leather was 17 to 20c. per lb. Dry Hides 9c to 11c

Price Current in N. York, Oct. 1794 —
Otter skin 1.25 to $4; — Mink 12½ to 37½c — Fishers 25c to 75c.
Fox grey. 37½ to 62½ — Fox red. 50c to 1.25 — Martin 25c to 44c.
Bear 75c to $4. — Racoon 6c to 50c — Muskrat 12½ to 31c.
House cat 6 to 19c — Rabbits 3c to 6c. — Wolf 37½ to 1.00
Beaver skins ~~6 to 11~~ $1 to 2.8 lb

Deerskins in Hair in Boston June 1794. 3/ lb in p.c.

1794. A man in Albany related Sole Leather in A. of 4 qualities, at 12½ cts; 17 cts; 19 cts, and 22 cents per lb. Also Do. Had Upper, Harness & Skirting Leather. Calf & Goat Skins. Philadelphia, New Jersey & N. York Os for legs.

Leather in N.Y. & Hides. Oct 26. 1853.
Hides, Buenos Ayres & Rio Grande & Orinoco, 18 to 18¾ cts lb.
Hides, Dry, Salted from various Quarters from 11½ to 15½ cts lb.
Hides, Slaughter, green weight [Cambridge 6½ cts lb + Calfskins 11 cts lb.
Cowhides, Calcutta 90 to 1,33c ea. B. Ayres Horse Hides 1.25 to 1.75 ea
Leather, sole, Oak, 21 to 24, and 25 to 28 cts lb.
(Do — Do Hemlock, 16 to 18, and 18 to 19 cts.

Furs & Skins. Oct. 26. 1853. N.Y.
Beaver parchment $3. per lb. Otter Beaver 50c to 1.50 per skin N. S. do.
Otter N. Skin $4; do. S. 1.50 to 3.50. — Red Fox, N. 1.00 to 1.37
Raccoon, W. 20 to 78c do S. 15 to 16c — Mink, N. 60 to 1.30; do S. 30 to 60
Marten N. 1,50 to 3$. Salted 3 to 3¼ — Hair seal 25c to 1.00.
Goat Caracol 46 to 51c; Mexican 31 to 34c lb — (Deerskin Shaved 30 to 35
(Deerskins in hair, blue & red 23 cts — Deer in hair, winter 7 to 15c
[These prices were nearly the same 15 & 4 before.

Goat. in Boston. East India Goat Skins 17 to 28c. Cape of Good Hope 25 to 26 cts per lb.
Deer, Angora in N.Y. 10,000 do 36 to 37½ per lb. 20,000 do Sisal cat 3.3 to 34c lb.

"Malden Leather" & "Leather in Malden tanned" are expressions of Samuel Field in his Poetry. A Cobler had his thron of Malden Leather.

Seal Skins. Newfoundland began to take seals 1795, but not much was done till 1815. In 1830 they took 339,342 skins; in 1844, 685,530 skins; 1850, 400,000 skins. These seem to be fur seals. May have been made into fur caps &c lb.

Furs at the Crystal Palace N.Y. 1853, were chiefly from the Hudson's Bay Co. Sembrad, blackbear, beaver, otter, fisher, marten, mink, silver fox (said to be worth 30£ a skin) redfox, crossfox, lynx, raccoon, muskrat, furseal, a. d blacksquirrel. Also from N.F. White bear, white Rabbit, seal.

Manufactured furs at the C. Palace were mantillas, talmas Victorines, capes, muffs, cuffs, &c. One Mantilla is valued at 1500 dollars! Fur in Skins not larger than a catskin are worth 50 dollars, or more 1853. Some skins from Russia &c. Siberian furs superior to American. Some fabrics from the beautiful little Chinchilla skins — very costly. Royal ermine. Raccoon Skins were formerly exported to Russia in great quantities. Now

Buffalo Robes Nov. 2. 1853 — No 1. 5$ to 5.25; No 2. 3,75; No 3. 3.75.

Furs at St Louis Dec. 1853.
Best Beaver $2.50 per lb; Otter 2$ a lb. Coon 30c each; Red Fox 25c
Silver grey fox 15 to 50$ (Silver grey cross) fox 50 dollars & more for muff. Brown do. Dressed Deer Skin $1 to 1.25; dressed Antelope $1.50 per lb. Dressed Elk 75 cents per lb.

Cont. in Misc 13. 64.
Cont. in Addix 15. 62

Schools (Continued from Misc. No. 9. p. 344. & 380
" " " 11 p. 78. 170.

Connecticut School Laws

Con. & Misc. 1. 27. First Laws — & Contributions for Cambridge. 1649. &c
" " 1. 27. 37. Laws of 1672, 1677. 1678, 1690.
Con. 3. p. 208. 209. New School Law Oct 1700: Grammar Schools; and 40/ a year to be paid to towns on every 1000£ of List, to support Schools — Rest ½ by town & ½ by children or as towns agree.
Con. & Misc. 1. 37. The 40/. on 1000£ extended to every parish instead of every Town. 1712
1641. Collegiate School at Saybrook, £120 yearly; in 1712, 100£
See Printed Colonial Records: down to 1677.
Col. Rec. 1. 554. Only Reading & Writing ordered in the first School Law. no more in small towns. School teachers to be paid by parents of children, or by the "inhabitants in general" as major part determine.
only Reading & Writing in Laws of 1678: and Laws of 1690; small towns.
Con. & M. 1. 27. Grammar Schools were to teach Reading Writing, Arithmetic, Latin & Greek — To enter these Grammar Schools, a scholar must be able to read the Psalter.
Laws of 1690
Con. 3. 209. Only Reading & Writing required in Com. Schools — 1700.

Hartford Schools.

Con. 2. 78. Mr Andrews to have 16£ a year, chiefly paid by parents. 1643
is continued to keep — 1642. 30£ a year settled on the School
or so ordered.
2. 80. Talk about a School House 1649. Mr Andrews keeping School 1649
Some work on a School House. School House voted again 1652. C 2. 81
2. 81. Mr Samuel Fitch from 16, 1650. is to keep 3 years. Town to give 15£
and scholars the rest — Mr Andrews also began Sept 29
1650 — town to give him 10£, & parents the rest.
2. 88. 92. 1656. Another Vote to build a School House. Mr Andrews was teacher '56 and 55
2. 82. Town paid only 10£ a year. parents the rest.
2. 82 John Davis had preached & taught School. 1656
2. 83. Wm Pitkin has liberty to teach School. 1660.
2. 91. " was keeping School 1661. 2. Town gave 8£ & scholars the rest.
" " " 1662-3. Town gave 5£ for 6 mo.
2. 91. 1666. Another vote to build a School house
2. 93. £100 received from Hopkins Donation, or to be rec'd. Dec 1664
2. 43. Caleb Watson kept School 1674. To have 60£. and
School free. — sums less 1675. 1676. £20. & 30£ mentioned — rest raised another way.
2. 124 } Mr Watson was keeping School 1690 & 1687.
2. 125 }
2. 124. Some thought the order of 1674 annulled. Was free school annulled?

Wethersfield Schools.

Con. 3. 264. Thomas Lord, Schoolmaster April 1658. & had taught
twice three years preceding — was a physician. To have £25. & use
of house & land. Children to pay 8/. a head; Town the rest.
1659. He kept on same terms; 1660 same terms voted.
3. 265 twice The School seemed to be kept in the house occupied by
the teacher. He had use of house & land & 25£ 1660.
3. 266. 1661. Edward Kimberly to teach. 25£ voted. Males between
5 & 10 to pay 17£ — Town 8£ Females evidently not sent.
3. 272. 1665 Dec. Josiah Willard, Teacher; Town 6£. scholars the rest.
Writing School talked about — a writing School voted at before
3. 274 1667. John Coltman. Teacher. Town paid only 6£. Town to provide School house
3. 275. 1668. Samuel Butler, Teacher Town to pay only 6£. He
3. 276 taught reading & writing. 1671. Town 10£. Children 8 to 12
to pay 8/. each — Nov. 1671. Teacher (S. Butler) to have 32£
viz. 15£ from town & 17£ from parents.
3. 277. 1674. Teacher 32£; Town to pay 15£ & boys 6 to 12 years to pay 17£
3. 278 & 279 1676 & 1677 Same sum. 32£ — Mr Kimberly again. School house 1677.
3. 280 School House voted 1677 — Mr Kimberly 42£ 1680
but he is to keep all the year. Town 20£ Scholars 22£.
3. 283 & 285 1679. Mr Kimberly still kept at 42£; viz. 20 & 22£ — Boys 6 to 12
1684 Same sum voted. 20£ by town — nothing said about Capt. Long.

Cont. on page 286. & p. 112.

M.2.298c **School Books, &c** [Cont. from Misc. 9. 209. 380-382 from M. 11. 78. 79. 171.

M.3.123 **Daniel Fenning's Spelling Book** — The first Edition is dedicated to the Lord Mayor of London, March 2. 1755. The 10th Edition was published 1767, & the 14th 1768, which I have, belonging to my late son Sylvester. Many of the clergy, schoolmasters, & others recommended this Spelling Book. He says in his first edition, that his object is to teach children something more than to spell & read; he means to inculcate the principles of religion & virtue, and of protestantism.

He has Tables of words in one, two, three and four syllables; Reading Lessons in words of one syllable, of one and two syllables, of words not exceeding three syllables, & not exceeding four syllables. &c. — Some of the Reading Lessons are from the Psalms & Proverbs.

Fables — He has only four — The Boy that stole Apples (same as in Webster) — The Lion & Mouse — The Priest and the Jester — The Town in Danger a siege. Each has a picture

Stories. He has two, with four Pictures or wood cuts.

These Wood Engravings are very coarse and awkward — the countenances of men & women are hardly human; they are like some of the old pictures in New England Books 100 or 150 years ago.

He has the Figures or Numbers; Abbreviations, or, as he calls them, Contractions, as Mr. Master; Mrs. Mistress; &c. the; yt, that; Xt, Christ. &c; Words of the same sound, different in spelling & signification; Words spelt alike but pronounced differently; the Stops & marks used in Reading & Writing; the Vowels & Consonants & Diphthongs, &c.

"An Easy Guide to English Grammar", 20 pages.

Near 5000 words of 2. 3 & 4 Syllables, with their Signification — Nouns, adjectives & Verbs.

Receipts to make Ink.

Copies to write from, of a line each — two beginning with each letter of the alphabet; as

C. — Command your eyes, your mind from play.
D. — Duty, fear & love, we owe to God above.
T. — Those who do nothing will soon learn to do ill.

Some Verses on festival days, for Writing pieces.
Verses on various occasions, for writing pieces.
Sentences in prose, under each letter, for writing pieces.
Graces before & after Meat — for children.
Prayers at night & in morning, for children.
Names of English Kings. A little Chronology.
Some Lessons in old English, or Black letter.

Fennings "Universal Spelling Book, or a new and easy Guide to the English Language", has 156 pages & the price was 1/. sterling; all Nouns begin with a Capital Letter in his reading. He has specimens of Round Hand writing, large & small; & German Text, &c. He had taught School 15 years in 1767. — had published an Arithmetic, Algebra, Royal English Dictionary, Young mans Book of Knowledge, Ready Reckoner, Poetic, &c.

I & J. U & V. He advises masters & mistresses never to let a child know that there are two i's & two u's; but learn them to call the long i ja, and the sharp j vee, for this is much better. [Dear Key formerly teach children that there were two i's and two u's? It seems so.

[Cont. on page 76.

714 Catechism. Catechising.

See English notices, Misc. 2. 240.

Misc. Con. 1. 27 Connecticut ordered in School Laws, 1642 (1642).
Col Rec 1. 521 that children should be catechised once a week by all masters of families," in the grounds & principles of religion" or at least have their children or apprentices learn some orthodox catechism. This was family catechisms before the School Laws. It was not the Catechism of the Assembly of Divines that was referred to. There were other catechisms in most families.

Misc. 3. 301. Eliot & Pierson Indian Catechisms. 1653 1661.

Misc. 6. 360 Michael Perry's Inventory 1700 – His Catechisms were 11/ a doz – 11 dozen or more; 31 Cat. with prooves were 2 each, 5/2

Con 7. 103. Stephen Chester, 1698, had 400 Catechisms £0.10. These were a trifle over 6 each. What means this? Perhaps Perrys were in sheets.

N.C. Records & Reg. Vol. II. 124 Mass. On the 14th, 4th month, 1641. the Genl Court desired that "the Elders would make a catechism for the instruction of youth in the grounds of Religion". The writing inclines that the N.E. Primer grew out of this.

Con. 9. 2. Mr Davenport's Catechism at New Haven. 1659
(The Assembly's Catechism evidently not then used in that church.

Catechisms in Mather's Magnalia &c.

M. 4. 247. Mr. Davenport of New Haven, Mr Stone of Hartford, & Mr Fitch of Hartford made catechisms. G. Court of Connecticut 1680 recommended to catechise all youth under 20. on the Lords-day, out the Assembly's or some other orthodox catechism

4. 250. Rev James Noyes of Newbury made a Catechism, which was used when Mather wrote.

4. 250. Mr. Thatcher of Weymouth & Boston made a Catechism

4. 251. Rev John Fisk of Wenham published a Catechism, & he used the Assembly's Catechism in his public exhibitions.

4 251 Rev Richard Mather published a lesser & a larger Catechism.

4. 251. Revs. Chauncey advised to Catechise every Lords day.

4. 254. There is nothing in Mather to show that the Assembly's Catechism was used by children. Perhaps it was

4. 258. Mr Norton, Mr Norris, Mr Elliot, Mr Seabom Cotton made a Catechism – Mr Elliot several. Catechising was much attended to.

4. 267. Assembly's Confession of faith – approved as "for the substance thereof" by Synod of 1648 – not as to Ch. Government.

4 254. Catechism agreed upon by Elders was printed 1641.

" " Catechisms for Indians

4. 255 Rev Peter Bulkly of Concord was constant in Catechising on Lords-days.

3. 301. Indian Catechisms noticed.

Con. Rec. 1. 203. A man to be publickly whipt "next Thursday morning after the Catechising." [Was then Catechising at Hartford every Thursday morning? It was Dec. 1649.

C. of M. 1. 37. Families advised to Catechise children, Read scripture, pray &c 1676. Connecticut.

C. of M. 1. 30 Ministers desired to catechise all under 20 years, on Sabbath Days in Assembly's Catechism or some other orthodox Catechisms. in Connecticut.

M. 11. 367 "News from N.E." says, 1648. "all children & servants are in publick catechising". They had preaching, prayer & psalms singing

M 4. 52. Early Massachusetts law. Children & servants to be catechised once a week at least. Duty of parents. & 20/ penalty for not learning children & apprentices to read.

[Cont. in M. 15. p. 274.

School Books & other Books [from page 73.

Books advertised at the end of Fenning's Spelling Book.

1 "The Complete Letter Writer" containing letters on the most common occasions of life, with English Grammar prefixed. Price 2/.

2 "The Ready Reckoner, or Trader's most useful Assistant," By Daniel Fenning. Price 1/6

3 "The Polite Academy, or School of Behaviour for young Gentlemen & Ladies." It contains Directions for a genteel carriage in Walking, Saluting, making a courtesy and Bow, and dancing the Minuet. Observations on the use & advantage of dancing, &c

4 "A Museum for young Gentlemen & Ladies or a private Tutor for little Masters & Misses." Containing things Geographical, Historical, scientific, moral, &c Illustrated with cuts. Price 1/.

Misc. 3. 301. Indian Books published in New England, including their School Books.

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m. 4. 70. Book Pedlers were about near a century ago.
2. 198 c. Rev. Jona. Judd says June 24. 1768 - "Bought some pamphlets
16. 377 of a pedler." A Book pedler before 1784. See M. 2. 296
16. 232

Geography by Nathaniel Dwight, by way of question and answer. was advertised by Simeon Butler July 1795. This was used in some schools (in the one I attended.

Hale's Spelling Book. adv. by William Butler Dec. 1799.
9/. doz. 1/. single.

"Clerk Reading" Salisbury published is for sale. H. Gaz. Dec. 9. 1801.
adv. in Boston in October 1801.

adv. by Simeon Butler March 3. 1802

"Columbian Orator" by Caleb Bingham, adv at Worcester June 1. 17.

Adventures of Updike Underhill, who was a captive in Algiers 6 years upon 1788 to 1795. Was the first captive by Algerines of Americans. price 1/. 6D. Printed at Walpole 1797.
Algerines of America. 2 Vols. — In a newspaper called a Novel by Royal Tyler.

"The Coquette or The History of Eliza Wharton, a novel founded on fact, by a Lady of Massachusetts." adv. by I. Thomas Sept. 1797. — "Lady in Boston" one paper says.

School Books in Boston 1790 & after purchased by country merch.
1790-91. Primers 9/. doz. Testaments 6/. Bibles 35/. Psalters 8/. doz
Dictionaries 5/4 ea. Psalm books 2/. ea — Bibles 3/. Watts.
1792. Entick's Dictionary 2/9 & 3/. ea. Perry's. do 6/. Entick's 3/ '93
1793 more Geography abridged 4/. — Watts 2/3.
1793. 1/2 doz Perry's Dictionary 9/. ea. Bibles 3/. 3/6 & 4/.
1790 & 91. Almanacks at Hartford 15/. gro. 1/3 doz. 1793. 2/. doz.
1792. Bibles in Boston 3/6 & 4/. + 3/.
Childrens books were bought 1792-1793 @ 1/. 2/8. & 18/. doz & other small books were bought for sale by S.T.S. 1793. &c. some 1/6 doz & 1/9. 6/8.
1793 Psalm books 22/. doz. Webster's Sp. Book 9/. doz.
1794 Copy Slips @ 10/. doz — 6 Robinson Crusoes @ 10½ ea
1794 Bibles in Boston 4/ & 5/4 doz Primers 2/. doz.
1794 Picture Books @ 3/. & 4/6 doz.
1795 Childrens Books 3/. 4/6 & 7/ doz. Scotch Bibles @ 40/. doz
1795. Spel. Books 10/. doz H. — 1796 Dwights Geography 21/. doz
1796. Small books 5/. gro. — Morses Geog. 5/3. Perry's Dict. 5/3.
1806. Webster Sp books 10/ doz. Thomas's Almanac 4/6 doz. Bears 2/3. Mth.
" Perry " " 14/. "
1787 Dilworth & Webster adv. by Hudson & Goodwin

[Cont. p. 356

76
p. 81. 82 &c. English Religion &c
M. 2. 243. 262.

Rev. McRyle of the Church of England, author of "Living or Dead" and other late stirring publications, says—

Whitfield was born 1714 and died 1770; & this was the darkest age of England for 300 years. The established church had its forms & clerics, but the preaching of the gospel consisted of mere moral Essays, & many of the clergy were totally engrossed in secular pursuits; they neither did good themselves nor liked others that did it. They hunted, shot, drank, swore, fiddled, farmed, toasted church & King, & thought little or nothing of saving souls". Those who preached the doctrines of the bible were set down as enthusiasts and fanatics.

Religion among Dissenters was very little better. When they ceased to be persecuted they went to sleep. They had some good men like Doddridge, Watts, &c

Am. Messenger

English Gentleman

"In those days, judging from the description we have of men and manners, a Gentleman was a creature who got Drunk, gambled, swore, fought duels, broke the 7th Commandment incessantly & for all this, no one thought the worse of him".

Extracts from American Messenger

[The writer is a little too wholesale in his assertions. He is doubtless one of the Evangelical clergy. There is much truth in his remarks, but not all true.

English Churches, Chapels, &c

The population of England & Wales in 1851 was 18.000.000 or very near — & there were 34.967 places of worship capable of holding 10,252,563 worshippers.

Of the places of worship, 570 were Roman Catholic;
Church of England 14.077, capable of holding 5.217.915 persons
Increase of these in 20 years 2000, by voluntary efforts, which cost on an average only 3000£ each.

Non Conformists of all sorts have 20,890 chapels, capable of holding 5.034.648 persons — many are small. These include the 570 Catholic chapels

Calvinistic Baptists had 926 chapels 1832; & 1947 in 1851
Independents " 1840 " 1838; & 3224 in 1851
Old Methodists (Arminian) (100,000 have since seceded) —— 6597 in 1851
New Wesleyans 297 chapels. Primitive M. 1789 places
Bible Christians 489 " . Calvinistic M. 937 places
Quakers (declining) 371 " Mormons 222 rooms, &c
Unitarians.

2. 2. Review of Wesley & Whitfield were men of great power. They fell upon an age of languor & supineness in all classes & creeds. Religion No 58. p. 294 had been made down to the safeguard of reason & was inculcated in a dry scholastic manner. In the established Church & out, very few addressed the feelings of the heart in the least degree. Rise weakens all impressions & the people had become used to a certain routine & desired something new.

M. 2. 187. In the decency of Carriage in English Churches (established Church)
M. 2. 334. 272 very common formerly.

The dissenting chapels in England are generally of the most ordinary character as to architecture,

Ny. Evangelist

M. 2. 296
2. 107 **Prayers & Graces.** {Cont. from M. 9. 90. See references there, & see Mise. 2. 274 + Ref.

Sermons 15. 243.
Pelegrims Sacrifice, 15. 346.

Prayers for little Children in Fenning's Spelling Book (1755

Morning.

"Thank God for a good night's rest. Amen."
"I return thee humble and hearty thanks, O Lord, for preserving me this night from fire and from sudden death. Amen."

At Night

"Pray God send me a good night's rest. Amen."
"Receive my humble & hearty thanks, O Lord, for preserving me this day from all evil, & send me a good night's rest, for Jesus Christ his sake. Amen."

He has also a morning & Evening Prayer for Youth.

Graces for little Children.

Before Meat.

"Pray God bless it to me. Amen."
"Pray God bless it to me for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen."
"Sanctify, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy creatures to our use, us to thy service, for Jesus Christ his sake. Amen."

After Meat

"Thank God for what I have received. Amen."
"Thank God & my father & mother for my dinner [breakfast or supper]. Amen."
"For these and all other mercies, God's holy name be blessed and praised, now & forever. Amen."

Mass. 6. 338. Posture in Prayer, or sitting.

Mass 6. 217. Indian Primer, 1720, has prayer for children morning & evening; before & after meat, & on other occasions. Primer was a Spelling Book, &c.

M. 1. 281. Pilgrims at Plymouth craved a blessing & returned thanks at every meal.

M 6. 140. Capt. John Smith had prayer & a psalm in his marauding excursions, 1608.

6. 142. Sir George Summers had a minister, prayer, preaching, &c

Mass. 2. 252. Sherp said he was far from envying down the use of extemporary prayer.

H. H. Tuckerman at Christ Hospital School, about 1852. says M. 13. 379 then was "grace & fine meat" at the scholars' dinner.

Remarks on Prayer in Buck's Theolog. Dictionary p. 467.

He prayeth well who loveth well. } Coleridge.
He prayeth best who loveth best. }

Rev. N. S. Wheaton of Hartford, was at a feast in the hall of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1823 (or 1824). A long grace in Latin was read, during which the servants were bringing in dishes, and the conversation went on. The same ceremony was repeated after dinner.

Am. Review. 7. 355

M. 4 252 Mr Firmin says, 1681. that plain mechanics & humble Christians in N. E. are gifted in prayer; & several of them pray, "each about an hour, if not more."

Mather. Magnalia

The Lord's Prayer.

Christ set this as a model not as a form. It has been the prayer of all christians, in pure & in corrupt churches. Mothers have taught it to their children. It is full of the mighty & budding desires of childhood to many. It suggests home, brother & sister, father & mother. It was the evening prayer to children, in the hush of the day, when the evening insects were chirping, & the sun had gone down & the stars shone.

N. Y. Independent.

[Cont. in M. 16. p. 180.

English & Italians & Southern Europeans

0.80.

The Southern Europeans are mercurial; have a rhetorical speech, visionary love of mind, child like sensitiveness, and extravagant manner. Leaving a blue sky, radient sunshine, music, statues, ruins & flowers, they come to smoky, foggy London & find nothing congenial; they are surrounded with traffic, fog & rubbish, and are isolated, and alien to the scenes around them: they are vivacious and enthusiastic; the English reasoning & phlegmatic. The systematic respectability & cold self possession of the English & their utilitarian life, their pride, do not harmonize southern instincts; even the comfortable English homes fail to satisfy southern eager spirits. The spasmodic outbreaks of English sympathy decline into indifference, & perhaps ridicule (for Southern refugees. German exiles reconcile themselves more easily to English life. Mazzini & Kossuth find but little that is congenial. England gives an asylum to the life, but not to the soul of the refugee; she casts around the stranger the aegis of her laws, and not the embrace of her sympathy.

H.T. Tuckerman's "A Month in England".

England & the Poor

In England, the people are beginning to be treated as human beings, worthy of Soap & water, clean linen, fireside & books. Their diet, the heroics of history; and not the rubbish of speeches, victories, treaties, diplomacy, and other swindles of the past. N.Y. Tribune Jan. 1854

The institutions of England are essentially feudal, yet little by little the people advance. Ibid

English "Snobs", & American imitators

M. 2.158 Con. 9.373 M. 11.450. Most Englishmen are said by some to be haughty and supercilious — arrogant to all below them in the social scale, servile & cringing & obsequious to all above them. Americans are scions of the same stock, & not a few display their parental peculiarities — . Americans abroad very often lay aside their republicanism, & become the admirers of effete forms of political & social distinction, and prostrate themselves at the feet of hollow pretensions and empty dignities — at the feet of those no wiser nor better than themselves. — The individual is made neither more nor less of a man, by his tinsel, ribbons & lace. — Our M. 2.284. 2.230 11.426 14.374 Diplomatic men readily acquiesce in foreign precepts & practices — Officials ever attach vast consequence to the badges & symbols of authority; with them the man is nothing, the office everything. — For 25 years, very few of our representatives at foreign courts have had independence enough to condemn the trumpery court costumes, in which they have shone for a brief hour.

English Aristocracy.

The English bow down to three great idols — Rank, Wealth & Fashion, & of these Rank has the most ardent admirers. The English nation has no sympathy with republicanism. A very large majority prefer Monarchy, and privileged orders, & aristocratic distinctions, an established Church, &c. A growing class approve & love republicanism, among the middle classes, but they are a small minority.

Correspond. of N.Y. Evangelist.

Scotch-Irish. (see below

M. 2. 298.
in 13. 319.

See History of Bedford N. H. Misc. 9. 7 & 12

A. W. Thayer. a Yankee native of Peterborough. N. H. says that place was settled chiefly by Scotch-Irish. — They were an enterprizing, intelligent people — industrious, kind-hearted, patriotic, pious. They had striking traits of character — more prominent than those of the yankees; good & bad traits they possessed. With their excellent characteristics, they had great faults. They were inclined to Drinking, to intoxication more than the yankees. Deacons & ministers were not free from drunkenness. — They were litigious and quarrelsome, & many were. They did not all regard their conjugal obligations. They were excitable, passionate. — Many were distinguished in civil and military offices; they were generally promoters & encouragers of education. — They were no half men — those born & brought up in America were much like the New Englanders, but had peculiarities belonging to their race.

p. 85. Scotch Drunkenness or Drinking. ["They love whiskey" Europe describ'd

Ed Enc. 9 says "One great cause of poverty through the land (Scotland)
XII. 493 } is the excessive indulgence in spirituous liquors among the lower classes"

Con. 9. 307
M. 2. 296. 6. Scotch Plaids

. Plaids are made of flax & wool — some have purple and green stripes; & then red & black; some have other colors. Even in England, little boys are often dressed in plaid frocks and trousers. Boys in Scotland wear plaid petticoats called kilts; & their knees are bare. Scotchmen wear plaid shawls instead of great coats, and shepherds wear shawls of plaid, & an all black & white check.

Europe Described — 1853

"The Scotch are not as clean as English people".
Europe Described.

Gibbs' Historical Address at Blandford. 1850

says "the habits of the people [Scotch Irish] were inimical to education; only a few persons had an interest in the subject." The town did nothing for schools till 1756, & then voted only £3. In 1758, 7£ were appropriated. 1760 10£.

The Scotch Irish of Blandford were addicted to strong drink. Some of the early ministers were not free from the habit. and one would preach till sunset when excited by liquor. "The town was settled with Scotch Irish with increasing habits of intemperance." 50 hhds sold in a year after 1800

[The Scotch Irish were more vicious than the yankees — more inclined to intoxication and its fruits.

June 1. 1774. The Scotch Irish minister of Blandford, Mr Patrick "was dismissed for Scandalous intemperance". (by Presbytery)
Diary of Rev Mr Ballantine in Westfield Journal. Sept. 9 1834

Rev. Mr Joseph Patrick, was ordained at B. June 25. 1772, on a scaffold under a tree. — Mr Morton was dismissed at Glasgow Blandford. June 5. 1767. Not said for what. J. Judd, Diary. He preached for J. Judd Aug. 2. 1767. See Mr Ballantine's Diary.

County Sessions in Spring of 1767, ordered Blandford to pay Mr Morton 104£ arrearages & 60£ a year as long as he was their minister. They gave him only £33 and wood.

80

M.2.262 England.

p. 85. p. 78 A nation so wealthy, so enterprising, so powerful, so carefully devoted to the advancement of the arts and sciences, contains a population sunk in the lowest depths of ignorance & wretchedness. With luxurious wealth there is much squalid poverty. This is owing to the fact that for generations, the laws have been administered in the spirit of aristocratic selfishness. — Society in England is divided into different castes — both in the aristocracy & among commoners — even among artisans. Victorious intellect and immense wealth sometimes overleap the barriers. Nine hundred and ninety nine in every thousand, who rise to competency & fame to office with us, are in England doomed to spend their lives in the obscurity in which they were born. Millions are dependent on chance or charity for subsistence. Hence the sycophancy & contemptible adulation to get a rich man's favor. There is no end to tuadyism.

The Agricultural owners in England are only 33,000; then come the tenants or farmers; and then 3,500,000 Agricultural laborers, who do not, and never can, own a foot of land. They begin & end their lives as weekly laborers. — He considers the laborers in many manufactories & Mills as still more degraded; and those in the mines in a still worse condition. — These evils will spread over our own country, unless the rich, the powerful, the educated put their hands to the work of reform. Crimes increase in England. The masses are not educated; their education is opposed by the aristocratic & manufacturing interest.

Horace Mann's Lectures, Mond 8. 1853. at Ny.

He is too sweeping & not discriminating enough in his remarks.

p. 82 England & Scotland M 2.298.6, P. 15 of this.

The Englishman stands more separate & apart; his home is his castle; he knows & cares less about his neighbor; he is less sociable than the Scotchman. The country of insulated men is a fit soil for Independency in religion. Even the Episcopacy of the state church is in many districts of the Independent type; the congregations are separate, detached; here Puseyite, there Evangelical, High Church in one parish, Rationalistic in another; and practically, at least, not bound by a general scheme of government or discipline into one.

p. 82. 83. The Scotchman is mixed up with the community by his sympathies. He is on more intimate terms with his neighbors, & knows their history & prospects, & is acquainted with their concerns. No such sociableness exists in the rural parishes of England. The Scotchman is & must be a Presbyterian. No form of dissent has ever flourished in Scotland that was not of the Presbyterian type. The bias of the English character is insulating; that of the Scottish character is aggregating.

M.11 409

M. 2.262. S. 361. 2. 243. Con 9.407

England. Religion.

From "Feist Impressions of England and its People," by Hugh Miller. (a native of Scotland — about 1850.

The Church of England belongs to the upper and lower Strata; Dissent is a mid-formation.

p.76. Churchey Englandism, of the upper classes, possesses the tithes, estates, manor houses — in short, the lion's share of the vested interests. The Hierarchy is allied to the aristocracy. Almost all aristocratic interests whig and tory, are interlaced with the church, and most great families have a large money stake in, so bolden in its support. — Religion, with the aristocracy is not a reforming spirit; it is a conservative influence, & wealth and title are powerful adjuncts where there is so much that is secular. — The church of England is strong, but the Puseyite element is a canker at the root.

Con. 9.407 Churchey Englandism includes a great portion of the humbler classes. Among the bulk of the lower stratum, religion exists not as a vitality, not as a speculative system, but simply as an undefined hereditary prejudice. This lower class neglect the church services, give no heed to her teachings, rarely enter her places of worship, & are claimed by some as neutral, but they belong to the establishment, regard the national church as theirs, & intend to become decent & devout before they die. The Episcopalians prejudice is strong among the masses broken loose from religion.

Independency is the true type of English Dissent in the middle walks, and belongs chiefly to the middle classes. When you descend to the lower English people, you lose sight of Independency.

Wesleyism is the form of dissent among the lower
M. 2.294a classes, as far as they do dissent, — in the Old Connection and in the new connection. A great share of the vital religion of the laborers and handicrafts men of England is among the Methodists. And yet it takes in comparatively but a small portion of the lower population. — Wesleyism is an offshoot of Episcopacy; the New Connection developes an Independent spirit; but the Old & Genuine Wesleyism is in spirit & principle decidedly Episcopalian.

M. 2.299. ## The Sabbath.

The humble Englishmen, trained up to no regular habit of Church-going, ~~Sabbath~~ Sabbath is pudding-day, and clean shirt day, and a day for lolling on the grass, for fishing, or taking a short trip on a rail way to a
P. 244 country inn famous for cakes & ale.

Sunday is more regarded in Scotland, except
"E. Imp. by those who have broke loose from religion; and
XVII 750 these Scots in their Sunday excursions would get much more drunk, than the English, or more of them would get drunk, as they drink ardent spirits, but the English, ale.

L. 2. Rev. "Dissenters have their chief hold in the middle classes. The
61. 245 upper classes are generally Churchmen. — Bennet & Bogue say that when
Ind a dissenter becomes affluent, he puts for distinction for intercourse
with the great, for honor for himself & children. Among Dissenters there are
difficult to be obtained; and he turns Episcopalian. B. & B. Hist. of Dissent.

p.80. # England & Scotland. (Hugh Miller.)

p.85 M.2.2986.

There is an ordered English mind to which Scotland has not attained. Scotland has not produced Shakspeare, nor Milton, nor Bacon, nor Newton. But Scotland was equal to England in the great men of the 18th century.

The English common people are much prankers than the Scotch; but much less inquisitive. The class of ruddy, round faced, vacant, unthinking faced English so abundant in rural districts, have no corresponding class in Scotland. The physiognomy of these English, derived from untaught ancestors during the course of centuries indicates intellect yet unawakened. Their blue eyed, fair complexioned, honest Saxons are unthinking, unsuspicious, credulous, & destitute of the curiosity & inquisitiveness of the Scotch. The English peasant readily communicates but does not inquire; he has no anxiety to know any thing about you. Their minds are asleep.

M.2.2986 M.2.325. M.8.88. M.7.308

p.80.83. M.8.337 The Scottish common people stand on a higher intellectual level than the English. They have reflective habits & their countenances show it; they are curious and inquisitive; they are cautious also. They ask many questions and accumulate facts & have some development. They are not so free in answering as in asking questions — but less credulous & more suspicious than the English: in "Illiscd. Education of Scotch Peasantry - by Dr Beattie - n. N.Y. Review 1801 in "Illiscd. Genius" [The Scotch love of music & song. do.

M.15.300.

p.81. # English Religion.

Religion as a serious intellectual exercise was never brought down to the common English mind, in the way it pervaded the common Scotch mind. Liturgies & Ceremonies may constitute the vehicles of sincere devotion, but they have no tendency to exercise the thinking faculties; their tendency is the other way, & not to awaken the popular intellect. They are channels through which abstract unideal sentiment flows without effort. The Arminianism, so common in the English church, & so largely developed in a numerous body of Dissenters [Wesleyans] is a greatly less awakening system of doctrine than the Calvinism of Scotland. It does not lead the mind into abstruse recesses of thought like the calvinistic doctrines. Calvinism is the best of all schoolmasters for teaching a religious people to think. The common English are not metaphysicians; but the scottish peasant is often a metaphysician, & works his way into the most abstruse questions. John Bunyan, though English, is of the Scotch stamp.

[Cont. in page 76.

English Frames

The Scotch have harder frames & thinner faces. The English are ruddy, fleshy, compactly built, shoulders square and broad, arms muscular, & chest full. The lower part is not always in keeping. They seem not so tall as the Scotch. English women have, many of them, clear, fair complexions, well turned arms, soft features & fine busts.

The Scotch present an appearance of rugged strength which the English do not exhibit, though among the more robust European nations the strength of the Scotch is said to be just greater than that of the English.

fo. 80-82
M. 2. 298. The Scotch – not so much for civil liberty.

The Scotch character has less innate spirit of independance, is less favorably constituted to work out civil liberty, than the English. When religion is concerned, it is courageous & firm & has no fear of death; but has much less political courage to contend with the class interests that encroach from within. It has courage enough against a foreign enemy, but in regard to domestic encroachments, the Scotchman is calculating, cautious, timid, & is not ready to sacrifice his means of living.–

M. 11. 320 Scotland has produced no true patriots, who were patriots only; none whose object it was to elevate the mass of the people, & give them a standing, which it is their right to occupy. Fletcher of Saltoun, was of the common type; he went for Scotland against the world, but would have subjected one half of his countrymen to the unrestrained despotism of the other half.

It was religion alone that enabled the Scotch to struggle against their kings & the aristocracy for a century & more. Had it not been for religion, the Scotch would have been useless allies to the English against Charles I. Knox is the true representative of those patriots who have toiled & suffered to elevate the common people; and in the late Disruption of the Free Church may be seen how readily the Scotch can make sacrifices where religion is concerned, for principle's sake. But apart from religious considerations, the Scotch affect a cheap & frugal patriotism, that achieves little & costs nothing.

[Ed. Enc. XII. 750. gives a different view of the Scotch — Scotch Schools M. 15. 300

The English common has much of the natural independance which the Scotchman wants; and Village Hampdens, men as ready to do battle in behalf of civil rights with the lord of the manor as the Scot with a foreign enemy, are comparatively common characters. In the history, institutions & literature of England, & in its political writings, we recognize this great national trait. It is stamped on the face of the fields. In Scotland are few pleasant styles and pathways open to the public; in England they are one of the most pleasing features of the country. The Scotch are shut out of their country; they have the road, but the hedgerow, the wood, the fields & streams are all barred against them. Their fathers used to say in joke, "the Dutch have taken Holland"; if it could be said, the Scotch have taken Scotland, it would be no joke but most significant news. The English have preserved their old pathways from encroachment. They would peril their livelihood in behalf an old style cavy dero; and these pleasant green lanes are kept open.

Stirling M. 8. 371

There are at least two causes in operation in England that militate against this independent spirit. One is a poor laws & one is a provision of the reform bill.

84 England. Education

Misc. 2. 261. 166. Misc. 8. 362. Corr. 9. 401. Misc. 5. 85

Lord John Russell's sketch of Education in England & Wales since 1800, when popular education may be said to have commenced, by Jos. Lancaster, sustained chiefly by Nonconformists, but by some others. No parliamentary aid was afforded till 1833. (Another advance was made 1846. The government has afforded aid only to independent & voluntarily organized societies.

The Census papers of 1851 make the following returns:—

Public day Schools	15.473.	Scholars on the books	Males	791.348
		" "	Females	616,021
		Scholars attending March 31.	M.	635.107
		" " "	F.	480.130
Private day Schools March 31. 1851	29.425	On School Books.	Males	347.694
		" do	Females	353.210
		Attending March 31.	M.	317.390
		" do	F.	322.349

The whole number on the books was 11.76 per cent of the population, and of those on the books, 5/6 were in attendance March 21.

Horses supported.

	£
Local endowments	69.537
Local subscriptions	366.823
Local Collections	114.109
School pence	413.044
Other sources	83.076
Private supporters	34.000
Government [illegible] not stated.	

Lord J. Russell said the £413.000 derived from school pence was much too low; the sum was 500,000£ at least, contributed by the working & poorer classes, to pay for the instructions of their children.

Lord J. Russell says that in 1800 "there were none but Sunday Schools that could be called public schools for the poor!" — a great advance, he thinks.

There are training schools for teachers, which have been aided by government. 1960 young men & 900 young women have been educated in them & received certificates of merit, & 2700 of these are now teachers.

These remarks of Lord J.R. made in Parliament include only popular education — not the old Grammar Schools, Private Schools of the wealthy, &c. April 1853.

Education Returns in England (by the Critic on Horace Mann, next page.

	England & Wales	In Sunday Schools
Children in day Schools.		
1818	under 700.000.	— under 500.000.
1833.	— 1.276.947 —	— 1.548.890
1851	— near 2 millions	near 2 millions

See Misc. 5. 85. for 1838, returns of those who could & could not write their names that were married — 32 men & 48 women in 100. could not write. Taking all along.

A bachelor of Cambridge College in 1851, in a volume on the "Social Condition & Education of the people of England & Europe", says there are in England & Wales 8 millions who cannot read nor write. A majority of children from 5 to 14 do not attend any school. There are not school buildings enough for half the children. Many village schoolmasters cannot read nor write correctly. Great numbers of parishes & districts have no places of instruction. In most schools, the scholars are charged 2 to 4 a week to support the teacher. A great part of college teachers are old & poor men & women, unfit for other employment. Aug. N.Y. Evang. 1853

In the time of Charles II, "few could read or write". Roberts. Monmouth

Cobden man address, Dec. 1853, "considered the mass of the English, in point of school learning, the least instructed of any protestant community in the world."

5.412 There was little reading in England in 17th century & part of 18th
413 Few could read & write in England in time of Charles II

Cont. in M. 15. 298 M. 16. 14

England.

Horace Mann's Lecture (p. 80) is criticised in the Independent, April 28. 1853. by a candid Englishman, who shows that it is in many things erroneous. He admits that England is the "land of castes", but not of "inviolable castes". There is a great middle class, the really dominant class, to which Mr Mann has given but one or two lines, or his reporter has given only this. He says there is a great deal of wealth among artisans, workmen, Domestic servants. 150 millions of dollars are invested in Savings Banks. The Glasgow Savings Bank has 33,000 depositors whose deposits amount to 600,000 £ sterling. Yet Glasgow has a dram shop for every 150 of the population, with a corresponding returns of disease, & poverty & crime. The working classes in G. Britain expend prodigious sums in intoxicating drinks. Not all the evils of England are owing to aristocracy. Many of the evils are common to the race & exist under every form of government.

English Historians.

The History of England cannot be written without some party sympathies to bias the judgement, & to affect the the light & shade of the narrative. Hume is a notorious partisan — a tory, an infidel & Macauley is not exempt from the influence of political sympathies He writes as an Englishman, Protestant and Whig; his sympathies are with freedom & progress. Lingards History is from the Roman Catholic point of view. He has thrown light on some questions. Lates writers acknowledge some indebtedness to his investigations.

N.Y. Independent.

p. 79. ## Scotland. Drunkenness

Scotland was lately called a "Drunken country" in parliament; and Spirit drinking its "national sin"; which out-ranked all other social evils in the country. A Scotch member affirmed that 30,000 men got drunk every Saturday night in Glasgow. Mr Hume said he was ready for the "Maine Law".

Letter writer. 1853

English Society.

"In England a man is apt to be ashamed of having made his own fortune, unless he has done so in one of the few roads which the aristocracy condescend to travel by, viz the Church the bar or the army. If he is vulgar enough not to be ashamed of himself, his wife & children make amends by sedulously avoiding every thing which can put of the people in mind of their origin. It was thought something heroic for Sir R. Peel to confess that his father was a Cotton spinner, though every one knew it. English Society is in a vicious condition. English society & the English nation are vitiated by the aristocratic prejudices that run through it. All are seeking, not to be honorable & useful where they are, but to attain a higher position.

The middle classes have made the modern world and should take the place which is their own in the world.

English Paper 1853.

Musical Instruments (Cont. from M. 11. 137

Spinet or Spinnet. Hugh Miller found at Dudley, Eng. a young man who had fitted up an old spinet. a century old or more. Such things have generally lain in garrets for generations — viz the garrets of genteel families in England. The old spinets are "chopped wainscot". Thus one gained an idea of a box full of Jews harps all twanging away. This was about 1850.

Strings of Fiddles, Harps, Lutes, &c. See Cyc. 10 322a
M. 11. 137

M. 2. 240 There were made of what was called Catgut, but not so; They were made of the twisted intestines of Sheep — not only
1 Strings for musical instruments, were made of this Sheepsgut, but
2 Hatcords for bowstrings;
3 Clockcords; 4 Whipcords. Webs Dictionary

Stebbins & Snow. S. Hadley bought many violin strings &c
1793. 1 bundle 18 Strings 11/3. ½ doz second do @ 6 ea. 8 Bass do @ 5.
1793 4 Violins bought in Boston @ 20/ ea. "Violin Tutor" a book 4/
" 1 bundle Violin Strings 12/.
1793. 3 bundles first Strings @ 11/3. bundle; 1 bundle seconds 12/. 16 Bass @ 6
1794. 1 bundle first Strings 11/3. 16 Bass @ 5. 6 seconds @ 6. 12 first @ 4½
" 2 bundles first Do @ 12/. 1 doz second 6/. 8 Bass @ 6.
" May 1 Bass Viol 72/.
" May 1 doz Violins bought in Hartford @ 10/ ea. 120/.
1795. Same bundles, seconds & Basses. 12 yds catgut @ 1/.7
" 2 Violin Bows @ 6/8. & 2 at 6/. & 1 Violin 12/
" 6 1st Strings @ 5; 30 2d Strings @ 5½; 4 3d Strings @ 10½
Oct 1796. 12 Violins in N.Y. @ 9/. N.Y. (6/9 N.E.) Bundles fiddle Strings
1797 5 Flutes in N.Y. @ 9/. N.Y. 6/9 N.E.
1797 Continued to buy Fiddle Strings. Oct. Fiddle Strings 30/
1797 4 Violins @ 9/. N.E. 3 at 10/6 N.E. (12/. & 14/. N.Y.
1800. May. Bought at once Violin Strings to amount of 12 (96/. N.Y.

Breck & Aug. R. Breck Sp. sold a Violin to Mr Chauncey Brewer Sep. 1763 for 16/6
1774. A Spinet adv. in Boston 1774. No allusion to a pianoforte
in other do. A Harpsichord.
French Horns, Bassoons, Hautboys. Fifes, Drums, Flutes, Violins
Roman Strings, Bows, Spare Reeds.
July 1794 A Piano forte adv. in Boston, belonging to a Gent. going abroad.

M. 4. 131. A man in Boston adv. Flageolets, Flutes, Hautboys, Bass-viols, Violins, Bows, Strings, Reeds, Books of Instruction, &c 1716
He mended instruments & strung & tuned Virginals & Spinnets.
Taught playing on Instruments, & Dancing.
M. 4. 127. One adv. to teach playing on the Violin, Flute & Spinnet. 1713, Dancing &c
4. 193. Flutes. Hautboys. Violins. music Books &c. adv. 1743.
4. 152. A Spinnet for sale 1730 — belonged to late Surveyor General { Spinnet 1734 M. 1. 148.
M. 1. 144 "Concert of Instrumental Music" in Boston Nov. 1732.
Tickets 5/ (Day 2/ &c.
1. 147 Concert Vocal & Instrumental. Nov. 1733. Tickets 5/.
M. 6. 208 "a Virginals" in Boston 40/. 1667; M. 6. 350 "a Virginall 15/." 1687
6. 45 "a Cittern" same as Guitar or Kit, 1686.
M. 13. 331. Piano & other instruments in Philadelphia
M. 4. 154. Concert of Music on Instrument, Dec 1731. Tickets 5/.
M. 4. 158 Concert of Music March 1736. — Tickets 5/.

Cont on M. 15. 138

M.2.234 **Dudley Castle.** [See Old Mansions. ii. 8. 386.

It was visited by the grandmother of Mrs Sherwood in the early part of 18th century – say 1710 or 1720. – In dark night there were lamps on the trees for visitors, and lights upon the towers, on great occasions. – There were paintings in faded colors of knights & dames on the dark wainscoting. Some rooms were hung with tapestry, some with tarnished paper that looked like cut velvet. – No windows were sashed. All were casemented in stone frames, many panes of glass were colored. Scarce one chamber was on a level with another. There was a step to go up or down to each. The Chimney pieces of dark wood, so high that I [the grandmother of Mrs. S.] could hardly reach to the mantel-shelves when standing on tip-toe; and instead of grates, there were mostly Dogs upon the hearths. The chairs were as large as two of the present day; the thick doors were each an inch or two from the floor, so that the wind whistled all along the passages, rattling & shaking the casements & shaking mournful melody. So far the G. Mother of Mrs. Sherwood—

Hugh Miller's England

The Great Hall of Dudley Castle was, as we can still ascertain, 75 feet long by 56 feet in breadth. It once had an Oak table from end to end made of a single plank three feet in breadth, so said. Ltg great story. — Three doors opened into the Hall from the gallery above, when Mrs S. G. M was there. The roof was arched or groined like some ancient church & it had large, lofty Gothic windows, painted & carved. It was illuminated by Candles in brass sconces, hanging from the ceiling. At the further end was a gallery full of musicians (there was company there). The dresses were splendid – the ladies shone with diamonds, silk, & jewels, the gentlemen with embroidery & gold & silver lace. – the families of nobility were there — The Castle was deserted a few years after; & was burnt 1750. H. Miller.

M.2.194 **Newstead Abbey** – visited by Washington Irving & described by him originally monastic, – "gross misrule & dissolute sensuality prevailed among its members" It is half castle, half convent. – stands in the midst of what was Sherwood forest. Given to Sir John Byron by Henry VIII [Has had an abundance of misrule & dissolutions since that time] Full of Ghost Stories. The adjoining grove is full of rooks.

Aspacious & lofty saloon has "the stone shafted casements and the deep bow window of former times." The lofty ceiling has carved & panelled wood work, & gothic & grotesque devices Windows look out on groves, lawns, sheets of water, flower garden, &c

Irvings Chamber room was lofty; the lower part of the walls panelled with oak, the upper part hung with gobelin tapestry. In the room were high backed chairs curiously carved & wrought in needle work, a massive clothes press of dark oak, well polished & inlaid with landscapes of various tinted woods – a bed of state. ample & lofty, ascended by steps, the huge posts supporting a high tester with crimson plumes at the corners, & curtains of crimson damask hanging in broad & heavy folds. A venerable mirror of plate glass stood on the Toilet The floor was of tesselated oak shining with wax & partly covered with a Turkey carpet. A many oaken Table waxed & polished Gothic stone shafted casements with lattice lozenge-work in the hand. Great Chimney piece of foliated work carved in relief with niches & deep

Portrait of a lady with a black

88 Puritans. see Misc. 7. 366 Misc. 15. 20

Puritanism did not patronize the Globe Theatre but Elizabeth & James did, and hated puritanism with a perfect hatred, and strove hard to trample it out of existence. What a laugh Shakspeare could have raised at its expense! nay, Puritanism itself was somewhat sharp and provoking in those days & a little coarse in its jokes, but Shakspeare grew wealthy under the frown of Puritan detesting moralists, but was not the man to make reprisals, it seems. Hugh Miller.

[He intimates, that Shakspeare treated Puritanism very gently] compared to what might have been expected.

Lond on Quarterly Review — No. 59. 1824. says of the Puritans of N. England in a Review of Dwight's Travels:

— "Where their minds were not warped by sectarian bigotry they were wise and enlightened men; the wisest and best by whom any colonies ever were established; they carried with them to the new world sound English sense as well as sterling English virtues; and knowing that no prosperity can be stable, no society secure unless it be founded on good principles & supported by good habits they never settled a township without providing for the education & religious instruction of the inhabitants. The beneficial effects are still felt in New England, every village there has its church & its schools & almost every village a library!" Very different in New Settlements, let this be.

Puritans & Churchmen in England, in time of Charles I. &c
L. 2 Review No 68. p 265.

"The preachers on both sides addressed themselves indiscriminately to every passion, and nourished the bitterer feelings of discontent & faction; in an equally unchristian spirit, though in language on both sides deeply imbued with scriptural fervor, the Puritan inveighed against the loyalist, the loyalist recriminated on the Puritan; one in his fierce invective denounced even by name God's vengeance on the oppressor, & the other on the rebel; each presumptuously & unwarrantably assumed the tone & language of the inspired prophets, on one hand pouring forth fearful & accumulated malediction on its enemies, on the other exciting its party to wild & void extravagant exultations," &c

M 15.243 The Puritans learned to quote scripture so abundantly from those who preceded them, I conclude. The Homilies "were profusely illustrated by quotations from Scripture!"

M. 2.259 Disciplinarians — The Puritans were so called by their adversaries sometimes.

Nat. Hist 2. 79 } Websters account of the Pilgrim Fathers of N. E.

Puritans.

From Andrew Nichols Poetry at Danvers Celebration, 1852.

The Puritan — there's in that name
Much that must ever reverence claim
Of all mankind — especially
Of people struggling to be free.
Bred amid scenes of civil wrong,
He grew pugnacious, firm & strong.
Yet he had some heathen notions about fighting, & going to heaven from the field of battle. Heroes are deemed saints.
The Puritan took the holy book for his life's law
somewhat Judaical. He found authority there to kill witches & friends, and some other enemies. The Puritan was sincere; truth or what he thought was truth, was to him dearer than life. He sacrificed ease, country, kindred, for the high good he sought.

The Puritans had no home in England; they could not enjoy the privilege to pray God to bless them, nor employ themselves in acts of worship, such as their conscience required — a persecuted band, they sought a home & place of rest in this savage land.
God gives one conquest to earnest souls,
Whose faith controls all their energies.

They met unflinching the evils of their lot, —
sickness, death, devils — toiled & suffered —
"Their toil has furrowed, or their valor won,
Freedom from bigots rule, from tyrants thrall!"

God was to them a stern reality, almighty to help in time of need, omniscient & omnipresent.
A Devil too they had, great to seduce, deceive, destroy,
Surrounded by heathen, they went out to labor with
musket, hoe & axe. — "With good scripture
language each tongue was well supplied."
There was some bigotry & some avarice among them
They sometimes went astray & disregarded humanity
There were some feuds cherished by laws.
Let their errors teach us to avoid such. Let their
virtues excite us to stand by the right.

Clarence Cook, writing on the Fine Arts, in the N.Y. Independent, Jan 25. 1855. abuses the old Puritans because they did not attend more to the ornamental, to the beautiful, the graceful, the lovely. They did not ring chimes of bells & still do not, to chime a dirge over the old year, & again a half hour after, to welcome the new year — A great & grievous fault, in the opinion of Clarence Cook! — to neglect things "which so abound abroad!" We are "matter of fact Institutarian" and do not follow "the beautiful customs" of England!

Yet Clarence Cook is obliged to confess: — "If one looks at New England & judges of the Puritan by the results of his work & thus, the tongue will find it hard to speak anything but good of him. New England is the Apple of America's Eye. It is a land of honor, of sobriety, of intelligence & manliness. She may be hard & ungraceful. All things are possible with such materials."

See remarks on the Puritans & early settlers, vol. 15. p. 20

Cont'n vol. 15. p. 408.

90. Church Bells - (Continued from Misc 9.349 and Clocks.

In New England — see Misc. 8.395 + above. Some bells under Meeting Houses in Misc. No 9. + No 11. Also Drums, &c

Ed Enc III. 424. gives a long historical account of Bells. Bells both ancient & modern, have been applied to Sacred, superstitious & profane purposes.

Greek Church formerly notified the time of worship by a rattle, or beating on boards by a hammer & by other means. Bells were used in Greek Church, 874, or earlier, brought from Venice. Trumpets were used to assemble congregations — formerly — some think they were generally used in western Churches, until about the 6th Century, when bells were used. — Bells first used in England A.D. 680.

He gives the superstitions used of bells.

The people in England are fond of bell-ringing, or were.

Hand Bells & Musical Bells are noticed.

p. 54

p. 154 Curfew Bell - in England. See Misc. 11. 289 + 11. 2. 253.

11. 1. 167. 111. 12. 155. In middle ages, the fires were in a cavity in center of the floor + smoke escaped at a hole in the roof. When the fire was out this hole was closed by a cover. In the Continent & the law was almost universal that the fires should be extinguished & the family at home at a certain hour, notified by the bell. This was called curfew (couvre feu). It in England: introduced by Wm I. to prevent nocturnal larcenies + blazes. Abolished by Henry I., but continued. Beckmann

Con. 1. 103. Springfield 1646. had a drum to beat through the Street to give warning of the meetings; at 10 o'clock on Lecture Days, & at 9 on Lords days in the forenoon only. Meetings to begin within half an hour.

Con. 1. 106. Richard Sikes Rung the bell & swept the M. house for 40/ in the year 1651. In 1652 he had 52/. a shilling a week,

1. 107. Newark to have in 1653. 1/ a week for ringing & sweeping. Also 1/. a time for ringing for marriages & funerals to be paid by those who employ him. (Same M. 9. 349.

Con. 2. 94. Hartford allowed for 1677. 7£ for Ringing the Bell on Sabbaths & public meetings, and at 9 at night and to sweep meeting house — to Wm Goodwin Morning Bell.

Con. 2. 78. Bell to be rung through Hartford Street an hour before day! — a hand bell. Oct 1643

Mss Sprague p. 55 West Springfield had beat a drum to notify hour of worship until 1743. Bell in 1743. In 1748. a Clock obtained, made by Obadiah Strong of Southampton. Clock taken away some years before 1786.

Wms. 9. 373. Morning Drum.

Con. 9. 31. Drum way to be beat every morning at Newhaven an hour before day.

Charlestown.

Church Bells & substitutes.

Con. 3. 262. Wethersfield 1648. notified meetings by the drum.
Gave Wm Smith 20£ a year to beat the drum.
1653 Hugh Wells beat the drum.
3. 265. Goodman Edwards "beat the drum, or ring the bell" (a hand bell?) sweep the house & keep doors for 45£ a year. 1660.
3. 266. Bell not to be rung on Sabbath & Lecture days but the drum to be beat henceforth. 1661. [Probably they had a small bell not heard so far as a drum — perhaps only a hand bell.
3. 273. Beating the drum, sweeping M. house, attending Doors, &c Sabbaths, Town meetings &c. to be 60£ a year 1666
3. 274. 1667. Raised to 70 ——— 275. 1668. raised to 80£.
3. 279. A Bell voted Oct 2. 1679 — first proper bell for ringing in the meeting house in W. — not obtained, nor for some time.
3. 281. People on E. side may build a stable for their horses near the meeting house 1683.
3. 284. Voted, 1691. Stairs to go to the bell in W.

Windsor substitute.

p. 155 Con. 3. 71 — Samuel Eggleston to beat the Drum twice to warn meeting on the Lord's day; twice in the morning and twice after dinner; and
Nov 16 1651 twice on Lecture days. — to have 10£ a year
Con. 3. 75, 1656. Voted to warn to meeting on Lord's Days & Lectures by drum or trumpet on the [top] of the meeting house. 20£ voted for it a year.
3. 76. 1658. Windsor determined to make provision upon the top of meeting house, "from the lanthorn to the ridge of the house" to walk conveniently to sound a trumpet or Drum, to warn meetings
3. 77. meeting warned by the Trumpet 1659.
4. 1. 3. 79. Sounding the Drum for meetings was done for 20£ a year — 1655 & 1660. Trumpet seems the same

New Haven Drum & Bell.

Con. 9. 70
Con. 9. 16. Each plantation to pay the drummer 6d for year 1840. [This included Sabbath drumming & for training, & watches
Con. 9. 23. There was a first & second drum for meetings
9. 25. 27. 44. in New Haven — apparently an hour between.
9. 25. Drummer had 5£ a year. [The drummed on Sabbaths, Trainings, to set the Watch, &c.
9. 33. 2 Drummers had between them £8. a year
9. 44. The first & second Drum was to be beat "upon the meeting house": that the sound might be heard by those living afar off — (In the Turret, Debt Bacon says and along the streets also. M. 8. 394.
9. 89 New Haven seems to have purchased a bell, in 1681. and Thomas Kimberly was to ring it for Sabbaths meetings and at other times. 1682 — Joseph Pardee was next to ring it. Nov 1682, for Sabbath & other meetings, "as it was wont to be by the Drum" — Also at 9 o'clock every night — Sweeping the house every week, & opening & shutting doors & windows, & ringing the bell was to be 5£ a year

M. 2. 210 In England, boys used to go into church & swing on the bell rope.

[Cont. on page 154.

92 **Candlewood**, or Wood for Light, for Tar, &c } q. See Misc 9:92-93-94-95-378.

Con. 1. 103. Men in Springfield had liberty to gather Candlewood, 3 miles from the town, "to burn tar". 1646.

Bliss' Hist. Address p. 61 } A. 1650. Candlewood lying near the town or within 6 miles &. from Chickopee river to Long Meadow brook, N.S. not to be wasted by them who burn tar, or who make Tar, pitch or coal, but every man might gather candlewood for his family where he would.

Con. 3. 79. Windsor complained 1661. that Hartford folks pillaged timber & candlewood from Windsor lands

A. K. Starkweather, South Street, Northampton, says when he was young, down to 1800 & after, some families on that street got a load of candlewood regularly every year from pine lands — both the fat knots, and pieces of the body that were full of resin, & had long remained on & under the surface

Hadley 3. 27. In his younger years, it was not uncommon to plough up these resinous knots on their home lot. His grandfather Haynes Kingsley, used the candlewood. Some of the knots were split as well as other parts of the tree, & the splinters were used for candles, or torches to go down cellar for cider, apples, &c but were not stationary as candles in the room. The large pieces were put on the fire in the fireplace, & gave light to the room. He thinks candles were not plenty among the South Street farmers, & but few were used, though all had them. In many evenings passed away without a candle. People were obliged to be economical. This pen-him April 8. 1853. He was born in 1788. The fat pine was also used to kindle the fire in the morning, when but few coals were raked up.

Misc 6. 147. Candlewood. ie. split fat pine. Jn S. to Ingall. 1674.

Field p. 12 } The early inhabitants of Haddam used to go to a hilly in the west part of the town, & get pine knots, as a substitute for candles. The hill was called Candlewood Hill.

The negroes on some southern plantations bury their dead at night, about midnight. "They assemble in large numbers mobbed with pine knots & pieces of fat pine called light-wood; which, when ignited, make a blare compared with which our city torch-light processions are most sorry affairs. They light their torches, form in procession, & march to the singing of solemn music. The appearance of the procession winding through the fields & woods, as revealed by their flaming torches, marching slowly to the solemn of their wild music, is really imposing & sublime."
Cor. N. Y. Evangelist May 12. 1853.

Caspino p. 57 } Glastenbury in 1700 forbid any one to cut candlewood for tar or turpentine. Penalty 20/. a load. They wanted it for lights, &c

Miss. Herald April 1855 } Our missionaries in Asia Minor say that a torch of pine is used by the Armenians for common evening light; but when they learn to read the bible, they require candles for light in the evening.

Herrebachius 1570 — M. 13. 406 } says the tar tree, a kind of pine, is full of sap, (or of tar or turpentine) and is good for fuel & light, "whose boards we use to burn instead of candles."

Misc 1. 305. Belknap says the knots & roots of pitch pine afford a light surpassing candles

Candlewood in Simsbury. See Phelps's Simsbury page 76. Town Histories, Vol III

Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Pitch.

Continued from Misc. 9. 87. & 126

60 m. 1. 324. Barrels for Tar, Pitch, &c. at first 31½ Gallons
" 1. 324 In 1705 Tar barrels 32 Gal. Barrels for pitch, rosin & Turp. 35 Gal.
Con. 9. 103. Springfield people were about to make Tar of Candlewood, Nov. 1646.

Bliss 61 & 1649-50. It is evident that Springfield people still made Tar & pitch from Candlewood — but it was used also for light, & it was ordered that "every man might gather Candlewood for his own family where he pleaseth, but not for Tar. — See Bliss's Remarks, Address p. 61.
see opposite

Con. 3. 72. 1652. Two barrels of Tar at Windsor, in a lawsuit, valued at 30/. & 15/. a barrel.
Con 4. 5. 1668 A barrel of Tar to calk the boat at Windsor, called 15/.
Misc. 2. 69. In Virginia, 1682, a barrel of Tar called 32 gallons & priced 15/.
" 2. 14. Old Planes, 1676, were plenty in Virginia for rosin, tar, pitch.
" 6. 140. 30 or 40 last of pitch & Tar were made in Virginia, 1608 or 9. They had Polanders there.
" 4. 287. Virginia yielded or might yield (Beverly 1705) Tar, Rozin, Turpentine, Pitch, Boards, Timber, masts, Spars; but it is evident from what Beverly says that these were not articles of commerce to any extent, if at all.

At Wilmington, N.C. in the great region of naval stores, so called, in Oct. 1853, Turpentine was $3.25 per barrel for soft, and $1.50 per hard; and Spirits of Turpentine at 45 to 50 cents per gallon. Rosin was 95c to 1.10 per barrel; some asked $1.20. Tar $1.85 to 1.40 per barrel, wholesale prices. Pitch not stated. It appears that they distil the turpentine & make spirits of turpentine on the Wilmington or in the pine region. Freight of naval stores to N. York 45 & 50 cts bbl. & Spirits of Turpentine 65 & 70 cents.
In Newyork at same time, rough Turpentine was $4.60 & $4.75 per barrel or 280 pounds. Spirits Turpentine 62½ cents per gallon. Resin or Rosin 1.30 to 1.35 per barrel.

South Carolina is said to have exported 52,000 barrels of tar, pitch & turpentine in 1724 (doubtful) with rice, deer-skins & furs. Had then between 16,000 & 20,000 slaves.
Cr. 3. Evangelist.

At Newyork, May 13. 1853. Rough Turpentine 487 for with country; Spts Turpentine 63c; Tar 1000 barrels $2.62½; Rosin 5000 bbls. 1.35 to 1.52. 1500 barrels fine Resin (or Rosin) from $2. to 4.00.
In Boston Oct 22. 1853. Turpentine rough barrel 5$. do Spirits 70c gal. Tar 3.50 to 3.75 per barrel; Pitch 2 to 2.25 per barrel. Rosin common 1.87 to 2.00 per barrel. Tar in small barrels 3.12 Rosin No 1. 3.50 & 4.25 per barrel. Rosin No 2. 2.12 to 2.50.
In N.Y. Pitch advanced to 3$ per barrel in Oct. 1853.

Phila Celpthia P. current. [Con. 9. 87
M. 4. 177 4. 77 Tar 1722 to 1730, generally 10/. bbl.; 1736. 8/6; 1743. 12/. [4/. 6/. 9/6.
4. 77 Pitch 1720 to do " 14/. 16/.; 1738 8/; 1743. 16/
4. 77 Turpentine 1722. 9/. & 10/. Cwt (or 66). 1738. 4/ Cwt. 1743. 5/. Cwt.
4. 77 do N.York 1720 8/. Cwt. & Phila. 8/.
M. 4. 166 Turpentine Distilleries noticed in Boston 1735.
" 13. 153. Turpentine House & Turpentine at S. part of Boston burnt in 1749.
M. 4. 66. Law 1715 against boxing trees for turpentine on the lands of others, or on province lands.

Prices N.York Dec. 1853. Rough Turpentine 280 lbs 4.75 to 5.00. Spirits Turp 65 & 66c. Tar $3. to 3.50 per bbl. Pitch 2.75 & 3.00 bbl. Rosin com. 1.70 to 1.80. per barrel. Rosin white 280 lbs 2.25 to 4.50.

M. 13. 45. Attempt to have the Patuxtins on North River make Turpentine, Rosin, Pitch. Objections to American Tar.

[Cont. in M. 15. 108

94 Ladders

M. 2. 294b, Mass. 9. 358.

Con. 10. 267. Norwalk, 1655-6 Jan 21. Every householder to have a ladder reaching up to chimney above the house.

Con 10. 231. Branford 1657-8. Every man to have a ladder reaching to top of his house.

Con 1. 101. Springfield. Every householder to have a ladder
Dec. 1641. of about 16 rungs at least, to prevent danger by fire.
Hinman Addenda 1649-50. Springfield ordered that the ladder should be
p. 61 of sufficient length, suitable to the housing. Penalty 5/

Mass. 9. 358. Salem & Rowley ordered every man to have a Ladder.

Con. 2 79. Hartford ordered that a ladder should stand constantly against each house, long enough to reach within 2 feet of the top. 1643-4.
2. 82. Seamal had not ladders 1655-6.

Con. 3. 70. Windsor ordered a ladder to every house, 1651— to reach to the top of the house — Penalty 1/ a week.

Con. 4. 1. A ladder for the town house (or m. house) cost 11/6 in Windsor. 1656.

Con. 9. 11. New Haven 1641. Every house to have a ladders "in length to suit the height of the chimneys" to stand ready by each house.

Frothingham's Charlestown voted 1670 that every householder
Charlestown should have "a ladder to reach from the ground to
p. 176 his housetop & upwards" Penalty for neglect 5/.

Ibid 199. Dwelling houses in Charlestown were inspected to see if supplied with ladders; if flame blazed out of the top of a chimney, the householder was fined. when 1684.
[He must refer to previous years, I think.

Hadley p. 188. Every man in Hadley to have a ladder to reach to the top of his house, & another (higher by a yard?) to the top of his barn. 1665

Ibid. p. 142. Hatfield voted that all should have a ladder to reach to top of house 1677
" 153 do " the same 194

M. 2. 142 Chimneys to be covered.

Con. 2. 78. Hartford chimneys to be cleaned once a month 1643
" 2. 90 John Jennings to sweep all chimnies; brick ones 6d each
Clay ones 3 each (was it clay & wood?)

Mass. 9. 358. Chimneys in Salem, Rowley, &c were swept Sept 1. to April 30; and
Con. 2. 87. Hartford Chimneys to be viewed, every 3 weeks from Sept 1. to April 30;
thence to Sept 1. once in 6 weeks. If not clear, 1/ forfeit. 1646.

Con. 9. 23. New Haven Chimneys, when fire is constantly kept, to be swept one a month from Sept to March; & once in two months in summer months. Goodman Cooper will sweep at 4d for two story chimneys & upward; 2d for all under 2 stories men may sweep their own. 1643.

9. 53. Orders about ladders & Chimneys 1649. John Cooper
9. 63 had swept chimneys. — Orders about sweeping chimneys. 1656

Charlestown & Boston 2 100, Charlestown chose chimney sweepers. 1648, &c. who were to see all chimneys sufficiently daubed from the mantle tree to the top of the chimney; and that each chimney top be at least 3
M. 1. 353 feet high above the top of the thatch. Every chimney to be swept once a month in winter and once in 2 months in summer.

Charlestown p. 199 If a flame blazed out of the top of a chimney, the householder was fined

M.2.282. **Houses Burnt in Early days.**

M.2.266 **Fire not to be carried in Streets, &c.**

Con.2.76.79 **Fire not to be carried in Hartford Streets, unless it be covered – 1639. 1644.**

2.90. ½ penalty for carrying fire in streets unless well covered. 1639

Con 9.33. **At New Haven 1645. Fires were not to be kindled in the town or about it, in gardens or house lots, to burn leaves, straw, cornstalks or any rubbish. – [For penalty burning buildings, in days of thatch.**

M. 3. 222. } 1645 } March '46 } **Houses burnt at Salem, Roxbury, 1645; Hartford, Hingham 1646 & other places (New England) & wellings said to be cheif cause of combustible matter (1647.)** W&H. II. 211. 250.

1647. **Say brook fort & all buildings in Palisado burnt.**

1643.4. – **A snow & long N. & N.W. winds was the occasion of many houses being burnt & many chattels, this winter, & more value than in 14 years before, or since 1630.** Winthrop II. 135

1642 Nov. **Divers houses were burnt by drying flax.** Went. II. 92

1630 **A house or hut burnt at Watertown & all the goods,** Sept or Oct 1630 **& some hay stacks of hay burnt.** Winthrop I. 36.

In Nov. several had hay stacks burnt by burning the Grass. 138

1631 Jan. **House at Dorchester burnt**

Mass. R. 1.38 more details } 1631 March 16. **2 houses burnt in Boston. Fire took in top of a chimney thro Splinters not being clayed, thence to thatch & thence to other house.** I. 48

1631. June 4. **House burnt at Watertown. One dropt coals in leaves between hoops,**

April 6 1631. **Houses at newtown not to have wooden chimneys nor thatch roofs.** I. 48 E. 54.

1728. M.4.89. **McValeots house & all furniture burnt at Boston, Con.**

Jan. 27 1730. m 1.119. **L. Childs House at Deerfield burnt & most of furniture. at 2. A.M. Supposed from Stove in weavers shops.**

Feb 7 1731 m.4.94 **Warehouse of Capt. Latham burnt, Groton, Con. £2000 in goods**

Feb 17 1745 m.4.197. **House of Saml Lathrop Esq. of Norwich, burnt & most in it, loss 10000 O.T.**

Feb 27 1745 " " **House burnt Wm Buel of Hebron burnt; by Sparks on roof**

Feb 24. 1728 } 4.142. **House of Abner Kent in Suffield burnt**

1740 Feb. 4.175. **3 Houses burnt & 4 or 5 set on fire in Boston in all each by burning of Chimneys.**

1740. 4.175. **House burnt by sparks on the roof from chimney on fire. April 28**

" " " **Another burnt in same way. "Shingles being very dry" is often mentioned**

" " " **5 Houses set on fire in Boston by Sparks from Chimneys on fire Put out by 3 Fire Engines & other help in 3 days. in April.**

Perhaps same as above 5.

1741. m.4.179 **Houses burnt – some by chimneys catching fire & sparks falling on the roof – much of the household stuff usually burnt. – the houses burnt first. Considerable quantity of grain commonly consumed, being kept in the house. – In April many such accident. In Boston roofs were often set on fire by burning chimneys & generally put out**

50-51. m.3.253. **Fair st houses in Charlestown burnt in depth of winter.**

1640. Went. II. 30. **House burnt at Concord, & hay stack side of it, by a child.**

" " II. 30. **Chest or Chest full of linen burnt in Boston. House not burnt**

1732 m.4.162. **Houses burnt this year & every year.**

1738 m.4.160. **4 Houses burnt – noticed March 9. See notice, Several more soon**

1737 m.4.160 **A House burnt by sparks from the oven falling upon sheafs of corn scattered about the room. Oct 11.**

1737 m.4.159. **House of J. Chandler Jr at Woodstock burnt. Barns & horses & beasts burnt, in winter of 1736-37 – some by Sparks on the roof.**

1733. m.4.156. **House burnt at Amesbury – by flax in cellar way set on fire. Feb 8. Husks in the house made it burn fast.**

1733. m.4.156 **Feb. many houses burnt in N.E. Neighbors often had a new house up in a few days.**

1730 m.4.157. **May. J. Chandlers house burnt at Woodstock May 19**

1729 m.4.149 **Capt Mason's house at New London burnt in April and all household goods**

Feb 1738. M.4.171. **Houses still burn. Defective chimneys & sparks on roofs are causes**

m.4.172. **Chimneys got on fire first; they threw sparks on the roof & the fire burst out into the garret or got out through some defect**

[Cont in M.15.324.

96 Pounds (to shut up animals in mischief.)

Mass. 2. 138. 296. — Pounds have been used for cattle in mischief in England for Centuries. Shakspeare has pound for Sheep.

Con. 2. 90. Two Pounds ordered by Hartford, Dec. 1639 — each 40 feet square with 6 rails — one each side of river
2. 80. Pound in E. Side seems not erected 1646

Con. 3. 264. Wethersfield had a Pound & Pound-keeper. The keeper had 6ᵈ for impounding an animal — 1/ penalty for leaving meadow gates open. — 1656.
3. 274. also had a pound on East side. 2 pound keepers chosen in some years, (or all). Two in 1667

Windsor had a place called a pound in early days.
3. 76. 1658. A hayward might use his yard for a pound Sheep not under keeping, doing damage, to be pounded. Others were allowed to use yard as a pound.
4. 13. Windsor had two pounds, or ordered two. 1675. were expected to cost 6ᵒ/ each.

5. 320. Contentions & Lawsuits grew out of Pounds. some impounded cattle wrongfully; others were guilty of pound-breach, or let their cattle out of the pound; some rescued their cattle on the way to the pound. This previous to & in 1674 & after
2. 124. Wm. Judd, Thos. Judd Jr. & Mat. Woodruff for were fined for rescuing their cattle on the way to the pound.

Mss Caulkins p. 62 Norwich had 2 pounds — one at each end of town, 1660 — & they had plenty of occupants, for cattle, swine, sheep & goats roamed at large & trespass were frequent.

Con 10, 265. Norwalk, Con. about 1653, Voted a Pound 30 feet square, 6 feet high, 6 rails in every length, Rails to be 11 feet long, & posts about 10 inches square — 40 voted for it, [Did other Post & rail fences have square posts?

Hist of Groton p. 41. 1666 Groton agreed to have a pound, & three men were to build it for 50/. Pound to be 30 feet square, 6 sufficient rails in height, not above 10 feet in length (the rails the rails are two of them to be pinned at each end in every length. The men to make a gate, hang it, & furnish both and Key, all for the 50/. The pound to be near the meeting house.

Lunenburg, Mass. voted £5. 12. to pay for a pound and for the land it stands on. 1731. Just built

Fences. - posts, Rails, &c. [Cont from M. 9. 137. 279.

Blunc. p. 62 Springfield. } 1650. "A five feet pale" or "five rails" seem considered as sufficient fence. (with posts double

Con. 2. 89 Hartford } 1664. A pale fence about Hartford burying ground ordered - heads of posts, & the pales to be handsomely shaped. Fence to be straight & tops even - on street side

Con. 2. 89. & fences & pales seem two sorts; bars mentioned

Con. 2. 81. 89. Footway with stiles in Hartford - & another with a handsome stile at each end.

2. 82 - and another with a stile.

Con. 2. 87. Fence in E. Hartford, on N. & S. line, & east side of meadow

Con 2. 88. to be 3 rails high with posts. 1650. Owners of meadow to make the fence. (Probably a ditch, also

Con 4. 7. "A Clapboard Fence" 10 rods, & 3/6 rod. 1669. Windsor

"Nut Clapboard Pale" spoken of at W. 1669.

Conn. 1. 137. Rhode Island Fences - 1666

M. 14. 353 / 1. Hedge & ditch - stake at every 18 inches in hedge - well filled. 13 feet

2. Hedge without ditch 4 feet high. staked, bound & filled.

3. Post & Rail Fence on a ditch or bank. 4 rails high.

4. Post & Rail Fence without a ditch or bank, 5 rails high, well set.

Com. 1. 140. Stone walls 1725, to be 4 feet high. & a flat stone on top, or a rail or pole staked or on crotches or posts;

Stone walls to be 4½ feet high, when there is no flat stone or pole or rail on the top

Com. 1. 22 Connecticut Fences 1649

Fences of Post & Rails, & Hedge Fences noticed.

and fence with a ditch - Fence seem wide.

Fence of 5 Rails & 4 feet high - sufficient. 1726

Fence of 5 Rails or Stone wall of 4 feet do 1750. 1784

and all fences equivalent to 5 rails.

Stone wall first noticed 1730 - might be 18 inches on his neighbors land. (This makes 3 feet wide.) also law of 1748

Indians had fenced lands in Con.

" " 1. 22. Wethersfield fences 1684 to be 4 feet 2 inches. and all hedge to have 5 stakes to the rod

" " 1. 326. Fences in S. Carolina to be 6 feet high; Virginia 4½ feet

1. 326 Pennsylvania 5 feet: then 4½:

1. 326 Worm fence in Delaware 1740. to be 4½ feet high & staked & ridered; if not staked to be 5 feet

also in Delaware Post & Rails; Ditch & fence

Stone walls, & "Hedge of Thorn": 1770

1. 326 Maryland fence 5 feet.

1. 326. Massachusetts fences - always four feet or equivalent. In 1693, mass. had board fences and stone walls; & 5 rails or 4 rails equal to 5

1. 326 Delaware 1770 had stone wall 3 feet, and fence on the top 1½ feet, wall staked & ridered.

Com. 1. 55. p. 224 this. Connecticut 1732 makes "Quickset Hedge" a legal fence, & Delaware above has "Hedge of Thorn" these were live hedges.

Con Rec. 1. 187. Railing, (post & rail fence) 1645 valued at 3/. rod; Ditching 8d per rod; Hedging. 8d per rod

Misc. 3. 82. Virginia fences seem to be 4½ feet high. 1646. 1662. 1705: or a ditch 3 feet deep & broad, & hedge or rail fence with it 2 feet high, if hedge, or 2½ feet if rails, 1705.

Misc. 3. 389. Vanderdonck, 1653, says the Dutch in New Netherlands have post & rail, or palisado fences, instead of dykes and ditches. Timber is not yet the land fenced, when the land is first cleared.

M. 3. 388. He mentions "palisadoed fences" around fields near Albany.

Wm Clark sold "a load of post" at 35/. O.T. 1759. (4/8. L.m.

[Cont. on page 224

98

M. 3.27
M. 13.4/15

Flax, Hemp, &c (continued from M.g. p. 96. 117. 286. inserted p. 272-99)

They seem to have water-rotted flax & hemp in the early days of New England, or in part. Springfield forbid
M.g. 313, to water or wash flax or hemp in or by the brook in the street, because the water was used to boil meat. 1647, 1650.

Con 2.179. Hartford in 1645, ordered that hemp & flax should not be laid in the Little River to water, within certain limits probably because the water was used for household purposes

4.7. 4 Cwt Hemp, 1669. for a boat rope at 8d; making 13/4 This at Windsor.

Maine Farmer, March 24. 1833. says there were Two old modes of rotting flax; that is, of decomposing the gummy matter which binds together the cuticle or thin skin and the fibrous bark. This is more easily rotted than the fibrous part of the bark, or the woody pith. — One mode was, to spread the flax stalks on grass ground, thinly & evenly, & it became decomposed by the combined action of sun, air, rain & dews & ready for breaking. This was called Dew-rotted flax. — Another mode was to put the flax stalks into a pit or vat of stagnant water, where it would be warm enough to bring on decomposition, after which it was taken out and dried. This was called Water-rotted flax — These two modes were practised from time immemorial. — Improvements have been made within a few years, and flax is rotted in a short time.

In Belfast Ireland, 13¾ Cwt of flax, yielded 3¾ imperial bushels of seed, and the straw then weighed 10 Cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. After steeping rotting & drying, it weighed 4 Cwt. 0 qr. 11 lbs. After it was scutched or broke the yield was 187 lbs flax, and of scutching tow 12 lbs 6¾ fine, & 35 lbs 3¾ coarse. So the straw with seed on yielded at the rate of 13½ lbs good flax per Cwt: straw without seed yield 18 lbs per Cwt. and steeped & dried straw yielded 2 Cwt 2 lbs per Cwt. [This steeping was steeping 11 hours. The whole operations required 36 hours.

[Did not the Hartford & Springfield people, above, Water not their flax? It seems that flax in Europe was steeped sometimes in running water; sometimes in stale water.

Case. 3. 209. Winthrop, 1642, mentions that "Divers houses burnt by drying flax" — Had not this flax been in water? H. of G. Reg. V. 167. — There was a "Flax Pond" in Lynn: was not flax rotted in it?

Letter from Ireland, to about London, 1853, mentions the difficulty and labor of preparing flax for the market. There are "the processes of watering, spreading, grassing, lifting, drying, breaking & scutching!"

It appears from London that in water-rotting flax, it has to be spread & grassed after being steeped, as in dew-rotting, but it remains spread on the ground only 10 or 12 days. It is grassed by lying on the grass spread.

To Scutch flax or Scutching flax, are terms used by London and late agricultural writers, & doubtless earlier ones; but Webster has it only in appendix, & then supposes the word to belong to New England & Pennsylvania. To scutch
M. 2. 266 is to swingle. Scutching knife is a swingling knife

33 Henry VIII. Flax and Hemp were to be watered in pits or ponds; not in running streams where beasts may water. C & M. 1. 172.

Flax before the Revolution & after. Mr. West who then lived in Tolland Con. says it was sowed early — his father raised an acre yearly — was pulled & laid on the ground to dry; then put in small bunches; was carried to the barn & seed got out; it was next spread on grass land to rot after having & in winter. Was taken up late in the fall or in the fall; sometimes a dilatory farmer had his flax caught under the snow. It was carried to the barn in bundles, & dressed in winter. It was broken by the brake, then hetcheled with coarse hetchells; then swingled on the swingling board. As to what a man would do in a day, depended on the quality of the flax. He had swingled 30 lbs in a day of good flax. Of some he could not do more than half as much. Swingling does only half the work on good flax (see Coats M. g. 117.

Misc 3. 167. Flax & Hemp, in 1643, were said to be sown, spun and wove into cloth. N.E. First Fruits.

Misc 3. 209. Winthrop says the same year, 1643, that much hemp and flax were raised, especially at Rowley

Misc 3. 223. Wood says Hemp & Flax grow in N England 1633, "some naturally, some planted by the English" Not much raised till they had teams to plough land.

M. 3. 223. Wood, in his natural hemp, means the Indian 3. 303 Hemp — which, Morton says, "grows naturally finer than English hemp".

Misc. 2. 69. In Virginia 1669. "Flax pr with the brake & swingle" was 7¼ pr lb.
In " " "Hemp rended, peeled & braked " 4¾ pr lb.

M. 13. 415 Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, &c. describes the old English Brake, and for centuries commonly handled by females he says in former days; Also describes what he calls "Swing knife" and "Swing stock", and the Heckles & manner of Heckling. He describes the manner of "Retting" — so he calls rotting.

Flaxseed in Price Currents.

May 1799. Newyork 75 cts pr bushel. Nov 1799. $1.00. Nov 1800 $1.37½.
Jan. 1798 " do 1.25. " Feb. 1798 1.00 to 1.06.
2 Dec 1799. Boston. 91. to 1.00. " Dec. 1799 $1.09 to 1.16.
Nov 11. 1799 Boston 75 to 83. " Feb. 1800 91. to 1.00.

Mr. Ebenezer Kingsley born 1769 — removed to Chesterfield 1794 — says he has broken & dressed 20 lbs in a day, but very much flax 8, 10, 12 or 15 lbs would be a days work. great difference in it. Did not think it so bad work as some do. Men flax. Old rule was to sow an acre of flax yearly, with many farmers.

1793. Feb. Levi Shepherd offers 7d pr lb for well dressed flax.
R. Buck & son offer 7¼d. H. Jesse Smith of Worthington offers 6½d pr lb for patrimony, May 1793.
1793. Oct Asa Brown. E. H. offered 4/3. bushel for flaxseed last year.

Flaxseed was in demand for many years and merchants were eager to get it for salt & other goods, & for cash.

Prices 5. Levi Shepherd gave for flax for his Duck Factory 1789 & years after — 4½. 5. 5½. 6. 6½d. & 7. 7½. & 8 pr pound according to quality — Most of it at 6 pr lb but considerable at 6½d & 7d. Well dressed flax was 7 in 1793. see above. Bought great quantities.

Prices 5. Tow in 1789 after was 4d a pound — much used in Duck

Prices 3 & 66 Flaxseed 1787. fall, was 4/. & Spring — 1788. some only 3/6.
1789 & 1791. only 3/. by C.S. — J. Judd. 1791-2 — 1792-3 gave 4/. to 5/. for flax seed.

1795. S. Judd put out Flax to be spun at the halves. Accts. he sold flax at 6. 7 & 8. 1787 to 1795.

Prices. 210. 1767. &c. Edward Hazard gave 7½d pr lb (4/6. O.T.) Hence in 7¼ long after

1794 Flaxseed in Boston 4/ — Flax 8d lb.

1853. Oct. Flaxseed from Calcutta in bags brought 1.65 pr bushel. cash in Boston
Flaxseed in Nyork 700 bushels at 1.38 to 1.40 [27 30 bags

Boston Atlas Thursday Dec 1840 Culture of Hemp in France. The Brake is described — much like a Yankee brake, & used in same manner.

Report to England 1848 imported entered from Black Sea, Italy, some on Russia
Congress 1849 on the Baltic & Archangel; from Konigsberg, Mediterranean & E. Indies.
Call 714.29 Quarters 8 bushels. or 5. 1/4 3 2 8 bushels. All but 50 000 Quarters
from Black Sea, Russia & Konigsberg. [Sent. Misc. 15. 116

Ministers. (Cont. from M.Q. p 346. 365. 401 410

Con. 3. 262 Wethersfield Minister. Rev. Henry Smith had £70. It was increased to 80£. 1647. — What Mr Russell had is not stated. — Mr Cotton had 70£ + wood &c. 1661
3:266. They gave Mr Bulkley 100£ a year, land, parsonage, &c. 1669. 62. & 63.
3:275 They gave Mr Woodbridge 100£ parsonage &c. 80 loads wood 1681. 1682. 1683. &c. yet wood called only 10£ 1684
3:279 They gave 116£ somerpan, besides wood — so wood 2/6 load. 1688 &c
3:284 They voted to give Mr Partridge 100£. many house. land. &c 1691
3:285. Town voted to give Mr Mix 100£. + 6 1694
3:278 Town voted to give the Rowlandson 100£ a year, &c. 1677.
1677. 278 also 100£ settlement. house parsonage land & houses.
Fortune several times voted to give 20/. a Sabbath or at the rate of 52£ a year for preaching a few weeks, or months, with board, &c. An engagement for a year was higher. Settlement still higher. — Paid Mrs. Woodbridge something several years.
Wethersfield voted a sum to ministers widows yearly after their husbands death; if they remained widows. This was but one because it had been so agreed, but was apparently voluntary. Other towns did the same, or some did. In these cases the widow was probably in poor or moderate circumstances.
Wethersfield had a parsonage many years.
Chapin p. 37 & 39. notices the temporary ministry of Wethersfield
Con. 3 71. Windsor Minister. — Voted Mr Warham
1651 100£ a year for the present; also to Mrs Hewit 20£ [widow of Rev. Ephraim Hewit] — same that was done at Wethersfield. These vots were on a Lecture day.
Con. 3. 73 Windsor voted Mr Warham 100£, and Mrs Hart
1653 20£ as formerly — after a Lecture.
3. 74. 1656. On a training day, the company voted to give Mr Warham this year Sept 1655 to Sept 1656) 90£.
3 75. 1657. Voted to allow Mrs Hunt as formerly [£20 Goodwin dissented.
378. 1660. Voted Mr Warham 90£
3.79. + 4.2.3. Windsor tried the experiment to see what each man would give Mr Warham for this year viz. 1661. — 92 persons subscribed £ 54.11.10, and there were 47 "yet to speak with".
4.5. After this, he seems to have been supported in this way some years.
4. 6. Dispute & Division in church — Mr Wood bridge was preaching time Aug. 1668 — attempt to raise more for Mr Warham by Subscription.
4. 7. Rate for Mr Warham 76£ Feb 1669.
4.7. Windsor paid Mr Stone 1669. or he demanded, 60/ for 3 Sabbaths. (3 sermons in a record.
4.13.15.&c. Contentions in Windsor —
4 13. 1678-79. The Question was between Mr Mather and Mr Foster. Mr M. had 47 for him & 78 against: Mr F. had 83 & 44 ag.
4 16. Attempt to get Mr Foster 1679. 70 voted for 18 years
4. 21 Mr Foster came May 1679. They voted Salary of 100£
4. 21. Voted to have both Mr Chauncey & Mr Wood bridge for the present Dec. 1679
Difficulties
4 21. Dec. 2. Voted 80£ for the ministers the past year each his proportion 1679
4. 22. Mr Samuel Stow preached 1680. Town gave him 50£ & board. He boarded with Ch. Saunders for 14.12
4.22 1681 March. Voted to apply to Mr Mather of Boraneford.
1681 Aug. 25. Voted to write again. Had offered him 100£ Salary
4. 16. Represented in Windsor & Hard wood 10£ at 3/4 a load. 1684
4. 16. He preached there in 1684, but in December was not settled.

Con 3. 170. Rev Joseph Strong of Granby, then a part of Simsbury in 1752, had 50£ salary, firewood & use of house, & Dismissed 1779 & went to Voluntownsburgh.

3. 170 Rev Nehemiah Strong, Turkey Hills (Simsbury &c. settled 1760. In 1765, society offered to change his salary as it then was, to 70£, to be paid (in lawful as) wheat at 4/. rye 3/. corn 2/. pork 3d. beef 2d &

(For many years when prices were stated in a mixed sum, they were as above, Mr Hale was settled in Westhampton 1779, on grain at the above prices, viz 4/. 3/. 2/. These were near cash prices.

3. 170 Rev. A. J. Boorge, Turkey Hills 1776. Salary 60£ and 27 cords of wood.

3. 169. Simsbury Ministers — Samuel Stow had 40£ a yr
Samuel Stow had - - - - -
Edward Thompson, 1687 to 1691. 50£ a year in wheat at 4/. peas & rye 3/. corn 2/6. Pork 70/ a barrel. He had firewood & use of parsonage.
Neither of them were settled there.
Dudley Woodbridge 1697. First settled minister. They offered him 60£ salary, of which 40£ was to be in silver or as silver; with wood, use of parsonage

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Con. 9. 2. Connecticut at Newhaven — Mr Davenport and Newhaven were supported by voluntary offerings or "free will offerings", and this method of support was laid down in Mr. Mr Davenports catechism 1659

9-2. According to the same Catechism, the Bible was to be read in the church (people) by the teaching officers and others competently gifted. — [It is evident that the Bible was then read in the congregation.

Chicopee — Rev. John McKinstry ordained Sept. 27. 1752. Church 43 members. Salary was first 49. 6. 8 to be increased in 4 years by degrees to 62. 13. 4 & then remain. 20 cords of wood to be gradually increased to 30. & then remain. Subsequently, voted a sufficiency of wood, more or less [The Salary was from 376£ to 476£ old Tenor — one half Salary was from 376£ to 476£ old Tenor — one half to be paid in Lawful money & one half in grain at market price

(continued) Discontinued Rev. E. B. Clark. Sept 26. 1852

Farmington. Rev. S. Whitman 1706, had 200£ settlement
Bolles, Ind. p. 42 100£ salary & fire wood, wheat was then 5/3 per bushel.
He had a house &c in finding glass & nails".
& water paid by the town attended him to Boston 1708

Ibid P. 38 William Burnham of Great Sw[illegible], or Kensington Society Farmington, was settled 1712. He had land & a house," he finding glass and nails"; Salary 4 years 50£ & then 65£ + 5£ in labor; and firewood "fit for the fire": that is, cut & split.

Spinning for the minister. The ladies of Glastenbury, 18 Society lately M. 2. 298. 6. M. 9. 400 spun & presented to the wife of Rev. John Eells 177 runs of linen and tow yarn. They spun this at their own homes, & did "not follow the usual custom of resorting to the house of the minister" Hartford Courant July 28. 1778.

Presents to Ministers. Rev Andrew Eliot, Boston 1742 & 1778 noted in Almanacks his gifts of rings, gloves, &c. at weddings, funerals & baptisms. In 28 years he received 2940 pairs of gloves & he sold & threw in 21 years to a amount of 1,461£ 18s. 1d. old Tenor During same 28 years, he received 188 gold rings. In 8 years he sold of these to amount of £227. 15s. old tenor. In his ministry of 36 years his perquisites amounted to over 8,000£ O.T. [Parsonage at Medford?

From a communication in the N.Y. Independent Nov 17. 1853 [illegible] of Boston?

[Continued page 380.

Division of Commons, &c

Continued from M. 9. 337.

Con. 3. 271
Con. 3. 276 Wethersfield 1671, voted to every householder an equal lot (of 52 acres) next to Farmington. One had no more than another. — 76 lots. East side householders not included — (they had land that side.

Con 3. 269
3. 277 Wethersfield, 1673, paid for to Indians, and divided, a tract 3 miles wide on East side (Glastenbury east part) according to the rate — The rate or tax was half a penny per £. In other words this was paid for & divided according to men's rateable estates, including something for each poll. This division embraced all on both sides of river making 114 in all. — a great inequality in the amount of land. — The land was 5 by 6 miles or 30 square miles.

Con. 3. 285. Wethersfield voted a division of a large tract on west side, about 5000 acres, 1693. according to the list of estates taken 1693 — There were 167 names. East side was now Glastenbury & not included — Polls added to property to form the list

Con 4. 8. Windsor Meadows. It is said, Feb. 1669-70, that Mr. Newberry bought over 700 £. & that this with his poll entitled them to 76 acres of meadow at Windsor. This makes about an acre of meadow to 9 or 10 £ of estate.

Con. 4. 17. Windsor voted before dividing Commons 1685. 1686, &c. that all were to have liberty to get wood, timber & stone from their lands, till they were fenced. — (Was not the same in other towns?

The Commons, 1686, were to be divided "according to rateable lands which each person has in the list of estates." Dividing committee chosen June 5. 1686.

Division of Lands – Commons &c.

Con. G. 37. New Haven divided lands according to estates & number of persons in a family including father, mother and children – Not alike in all divisions.

£
In some divisions 50 estate drew the same as one person
In one division 10£ drew as much as a person

104 Militia or Military matters.

11.2.292c.

Con.3.73. Windsor chose company officers May 28. 1655 on a training day – Lieut. Deacon Cook had 87 papers & all the rest 19 papers, & he was chosen Captain. Mr Benjamin Newberry was chosen Lieut. – had 80 papers, & the rest 13. David Wilton was chosen Ensign; had 6 papers more than Daniel Clarke. "Most of the ancient men were there."

Con.4.4. There were "dragoons" in Windsor – they had pouches of Thomas Dibble. – Nine of the dragoons are named & then second & five more, making 16. – 1667. Pouches 1668. 41/

Con.4.5. The town paid for 36 pikes – Thos. Burnham made the heads; Deac. Moore made the wood part of 36 for 15/. & fitted them on for 15/. – There were some half pikes 15/

Con.4.7. Windsor had sent by Mr Wolcott, 1668 & 69, 125 cutteresses & for Windsor soldiers probably. Were they cutlasses, or some kind of sword?

4.9. Windsor 1670 had 7 knapsacks, a parcel of Matchcoats &

4.10. Drumming for the town Sundays, &c. & for the military company was 40/. 1671.

4.11. Town had muskets lent out 1673; & 300 lb powder & 700 lb lead.

4.13. Windsor had a "Great Gun" 1675. Taken Grant made a scourer

9.5 New Haven "Trained band" was to meet in the morning at 7 o'clock with arms, in the market place.

Con. 9.4.21.38 & Arms & Ammunition of the New Haven 1640
cons. 9.299. Soldiers –

9.23.25. Fines at New Haven for delinquencies
9.40. of soldiers.

9.53. Shooting at a Mark was encouraged – a prize once rewarded in Oyster Shell field, N. Haven, 1649
This again & other expeditions. Con. 8.59. 1656.

9.17. Training was to be once a month, by whole company. Separate squadrons trained also – one squadron each week. This in 1642

9.27. 6 Trainings in each plantation ordered every year. 1644

9.16. One man to stay at home, Training days, at each farm house. 1642.

9.36. In N. Haven, 1645. To train, the whole Co. once a month for 8 months – all but Dec. Jan. Feb. & July.

9.75 7.158. Many things about New Haven Military –
8.59 Dogs, colors, halberts, drums, pikes, a partisan, swords, &
Estimate of things necessary for an expedition.

9.23. Every family to have a coat of Cotton Wool, well made,

Con. 1.1.5 Connecticut also ordered "Cotton Coats or Corslets." 1643
See below
Con. Rec. 1.14 Pikemen seem to have worn corslets or cotton coats.

1.17. Some were used in Pequot expedition 11 or 12

50 Corslets ordered March 1638 –

1.75. 90 coats "basted with cotton wool, & made defensive against Indian arrows" ordered Oct. 1642

1.543. Towns (before 1650) ordered to have "Cotton Coats or Corslets" and as many pikes. "Quitted Cotton Coats" in Virginia. M.6. 1644

1.544. Same order requires "as many good firelock muskets & swords or cutlasses as the corslets required by this order." [Match alone is mentioned – no flints, and the firelock musket could not have been a real flint lock.

2.45. Pikes to 14 feet long.

Military Matters.

Flints p. 171. M. 9. 298. M. 15. 190

Misc. 6. 242. "Flints", Wood says planters in N.E. should carry flints. This in 1634.

6. 242. Drums, Colors, Partisans, Halberts, Pikes, Muskets, Bandeliers, Swords — were necessary } Wood 1634

6. 146. } Arms considered necessary for planters
3. 135 }

Con. 9. 23. Men were fined at New Haven 1643. for deficiencies — some for want of Flints, and some for want of match — shewing that the trainers had, some matchlocks & some firelocks.

Con. 9. 27. Those at N. Haven, 1644, who carried arms to the Meeting House on the Sabbath, were to have their guns charged with match for matchlocks, and with flints for firelocks — another proof of the two kinds of guns in use.

9. 21. In 1643, each soldier was to have 4 fathom of match for a matchlock, & 5 or 6 flints for a firelock. (from Deficient fined, p. 22 also

9. 158. Every man in an expedition, 1654, was to have "a firelock or musket."

Misc 4. 62. Pikemen in Mass. 1666 were to have a sufficient Corslet, Buff Coat or Quilted Coat. † Corslets seem not easily obtained. They might therefore have a buff coat or quilted coat, instead.

Mass. 4. 55. 56. 57. Military Laws of Massachusetts 1645 to 1656. No allusion to firelocks or flints in these laws. Corslets were first ordered afterwards quilted coats, & admitted

Beckmann says that Gunlocks were first invented in Nuremberg in 1517. Muskets were earlier, & were fired with a match Con. 9. 274 without a lock. (Musket is from Moschetus, a Sparrow hawk) A cock was invented & the match adjusted to it. At a later period a fire stone was screwed into the cock & sparks were struck by a small wheel, which was wound up with a key. The form of the lock of 1517 is unknown. Flints were not at first used, but a compact pyrites or marcasite; & as this was apt to misfire the match-lock continued a long time, or until near the close of the 17th Century, or towards 1700.

Beckmann

Inefficiency of Militia.

Gen. Washington's Opinion Oct 18. 1780. in Beckmann, Hist. Inv. page 62. This is an extract — "I solemnly declare I never was witness to a single instance, that can warrant an opinion of Militia ever doing any thing but for the real business of fighting." Col Henry Lee's opinion to the same purpose in our future.

M. 1. 146. 1733. Boston had 12 companies of militia

Regimental Trainings, 1671, ordered to be in Suffolk 1671. Norfolk 1672. Middlesex 1673. Yorkshire 1674, Essex 1675, Hampshire in 1676. The masters were discontinued in Philips war & some years after, Yorkshire in 1674 being the last. No Regimental trainings for 6 years, viz. 1675. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. In 1679 it was ordered that they begin in 1681 when they left off, & go on as before, viz Essex 1681, Hampshire 1682, Suffolk 1683. Norfolk 1684. Middlesex 1685 Col. Rec. V. 236 Yorkshire 1686. — Three Regiments were divided 1680, Suf. Mid. Essex Not said that Regimental Trainings were attend by this.

V. 21, 6 trainings in a year reduced to 4 days in a year. May 28. 1679 1667. There was a "General Training" in Hadley so Pynchon calls it P. of F. p. 140. and Richard Goodman's account of Expenses, allowed by Pynchon, was £8. 2. 0.

Arms & military articles — see M. 14. 282

106. Arable or Corn?
Misc 2. 1946. Meadows, and Indian Corn Harvest in them.
Grass meadows under Grass & Hay.

Con. 3.74 } 1655 } Sept. 15. Meadow in Windsor to be cleared com
by Sept 26. on West side of the river; & by Oct. 3. on the
East side — Windsor had 3 meadows — Great
meadow, Little meadow, & Plymouth meadow.
all to be fenced by the fences of the homelots upon the
Sandy Bank & other banks of the meadows.

Con. 3.75. 1656. Sept 1. All meadows to be cleared by Sept 25. so
that cattle may go in. This voted on a training day.

3.75. 1657. Sept. 7. East Side meadow to be cleared by Sept. 23.
This voted on a training.

3.76. 1658. Sept 13. Meadows to be cleared for cattle by Sept 25

3.77. 1659. Sept 5. Meadows W. side to be cleared by Sept 29. E. side by Oct 6

3.78. 1660. Sept 3. Meadows W. " " " Sept 22; E side by Sept 29. (Friday

3.79 1661. Sept 4. Meadows generally to be clear Sept 28, (Training day

3.80. 1662. Sept 11. day just [illegible] to be open Oct 24; [illegible] Oct 5.

4.4. 1667. Sept 13. Meadows to be opened. W side Sept 21. E. side Sept 28

4.6. 1668. Sept 7. Meadows " do Sept 23; do Sept 30

4.8. 1669. Sept 6. Meadows " do Sept 30; do Oct 14

4.9. 1670 Sept 13 W. meadows to be open Sept. 29; East do Oct 1. (Friday

4.9. 1671 Sept 11. West do — " Sept 25; East do. Oct 7 (Friday

4.10. 1672 Sept. 2. West do — " Sept 20; East do. Sept 25 (Training

4.13. 1675. Sept 30. West do " Oct 6; East do Oct 11.

4.14 1677 Sept 10. West do " Sept 29; East do. Oct 5 (Training day

4.15 1678 Sept 2. West do " Sept 30; East do. Sept 30 (Friday

Con. M. 2.122. Plymouth Pilgrims & Indians plants Indian
Corn from April 15 to May 16. [April 25 to May 26. N.S.
It was Harvested in September & [Sept 10 to Oct 10.

M.2.210c Marshall in his Diary, 1697 to 1710, notices Indian
M. 163 185 } Harvest as being in September 6 years; in Oct one year.
Other years, not noticed. He picked corn one year
Sept 16 and one year Sept. 12. which would be in Sept
in New Style. No other exact dates given.

Had. 2. 62 Hadley meadows opened, 1749 & after. Had 2. 60. 62. 32
History of Had. 80 p. 1693. Hockanum & Fort meadow to be opened Sept 29. & Great meadow
a fortnight later, unless Selectmen order otherwise.

M. 2 1946. } Bog Meadows.

Butler's History of Groton 1848. says bog or peat meadows,
found in all parts of Groton. Some are susceptible of cultivation, but many or most have much depreciated and are valued as mowing ground, being overgrown with weeds, bushes and brushwood, & in some instances, large trees. — "Portions of these meadows were indispensable to every first settler for them as the principal or only resource for food for their cattle."
"They were highly estimated and divided out to settlers in almost innumerable small lots", and it is believed they were valued higher in the assessment of taxes than any other land. The depreciation in value he supposes to have taken place in the last century.
[These boggy meadows were deemed valuable in all parts of New England in former days, as meadows producing coarse grass, as sedge, &c.] In 1680 Groton had over 700 acres of taxable meadows. — Hay in 1848 is the chief article for market in Groton.

Hdg. Meadows. Intervals so called, though ploughed. Paul Coffin
Reg. who was in these towns (N. H. Hadley, Hatfield, &c) in July 1760
IX says "The meadows as the people here call the Intervals,
340 are the best fields I ever saw, very rich & very large." He was
then in Northampton.

M.2.2086 Shovel & Tongs. Peel & Tongs. Fire pan & Tongs.

Misc 6. 174. Shovel & tongs 1660.
M. 6. 201 18 pairs of Shovel & Tongs. H Shrimpton. 1666. @ 4/9.
M. 6. 202. 34 plain do-do @ 5/8 pr — 36 pairs " @ 4/3.
In some fire places there was tongs but no shovel. see below.
Con 9. 6. E. Tench 1640. Shovel tongs. [Shovel is often "fire shovel" 1660 twice "fire shovel" above
M 6. 182. Sudly. "Fire shovel tongs." "Fire fork" "Fire iron."
M. 6. 207. Rev Weld had Shovel & Tongs & "iron to stand before the fire."
Mass. 5. 233. 235. Mrs Dillingham had fire shovel & tongs; S Crosby had Tongs & fire pan 1645 & new shovel. 1645
M 6. 364. Shovel & tongs. 1702 — Fire pan 1645 Con 10. 415.
M 13. 263. 1653. File Shovel & Tongs — 1657. Peels. 1659. a fire
M 13. 266. 1658. Tongs & shovel 12/ & 6/.
M 13. 266. 1658. Fire pan & tongs, not uncommon
M 13 267. 1659 "2 prs Brand irons, Shovel & Tongs 20/."
M 13 278. 1665. Gob Irons, fire pan & tongs 6/. — 1679 Shovel & Tongs.
M. 13. 284. 1681. Peel & Tongs. — 1711 Fire Shovel & Fire Slice
1717. Iron peel. Fire fork sometimes a pan
1745. M. 14. S Dilbee Iron shovel & tongs, & do. do with Brass heads; & brass Tongs & shovel and "Fire pans for Chamber shovels" cost 4 Stirlings etc.
1736 M. 13. 376. Brass Shovel & Tongs 18/ & dogs 10/. Fire pan & tongs 10/ & 10/ a Peel 1771, 20/ O.T.
1746 M. 13. 156. Shovels & Tongs. — Prices 309. Peels in Hatfield 1710. in Hadley 1725
M. 2. 234 [Cont. in Con. 10. 431

Bellows

Misc. 6. 174. Bellows. 1660.
M. 6. 201 45 Pair Bellows @ 2/3. 1666. Others p. 200, at 2/.
Con. 5. 168. Whiting 1652 had bellows @ 4/. (no doubt retail price.
See Below. The Bellows reckoned with other things about the fire as Andirons, Slice & tongs, dogs, fire pan
M. 6. 204. "Bellows with brass tops." 1669. Query?
Mass. 5. 233. Mrs D. Bellows. 3/. Misc 6. 364. 1702. a bellows.
Misc 13. 263. 1653. a Bellows. 1661. Bellows
Misc 14. 166. 1729. Brass Nosed Bellows 15/.
M. 14. 181. 1745 Brass nose bellows.
M. 13. 376 1736. Bellows 5/. M 13. 156. Bellows adv for parlor & Kitchen 1746
Hadley 3. 69. E Porter 1758 Bellows.
Prices 315. Bellows not common in Hampshire, one 1712
" 319. P. Marshall 1725. 5 prs bellows at 5/.

M. 2. 258
M. 2. 280 Andirons. Dogs. Creepers. [Pr. 2. 258] Rev. 2. 251.
M. 8. 358 + 390. + references + remarks.
Were called "Brass" in early days in N.E. & before in Old E. among wealthy.
C. 10. 406 Brass Andirons in H. Shrimpton's Inv. 1666. Capt Keayne, 1656
M. 6. 198 for sale & in the Rooms. Had "Dogs" with them)
6. 199 Andirons, Slice & tongs, Dogs & Bellows together. in four rooms.
M 6. 213. Brass Andirons & 2 Iron dogs 30/. 1681
M. 6. 213. Brass Andirons & Dogs went together 1684
M. 6. 205. Brass Andirons. A Boyse. 1669.
M. 6. 185 "Andirons topped with Brass with tongs & pan". Busby 1657
He had other Andirons. — Somehead "Andirons" without brass.
M. 6 174. Brass andirons, pr dogs, fire pan, tongs & bellows. [andirons alone 174. p. 175, pr dogs alone 174. 2 dogs alone
Gob Irons many had.
Thos Lamb 1646. Rev G. Phillips 1644. Rev. Weld. 1666. S. Crosby. 1645

Hampshire 246. Wid Coytmore 1647. "Andirons & Creepers" 5/. 1 pr Andirons 20/
" 246. Brass Hollow Andirons, Shovel tongs & Creepers 35/. pr andirons
M. 6. 178. J Cudlick. Brass Andirons & shovel & tongs. 1663. (altered brass
M. 6. 204. A Boyse. 1669. Andirons with brass heads. Other Andirons
M. 6. 352. "Painted Brass Andirons with Dogs" 24/. R Jones. R.I. 1688.
M 6. 353. "Brass Andirons & pair of Dogs". also pair Dogs separate. J Hayward, 1688
M 6. 364. Iron Andirons 10/. Brass dogs 40/. Other Andirons Brass dogs 10/6.
M 6. 355 small Iron Dogs with brass heads 6/. — M 6. 365. Iron dogs 5/. Iron dogs 1693
M. 6. 364 Brass Dogs 25/. 6. 366. 1767 Iron dogs and frequent
M 6. 368. Iron Dogs 12/. 1711. 6. 369. 1714 pr Andirons & pair of dogs 7/. & 6/
M 6. 174 Brass andirons, fire shovel, tongs & bellows. 20/. 1660.
[Cont. in Con 10. 430

108. Apprentices

Misc. 2. 230

Con 3. 74. Simon Hillier was apprenticed to Wm. Edwards of Hartford, Feb. 1656 — to remain till 21. which will be Dec. 25 1664. to learn trade of a cooper. Edwards was to learn him "to write, read & cast accounts & do his endeavor to get his scurf head cured: to learn him the trade of a Cooper. & at the end of the time give him double apparel, a musket, sword & bandaleer, & 20/. more.

Con. 9. 143. In 1687. Rebekah Clark was bound to serve John Charles of Stratford, 7 years; and he was to have her taught "writing, reading & sewing" — to find her meat, drink, apparel, washing & lodging, and at the end of 7 years, give her 3 suits of apparel "two for sabbath days and one for working days."

Misc. 2. 90. In 1705. Virginia ordered that apprentices bound out should be taught to read & write. [A strange law for Virginia.

Misc. 4. 52. Massachusetts early law, ordered a penalty of 20/ for not learning children & apprentices to read. [Parents & masters were to teach children & apprentices to read if they did not learn at school.

Con. 10. 286. Mary Abbot of Branford bound to George Clarke of Milford, 1665, till 18. He to furnish meat, drink, clothing and lodging, "sufficient for a servant."; to give her when her time expires a Cow. Nothing said about schooling.

Con 5. 114. Apprentice & master. Joseph Sacket & his master Wm. Worthington. Sacket sued Worthington for not teaching him to read & write. 1714.

Ed Encyc. II. 242 to 245. Seven years were formerly the duration of apprenticeships in the market towns of England, and in Europe generally. must be bound by deed indented. Master pays sum when he receives a sum with the apprentice. In general indentures are not assignable, yet such assignments are valid where such is the custom of the place, & in London, an apprentice may be turned over another master exercising the same trade. One apprentice may be bound to an other master after the first one is dead, for the rest of his time.

II. 245. Duponceau says that in U.S. the master is generally bound to send his apprentice to school & have him taught reading, writing & ciphering; & he is to give him freedom dues, or at least two suits of clothes, at the end of his time — these things are different from European laws and customs. Minors can be bound only till 21. if males & only till 18 if females, in U.S. — Not so limited in England — in some cases.

m. 14. 232.

Con & Misc. 1. 155. English indentures do not include reading & writing.

Ill. 14. 34 Law of 1720 in Mass. Children whose parents cannot maintain them, may be bound out apprentices, males till 21, females till 18 or marriage; males to be taught to read & write; females to be taught to read. [Reading all were to have; writing & ciphering not always required.

N.H. 2. 164; 1691 Hamp. P. 18. A son of John Killam of Brookfield was put out to Ebenezer Parsons of Sp. shoemaker: & he was to be taught in religious things, to read & write, & the trade of Shoemaker, & P. to find meat, clothing, &c. & when of age to give him "two suits of apparel for all parts of the body."

Law of 1759. Apprentices not taught to read, write & cypher according to indentures — or abused otherwise — master to pay 5£. & apprentice may be bound to another. Ill. 15. 71. apprentices might not elope, but might enlist into service without making satisfaction to master or mistress.

[Cont. in Ill. 14. 232.

M.2.251. M.2.287 # Iron Bars or Crow Bars.

First settlers brought these? (in reference to stone wall &c, or were they used to grub up trees?

Con.9.61. E Enoch had Iron Bar 1640. & "Crow of Iron". Were they different?
Hamp.246. Coytemore 1647. 2 Iron Bars.
M.11.348. "Iron Crow" used by Shakspeare — I seem 2 kinds Straight & Crooked
M.6.209. Iron Bar 1667. — M.6.182. Dudley, Iron Bar 1653.
M.6.203. Crow Iron 5/. Crimpton.
M.6.361. Iron Crow 1687. M.6.372. a Crow.
Mid. M.13.266. Iron Crow 4/. 1658 — M.13.1664. 2 Iron Crows
M.13.279. 1678. Iron Crow. 1 — 1683 Iron Crow. 1685 2 Crows 4/. 4 10/ 4/
M.13.296. 1695. Iron Bar. 9/ — 1707. Iron Bar 10/. 1717 Crow 6/.
Con.9.122. 1704 C. Trowbridge had an Iron Crow, 29 lbs at 5. 1711
M.17.74. Pynchon sold Iron Bar 13½ lbs at 6d. 6/9. owned by 2

Jacks in Northampton. Mass 10.107; Smoke Jack. M.4.210
Hawley 3.36. Gen. Porter of Hadley had a jack. House Jacks M.4.210
Jacks & Spits for Roasting. Prices 294. M.13.198. 1764. Kitchen Jacks adv.
Dwelling White Hall 1713. had a jack.
Middlesex
1655 M.13.263. Jack & Weight 15/. — 1653. p.263. a Jack & 4 Spits.
1658. a Jack 20/ 1659 Jack 30/. 1659 Jack & weights 30/
1661. & Spits. 1681. a hand Jack
1678. p.287. Jack, weights & Spit 30/ — 1717 Jack 40/.
Suf. 1707. M.14.16. Jack 60/
1729. M.14. Gov Burnet had Kitchen Jack with pully & weights 8£.
1730 M.14. Pullup Jack 25/. and several times
1785 M.14. a Jack 36/. — 1740. M.4.112. Jack & Chain.

M.2.223 # Jacks (for Roasting) & Spits
2.283. Plenty among the wealthy formerly — not among farmers.

Hamp.246 Corjenore 1647. Jack & 2 Spits.
Mass.6.199. Christopher. Jack & 2 Spits. 1666.
Mass.6.174.175. Hunter. Jack & Spits. 1660
M.6.45. Jack & Spit 1686 — Jack & spit are often alone, or separate
M.6.208. Iron Jack 15/. 1661. M.6.182. Spit. M.6.179. Jack. Goulliet
M.6.199. a Jack, for Racks & Spits. in cellar 1660.
M.6.353. Jack & weight 20/. 1688. M.6.357. Jack 30/. 1693
Mass.5.235. S. Cushy a Spit 1645. many had Spits that had no Jack.
Hamp.250 "Spitrack" used in Hampshire. Rack belonged to the Spit.

Scappi. Cook of pope Pius V. in a book on culinary subjects, 1570.
Con.9.267. describes & gives the figure of a smoke Jack — no allusion to one moved by weights. Montaigne on visiting Lucca saw a Jack moved by weights like a clock, at Brixen in the Tyrol 1580. When wound up, it turned the Spit an hour. He had previously seen a smoke Jack. Beckman.
M.4.189. large Jack with a brass face adv. in Boston 1743. fit for public house
M.6.365. Jack & Spit 20/. 1706. 6.366. 1707. Jack 60/.
6.367 wind up Jack & appurtenances 60/. 1708.
6.369 Jack & 56 weight Line 30/. 1712
M.14.147. Jack, weights & Spits 11/6. 1700. — Skivers? Spit M.13.206 1658
M.13.282. 4. Iron Jacks 6£. M.13. 1681. 285. Jack, weights & lines —
M.4.129. a Jack maker and trader became bankrupt. M.4. Jack spits,
M.4.180. 1741. 2 Jacks with weights & Spits 156 & hand Spits.

Racks

M.6.182. # Spit Racks. a pair. Dudley 1653.
was a rack used to uphold the Spit meat, on which the Spit turned?
6.199. The "pair Racks," above between Jacks & spits, seems to belong to the Jack or to Roasting meat — "Spitrack" in Hampshire. Hamp.p.250. shows that the rack was used with the Spit in roasting meat.
M.6.175. "Iron Racker" Webb, with fire irons.
M.13.267. 1659. 3 Spits & a Rack 3/ — 1729. 2 Large Iron Racks. (Burnet
14.170. 1729. Gov Burnet a plate Rack 10/ — (to put plate, or plates on.

110. Guards on Sabbaths.

Mass 2.175 See Watches - M. 9. 373. M. 11. 149.

Con. 3. 75. Sabbath Guard at Windsor. 1656, "that carried arms to meeting", to have ½ d powder each for 2 years past & also those now appointed for year to come

Con 4. 7. 1669. Those "selling in the guard" allowed ½ each between 8 & 10 persons.

4. 12. 1674. Those "that have set in the guard" this year. 1674, to have each ½ pound powder. 19 named.

Con. 10. 267 Norwalk - 1670, voted to set up a seat in the meeting house for the guard, with conveniences for their arms.

Con 9. 8. New Haven. Those that watch to appear at the meeting house completely armed on Lords day. Others to bring their swords. Only 6 exempted. 1640

9. 23. One squadron to come to meeting every Sabbath armed for service, with at least 6 charges of powder & shot. To beat ½ hour ½ hour after the first beating of the drum - To beat command of Officers. The Sentinel & those that walk the round, to have their matches lighted during time of meeting, if they have match locks. 1643.

9. 27. Soldiers to come at the time of second drum. Some were fined for coming too late, before this. 1644.

9. 43. 32 Soldiers to bring arms to m. House & sit in the soldiers seats. 1647.

9. 57. There was to be a sentinel on the top of the meeting house on the Sabbath. (In the turret, Dr Bacon.

9. 29. June 1644. All the trained band to bring arms on the Sabbath, 2 men to go armed with each band, till the danger be over.

Guilford. Ruggles History of Guilford 1769, says: "many of the houses were garrisoned with palisadoes set deep in the ground; and a guard of soldiers, under a proper officer, was appointed every Sabbath day, in time of public worship, which continued till since my remembrance, that no enemy might surprise them."

Coffins Newbury p. 26 Exeter ordered, 1638. that one fourth of men in the town should carry arms to the meeting house on the Sabbath; so all brought arms one Sabbath in a month." and the lecture day following." Sentinels were to stand at the doors all the time of public meeting.

Thatch on Buildings – (Cont from M. 9. 243.

Con. 3. 77. Windsor, 1659, voted "to repair & thatch the Town Barn."

Con & Misc. 2. 118. } Plymouth people, 1620, covered their buildings with Thatch. They cut & bound the thatch in bundles.

Blackwood in Cottages, 1829, says thatch roofs are a paradise for rats & mice, who bore their tunnels in every directions, & the thatch must be repaired or made new. Sparrows frequent the eaves. — London says pigeons damage thatch roofs.

M. 13. 347. Woolridge says 1681. "Thatch is a common covering in most parts of England" long wheat straw, not Rye straw, but the head cut off, is after the best thatch, he says.

M. 13. 271. 1662. "Thatching Tools" (in Middlesex Records) 3/6

Worcester Magazine III. p. 137 } The two first meeting houses in Marlborough were thatched with a species of tall grass taken from a meadow, which, on that account was called "Thatch meadow."

[Our "Thatch Grass" on Connecticut river was doubtless named from the use made of it. It includes 2 or 3 species of Andropogon.

Hist of Groton p. 139 } The first meeting house in Groton was thatched and the Thatch & Thatching cost £12. 7. 8. 1666, including "cutting Withes." Were the withes used to fasten down the thatch? or to bind the thatch?

Mass. Records II. 284. 1649 } The people of the towns, at their first setting down, generally agreed to set apart a certain parcel of land, about 20 acres, between the salt marsh and low water mark for the use of the whole town to be improved for thatching houses. Q. Could decide that this reserve for thatch has not been made void.

Misc. 17. 99. Pynchon acct } Abundance of Thatching and Spring feed in early days. Cutting, binding, & carting and laying thatch are common, down to 1665, and some to 1675, chiefly before 1663.

R. IV. 2. 427. 1669 } Thatch Banks – where they were at first reserved by towns next to rivers, &c. must remain for the public; but when there are no reserves made in the grants, the lands of individuals will run to the low water mark.

M. 13. 40. Rye Straw was used for Thatching in Europe 1577. R Barnaby Googe

Con 10. 274. 1707 Norwalk had "Sedge or Creek Thatch" which was doubtless the coarse tall grass that now grows in salt meadows, & near salt water, and had been used for thatch.

Hampshire p. 66 } Thatching was done on the buildings of Thomas Meekins Jr. after his decease, viz. 3 days work thatching at 2/. Thatching barn 10/.

Hadley 144. } A barn built for John Wells was thatched in Hatfield at Hatfield. in 1679

Schools — [continued from p. 72, & from No. 9 & No. 11.

Con. 3. 75. Windsor voted to Mr Brunker the School master, 5£. for his teaching, Feb. 1657. [Parents paid the rest. How much he received, is not known.

Con. 4. p. 1. Windsor paid Mr Brunker. 5£ a year, 1655, 1656.

4. p. 1. Mr Cornish had for school in Windsor 1657 or 58. 90/- Parents orderly paid the rest.

4. 3. Mr Forward kept School 1666. Town allowed 5£ (as in preceding years) — 1668. he had 5£ of town.

Con. 4. 12. 1674 Application to Mr Cornish to keep school. His terms were 36£ a year — town voted to give it. Nov 19. 1674. The children sent to pay 5/- per quarter; town to pay the rest, if 5/- a quarter do not pay all. First 5 months on S. side of (Windsor) river; & next 7 mo. on N. side.

A second vote was taken that the whole £36 should be payed by rate, ie. by the town. Matthew Grant, the Clerk, says, "it strikes much with many that the children should go free & the town pay all." Mr Cornish to begin next 2d day (Monday) the 23 November. Next meeting to conclude about manner of payment.

For S. opposed

4. 12. At next meeting, Jan. 30. 1675, Town voted that the children should pay at the rate of a mark (13/4) each for a year, to Mr Cornish. Town to pay the rest.

4. 13. Mr Cornish kept 10½ months for £31. 10. Of this, the children paid £22. 5. Town 9. 5. (1½ months short took out £1. 10

4. 14 Schoolmaster to be got. 1676. To be paid as Mr Cornish was.

4. 14. John Filch's will left something for School. He had house & land.

4. 21. 1680. Capt Daniel Clarke to keep school a year ½ time N. side of river & ½ time S. side; to have 40£ a year including some business for the town. Scholars paid about 11£. Town paid that.

4. 17. Two schoolmasters in Windsor Dec. 1685 were Mr Cornish & John Loomis. Rent of John Filch's house, 40/. a year, went to schoolmasters.

4. 18. Windsor voted 20£ a year to a schoolmaster. 1692 (Town to give so much & parents the rest?

Boston Private Schools.

M. 1. 98 Boarding School, in Cambridge St. a dr. April 1714. to teach "Flourishing, Embroidery & all sorts of Needlework; also Filigree Work, Painting upon Glass, Writing, Arithmetic and Singing Psalm Tunes."

M 4. 127. Geo. Brownwell, Wings Lane, or yt taught teaches at his house, Writing cyphering, Dancing, treble Violin, flute, Spinnet, English & French Knitting, Embroidery, Flourishing, Plain work, Marking in Several sort of Stitches, & other works. Boards scholars. 1713.

M. 18. 395 b.

M. 4. 116. 131. & 1716. He had a dancing School in Sudbury St. that is E. Eustone had; he taught dancing & playing on instruments, Needle work, &c.

M. 4. 124. 1709 Owen Harris taught common branches; also Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Dialling, Gauging, Navigation, Astronomy, &c

M. 4. 141 & 1727 John Green taught Similar things.

A man proposes to teach writing, cyphering, Latin, Greek, Geography, &c. in Boston. Proposes to cultivate learning and goodness together.

[Boston Schools Cont. in vol. 14. 259

At a meeting of the Sons of New Hampshire at Boston Nov 2. 1853. Ex. Gov Kent of Maine alluded to his school boy days — his equipments consisted with a wood stopper, goose quill, lead plummet in shape of an axe or tomahawk, Webster's Spelling book and its pictures, the ferule, rural sports, &c

Schools

In Iceland. The population is so sparse that there cannot be any schools but family ones. Education is confined to the family circle. Yet all are educated sufficiently at Home to be able to read & write. There is a college with 8 professors & tutors and about 80 students to educate young men for the church & civil offices. Pliny Miles, Eq. 1852

In 1793. A Boarding School for young Misses & boys adv. in Hanover. N.H. Dec. 5. 1793 — for Needlework, various branches, Mineals & Manners. Board, washing, lodging & instruction. 6/6 per week in Cash or Produce. — She taught also Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography. Whether the price per week was any more, is not said

In 1793. adv. a school for young ladies in Norwalk. Con. by a lady, to teach plain work, Pambour, Embroidery, Drawing, Reading, Writing, Eng. Grammar, Geography, 9/. a quarter for one branch; 15/ & 18/. for some others. Boarding & Washing 7/. a week with the teachers.

In 1793. A Young Ladies Academy in Medford — Branches taught Plain sewing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Letter writing, Geography — also French, Music, dancing, & Needle work taught to those who choose to pay the instructors of those things. Board and instruction in first named branches 13/4 per week. Term 6 mo. with one week vacation, making 25 weeks @ 13/4 £ 6. 13. 4.

M. 13. 392. Schools in R. Island — behind those of N.E. — neglected as in all past generations. Staples annals of Providence;

M. 1. 144. 1732. French Language taught in Boston, and adv. (was this the first? No. see p. 112. Cont. page 286

M. 2. 292. Libraries. (Books. M. 15. 384 & on.

The "Northampton Social Library" is advertised several times in 1798. & so in 1800. 1801.

M. 10. 131. Rev. Jonathan Judd, in the early years of his ministry, often got books from the Northampton Library.

M. 4. 128. "Town Library" of Boston noticed in papers.

M. 13. 327. Doct. Franklin started a Library in Philadelphia in 1731 — 38 persons to pay 40/ ea & 10/ a year after; was incorporated 1742.

1765. Dec. } M. 4. 206 } A circulating library adv. in Boston — said to be the first one. — 1200 volumes — yearly subscriber 28/. 6 months 15/. a quarter 10/6.

Harper's Mag. } Aug. 1854. } Redwood Library at Newport was established 1747 to 1750. Present building erected 1750

M. 13. 376. Thos. Fitch. of Boston. Library 1736. £ 129. 0. 0.

M. 13. 263. Increase Mowells Books 9£. 16 3.

M. 13. 266. Dr. Thos. Starr. Books in Study Hom. days £ 30. 18. 1

M. 4. 128. 1713. The "Town Library" of Boston noticed.

M. 1. 115. 1725. Library of Rev. Aaron Porter of Medford dec. offered for sale.

Hist. of Liv. | Athenaeum of Liverpool, first of the kind established in England was opened in 1799. Has a library & news room. 500 proprietors pay 2½ guineas yearly. Building cost £ 4000. Library has 14000 volumes. [This seems to have suggested to Men in Boston the Athenaeum in that place

Lyceum in Liverpool is another Library & news room. Proprietors 600, pay 1 guinea each yearly. Library has 30,000 volumes with newspapers, magazines, reviews, maps. Library proprietors are 811 (distinct from the 600) who pay 1 guinea each yearly. There is a coffee room 68 by 48, & 30 feet high, which contains the news, &c & the 600 proprietors own this — There are other newsrooms in L.

144. **Ballot** of Town Officers, and Town meetings.
Misc. 2. 231. M. 2. 212 M. 12. 214. Sec.

Con. 1. 110. Springfield ordered 1660, that a Moderator and Selectmen should be chosen "by papers"; hereafter. First notice of a Moderator "to regulate proceedings."

Con. 3. 73. Windsor, 1653, chose militia officers "by papers"

Con. 3. p. 72. Windsor in early days chose 7 Townsmen, and the first one is called Moderator — & was doubtless the moderator at Town meetings, 1652 & after.

Windsor chose Deputies to General Court, yearly;
Haywards — for N. & S. sides of Windsor river.
Fence Viewers for N. & S. sides of " " 2. & then 4.
Town Clerk. ——— Constables
Highway Wardens, or Surveyors (both terms used.
4 Men to take state of the Town — one called Commissioner of the 4
Sealers of Leather, two. Men on boundaries, frequent.
Men to distrain estates, & to collect taxes not paid
1657. Joan Baker began to sweep meeting House
1657 3 men to take list — (probably same as those who took state of town
Sometimes, a sealer of measures
do a guager of casks.
1672. One one "to fetch in town rates when required", called Bailiff
4. 11. 1673. Townsmen chosen by vote & not by papers as heretofore
4. 13. 1676. A packer chosen — to mark pork with a X.
4. 13. 1676 — Collector chosen to gather in rates — first one so called
Brander continued to be chosen. Listers also.

Capital Laws were read — at annual town meeting.

4. 13 East Side of Connecticut River. Town of Windsor chose Fence viewers & Haywards for E. side, 1676.

4. 15. A disputed vote was settled at Windsor 1679 by dividing the house; those in the affirmative to go to S. side of house; those in negative to N. side

Windsor Rates.
For many years they had 4 rates yearly, viz. Country Rate, Town Rate, Minister's Rate and Ferry Rate. These were always or usually separate.

4. 17 Horse Branders. Windsor had two branders in 1687 — and three places to brand horses in, viz. N. W. — S. W. and E. W.

4. 17 Fence Viewers chosen 1688. A Commissioner 1688

Misc. 4. 25 Prudential men, or Townsmen first chosen in Dorchester in 1633, & by others in 1634. First laws regulating town governments said to have passed in 1636

Hist. of Charlestown p. 50. 51. 99. Account of Town Government in Charlestown. 1634-5
List of Charlestown Town Officers later, Hist. p. 99.
Town Officers chosen in Lunenburg, Mass. in 1730-31. Mostly 1. and in succeeding years (Part were chosen 172,
Selectmen & Assessors (same men). Town Clerk. Town Treasurer
Constables, Collector. Fence Viewers. Tythingmen,
Surveyors of highways. 3 Hogreeves — same 1729-30. & after 17

Frothingham p. 99 about 1640. Charlestown had in former days Selectmen called Townsmen. Constables. Surveyors of Highways. Town Clerk & Clerk of the writs. Hardesman. Overseers of the Fields. Chimney Sweepers. Some of these later.

p. 101. Old Town Meetings, & their importance.
All free or not freemen could make motions, speak, &c.

see next page

M. 2.235. (Boundaries.

Windsor had much difficulty with Hartford about Boundaries, in early years.
Windsor chose "Bound men", or men to attend to the bounds of the town almost every year. then were often out with Hartford men. for there occasions there is a charge for liquors - 8/. 1663; 1658, 2/6; 1659, 2/6; 1660, 6/3.

Con. 3.78 Those on boundaries carried Axe & spade - the spade to dig holes when trees & stones were not plenty.

4.5. 1668. They are recorded as Perambulators.

4.13. 1675. Expenses about boundaries - 8 quarts Rum 2/6 4 qts cider. men's services 2/6 day. man & horse 3/.

Meer or Meer stone or merestone. is used for a boundstone sometimes at Hartford, in early days.

Old Law No 2. p. 12. "Meaning" is a post, stake, or stone to which a canoe, boat or shallop is fastened.

Town Meetings &c continued. Northampton 197

Charlestown Town Officers 1684. March.
Selectmen, Constables, Surveyors of Damnified goods, Clerk of the market, Packer of fish & flesh; Corder of wood, Culler of Staves, Sealer of hides & leather, To search into the middle price of wheat, Culler of measures of boards & timber, Culler of fish & measures of salt & coal, Surveyors of highways — Selectmen appoints 16 overseers of fences of 8 town fields; 2 Overseers of the Common; 4 common drivers, Town Treasurer & Town Messenger; Inspector of youth on Lords days & other days.
Edward Rawson chose 3 Commissioners in June. Then was Recorder. 14 tithingmen were chosen in 1683.

Meeting Houses. —

[Continued from M.R. 3.47. 365 and 403 & from Mass. 11.53. 179.

Con. 3. Windsor Meeting House

72. 115, 116 Wm Buel made 2 rows of long seats & two rows of short seats, about 1651 — pulpit before. — & there had been work about the Elders Desk, Deacons Seat and the Brankers — and about the seats of the wives of magistrates, Elders, deacons; & magistrates pew. Expense — £33. 2. 8. — The Seats the doors.

1657. May 15. Mr. Clarke was appointed to sit "in the great pew."

3.74 1655. Townsmen appointed seats in meeting house.

1656. Some alterations in seating.

3.75 1657. A sweeper of meeting house, noticed.

3.76. 1658. There was something called a Lanthorn on the top of the meeting house & there was to be made a place for a man to walk "from the lanthorn to the ridge", to sound a trumpet or Drum.

3.78 There was work on the meeting house ~~1659 60~~ and to be a meeting house rate. — (This was for work to be done — was ordered Dec. 1660.

Jan. 1660 61. Townsmen agreed "to have meeting house shingled all the gutters on both sides of the lanthorn, & not alter the shape of the roof — Mr Buel to alter great pew into two; one for magistrates & one for others, & that raised equal to short seats.

Feb. 25. Samuel Grant agreed to shingle "the inside roof" of meeting house from end to end, both sides of the lanthorn with 18 inch shingles; & ordinarily 1¼ inches thick and 7 broad on an average: "he to have 4/ per 100 for shingles & laying, where plain work; and for the gutters because more difficult laying there, he is to have more; the shingles to be sound, & no sap."

3.116. Wm. Buel's charges in 1661 — for half of single wainscot against the walls 11½ yds and a foot @ 3/6d. £2.0.7.
Double Wainscot. 15 feet long & 5 deep — 8 yds 5 feet @ 4/6d. 1.18.6
10 days work fixing old & setting up new seats @ 2/6. 1.5.0
New panne in old, & 5 buttons for hats, &c — 0.2.1
5.6.2

Pews seem to have been 5 feet high — Double wainscot is in panneld I think.
These two pews were made of the Great Pew.

• See accounts of Windsor seats &c. Con. 3. 114 to 117.

3.79. Nails & latths for meeting house (probably for roof) 1661. cost 5£.

4.1. It cost 22/. to make a place to drum on top of the meeting house.
This was in 1658 or not

4.1 Silling & underpinning meeting house, in Rates of 1654 & 1657 amounted to 18£. Wm Buel about Windows 16/ & 14/.
Clapboards for meeting house 16/. Smalt work & Nails 59/.
Sills were voted 1658.

4.1 "Cleansing the Meeting House" in 1655 was 52/

4.1 do for 1656. 55/

4.1 & 3.79. do for 1658. 60/. & 1659. 60/. 1660. 60/. 1664. 60/; 1666 60/ 1667. 60/; 1668. 50/ 1672. 60/. 1677. 54/

Sounding the drum was 20/ a year. — continued to 1669 — was 28/. 1668. 20/ 1673

3.80. Horse Sheds — a place to shelter horses on the Sabbath granted 1663 — inside of Street — next to Bag. Eggleston's Orchard, 90 feet wide & 23 or 24 long, by his fence.

11.162

4.2. Windsor built a Gallery or Galleries 1664. —
Samuel Buel, bill for gallery work was £9.9.0.
£6.9.0 was paid for seats. — Carting timber from woods to the pit & from pit to meeting house £4.1.0. [They seem to have sawed by hand still, either timber or boards or both.

Meeting Houses

Windsor M. House

Con 4.4. B. Bartlett was to fall & cleave some good timber into "boulsting" for the meeting house. & then Samuel Grant was to cleave & fit them, & nail them about the meeting house.
The timber as Bartlett gets it is called "Bolts" or "Boults" & he is to have 3/6 for 100. Grant would split them finer.

4.7. 1669 Boults again "for reboards for m. house walls."

4.7. "Daubing at the Meeting house" Windsor 7/4 in 1668. "Daubing" we find Springfield M. House 1647 is in M. 11. 179; and daubing Springfield m. house in 1645 is on same page. Was this daubing, plastering with lime mortar? or with clay?
M.2.254

4.8 "Casements" for the 2 corner ~~corner~~ windows of the house; two were made by Wm. Buell & fitted up for 7/. Oct. 1669.

4.9. Drum & Drum head for Meeting ~~house~~ cost ~~7/~~ (uncertain 1670.

4.13. There were two meeting houses, so called in Windsor in 1676, viz. the old one, and the town house used for a meeting house by one party.

4.14. Both to be repaired by the Town. Ground sills are 10d per foot for timber & laying; shingling cost 1/6 per 100 for the shingles.

4.15 Selling of m. house were the Townsmen

4.16. New Meeting House voted Dec. 26 1684. The form to be like that of the meeting house in Springfield, unless committee think best to alter it in height or breadth.

New Haven M. House.

Con Miscel. 8. 394. See plan of the first meeting House and Regulations as to the Gubernatorial Drum. &c. Bacon.

* Con. 9. 157. Boys & scholars in M. house. Gallery. &c. 1660

Con. 8. 96. Casements of the M. House to have the glass taken out, & boards put in, to make it warm in winter. The Boards may be taken away in Summer to let in air.

Con. 9. 18. Sexton Pierton, 1643, to have 1/. a week or 52/. a year, for sweeping & dressing the meeting house. N. Haven

Chicopee Meeting House – raised June 5. 1752. In

Dec. 1752 "voted to cover the outside of the meeting house with quarter boards, to plaze the windows, to plaster overhead & finish Tower part. House not dedicated publicly.
Discourse of Rev. E. B. Clark. Sept. 1852

The house was seated Nov. 1753; the parish by vote gave the seaters liberty to seat men & women together. Ibid.

M. 10. 182. Men & Women sat together in M. House, Tolland. Conn. 1775. &c.

Porter's Address p42. Farmington Meeting House built 1708, was 40 feet square, of a pyramidal form, receding step by step till it terminated in a belfry in the centre.

* Con 9. 87. Boys made disturbance in N. Haven Meeting house 1678. Men up to take care of them to have a stick or wand to correct the unruly boys in the alleys near the pulpit, & stand upon the stairs, & about in the galleries where the boys sat.

See next page

Meeting Houses.

H. Hy. Register IV. 14 } A meeting House was built in Ipswich & was so called in Dec. 1700. Sizes not given.

* cross Winthrop } The pulpit was placed about 17 feet from the wall — with a large communion table in front — there were 25 pews against the walls & sides, extending not over 5½ feet from the sides to the alleys. Wives & families sat in these — not men. There was a seat behind the pulpit; three short seats on each side of the pulpit & communion table, and "about the table" a place for ten; and then 13 seats quite long, on each side of the broad aisle, one for men & one for women and the pews belonging to the families of the 25 wall pews are said to have been seated here.

Men { In seat behind the pulpit 6 were seated; 10 at the table 1st long seat 8; 2d seat 11; 3d seat 13; 4th seat 14; 5th seat 16; 6 following had 98 men. (12 Seat omitted). 13th Seat, the boys had Register to sit on benches at head of the stairs.
199 men were seated in all; he gives the seats above of 176 men — 23 more must have been in the short seats each side of the pulpit.

Conollies 2. 333 } The old Dutch church in New Amsterdam had on the roof two ridges, with a cupola or turret between! This seems like the Windsor meeting house (page 116) with its inside & outside roofs, the lanthorn & gutters. The Dutch house was built by the Stamford Ogdens. see II. 3. 404, for Ogden's church.

Misc. 3. 401. DeVries says: — "In New England the first thing they did, when they had built some dwellings was to erect a fine church". We [the Dutch] ought to do the same!" He complains of the Dutch for building a stone tavern, & worshipping God in a barn. 1642

II. 3. 400. He says the people of ~~Hartford~~ had "a handsome church." 1639. and those of Hartford "had already a fine church".

II. 3. 158. Leechford says 1642, "they have as fair meeting houses as they can provide; in most places they have been at great charges for meeting houses."

II. 3. 149 Josselyn says Ipswich meeting house "is beautifully built."

A New England Church with the pulpit at one end, & deck halfway up the wall is the worst of all arrangements for the voice. A speaker should never be above his audience. The best model for a building to speak in is that furnished by a cup or bowl in which the speaker shall stand in the bottom, & the hearers be disposed around the sides & rim, like an old amphitheatre. See Monuments in Italy.

Ruggles History of Guilford 1769. says the first society in Guilford has 3 remarkable things in their meeting house viz "the first meeting house in the present form, the first steeple and the first town clock of any in the whole government." [Does he mean that Guilford had the first meeting house, in present form, & first steeple & clock in all Connecticut? By present form he means doubtless a meeting house with a steeple at the end, instead of a spire in the centre. Or he means the steeple, and refers to some other change in the form. A steeple at the end did change the form.

Old Puritan meeting house (from next page). Before the deacons sat was a board or semi-circular leaf, fastened to the front of the pew, & this was raised for the bread & wine of the sacrament; it had a clean white cloth [and the bread & wine were covered with white cloths]. Galleries ran around three sides of the house. Singers in front gallery; men on right hand, women on left hand. Flies covered the windows in a hot day. The windows shook in N.Y. Evangelist June 1. 1854.

Meeting Houses.
Glastenbury.

M.H. 178. Glastenbury 1st M. House, burnt Dec 1734.
Chapin 78. New House voted Jan. 20. 1735, 44 by 56 feet
and 24 feet high between joints to be clapboarded without
and ceiled within, the walls being "filled." Pews
ran all around the outside. Pulpit on W. side. and
N. of it on this side the minister's pew & 2 more; and S. of it
pulpit & stairs & space with a bench, and 2 pews.
[5 pews, & stairs & space, & pulpit, equal to 7 pews. - this would
give almost 8 feet on the aisle to each] One S. end
3 pews, and a door, and gallery stairs in corner.
East side, had front door, 2 pews each side of it
[and apparently stairs in both corners - not so said] North
end like S. end, viz. a door, 2 pews west of it, & pew
(probably stairs) east of it. Unable want round the house
in front of the pews; and an aisle from front door & pulpit.
Rows of seats or steps each side of the middle
aisle — Dignity of the seat, & pews, see Chapin 79.
Seats made into pews 1762. In seating, "age, parentage
& state, to be considered.
Women originally were placed on the N. side
of the house (on the minister's left hand) and young people in
the gallery. Men & wives not seated together till 1757

The Old Meeting House (but since 1800.
It had broad uncarpeted aisles, high backed & square pews,
on whose uncushioned seats people sat facing 3 or 4 ways.
The pulpit is midway between the floor and roof, and you
could only see the minister's head. The minister was to the
young something more than a mans People were "seated"
in those days, and a mans seat mates were often changed.
Females carried in work bags for themselves & the children,
caraway, dill, fennel, cinnamon, calamus, &c. The
great canopy of a sounding board over the preacher
attracted the attention of children, & they sometimes feared
it would fall. The deacons sat in the pew at the bottom
of the pulpit, sometimes were red bandanna kerchiefs on their
necks, & had white cravats. The chorister and his
handling the pitch pipe were interesting to children.
There were "Sabbaday" houses, where people convened &
about many things & ate doughnuts & cheese, & other food.
The sick were all talked about, the sermon was
commented upon, society matters were not neglected,
the weather & other disorders in the parish were subjects
of conversation. Aunt Debby wore a pocket & carried
apples in it — The old Sundays of Mr. Bushnell
were long, still days, full of tranquility, quiet & rest.
The "New England Primer" was studied at home on
Sundays, and the questions were asked by one of the parents.
N.Y. Independent. March 16. 1854.

Another Old Puritan meeting house. It was a plain
clapboarded edifice, built in an unpretending style & painted a
glistening white. No blinds to windows; no shade trees around it. On
the right hand door post of the principal entrance was an oblong
black board, like a picture frame, at which many persons, old & young
gazed to see who was published. But the persons published to be
to look at it. This board is the newspaper of the town & all notices of public
interest are nailed or wafered to it — Inside of the house, are no window
curtains; the flood of light does not incommode. Every footstep is heard
on the floor; there is no carpet. The pews are large & square. The seats are
pine boards, smoothly planed, attached by hinges to a narrow strip, which
is wide enough to keep them from falling, when they are lifted up. They
are supported by pine brackets & rise & fall as the audience stand at
prayer, & sit at sermon. The banging of the seats awaken the sleepers
The high old fashioned pulpit was surrounded with a mythic halo to
children. The antique sounding board suspended by an ornamented iron rod
was a perpetual subject for reflection & conjecture to children. What if it should fall, was
in their minds. (See preceding page)

Con. M.15. p.254

120 Blacksmiths, & their Tools.

Mass. 2. 234. M. 17. 89. 276.

It was difficult to obtain these in the early settlements without some encouragement more than was given to others

Con. 3. 76. Windsor voted to give a Blacksmith 10 £ in 1657 — had passed similar votes before.

The Blacksmith's Shop was a place much visited by children, especially if near a school house, in the younger days. Blacksmiths then split, hammered, welded &c. large pieces of iron, & the blows of the sledge hammer on the bright, heated iron, scattered showers of red, burning sparks about the shop, making children scamper if too near. The children loved to see these sparks fly.

M. 13. 295. 1694.

A Blacksmiths Inventory includes 7 pairs tongs 5 f. one B. . . 25 Mandrel 4 f. Nail Stakes Hoods, punches, Shoeing tools, bellows, Anvil, files, rasps, spoke tools, great & small hammers, Vice, Grindstone & winch & frame. Iron & Steel.

Winthrop I. 469. Mentions "an anvil with a beak iron at the 1636. end of it". —— [What is called a Bick iron, is evidently a "beak horn"]

M. 2. 230. Anvil is used by Chaucer. "The anvil sparkles". Spenser.

Blacksmiths shops, often dispensed intelligence with iron wares; — furnished food for the mind.
Poetry at Danvers Celebration 1852

Blacksmiths pulled Teeth. — Col. Seth
M. 15, 280. Pomeroy pulled 4 teeth at 4d each for
William Cle & his family 1764

M. 8. 294. Called as Pomeroy pulled ~~teeth~~ facts before 1676 — Blacksmiths did many kinds of work not now done by them; as nail making, making hinges, making horse chains, door fastenings, cowbells, &c.

Wm. Clark's & Col Seth Pomeroy charged for branding Iron 2/. 1764
Accts Pitchfork 2/8; rivett in Shovels 6 each; 2 bells for Wm Clark 3/. & 4/6; Hooks & hinges, some 3/. pair grinding axe 6; Putting 2 shoes on a horse 2/8 that is shoeing a horse with 2 new shoes 2/8.
Spikes 3/4 per 100.

M. 14. Sarah Dolbeare, 1745. Boston, has Blacksmith Tools for sale, as
Blacksmiths Sledges & Hammers, & Nail Hammers.
Vices. Files, Anvils, &c — Anvils cost 44/ Cast. sterling in England
nippers Com. 14. 184

M. 13. 277. 1665. A Blacksmiths Shop & tools £ 9. 3. 6.

Horse Shoeing.
M. 13. 257 Horse Shoeing fixed at 5/6. in 1776.
13. 252 Horse Shoeing fixed in R. I. Jan 1777. 6/. } indicating that old price
M. 12. 26. Horse Shoeing fixed in S. Hadley Jan 77. 5/4 } was about 4/. or 4/6.
Prices 258. Daniel Nash, shoeing horses about 1720. 5/. each — about 2/6 a 3/. Mass.
also partial shoeings 1/8. 2/. &c.

Worcester Mag. # 108. Resolves of the Blacksmiths in Worcester Co in 1774. — Capt Washburn, a blacksmith. p. 122

M. 17. 88. 89. 276. Blacksmith Work for the Pynchons & others.

17. 88. Horseshoes, Setting 10 shoes at 8. 6/8. 1657. 40 horse nails 1/.
17. 276. Shoeing Horses 1673-74 Commonly 2/. ea. Some 4/. Shoes 6 d each. 60 horse nails 1/6. 16
17. 22. Shoeing Horses at 1/. sundry times.
17. 277. Shoeing a horse 2/. 1673. and 2/. 1659.

see next page

Mr 2, 96 Plaster of Paris.

This was first advertised in H Gazette, for agricultural purposes Dec 1798. Moses P. Holt of Hadley boatman, brought up some, "in the Stone" & advertised it.
Chileb Smith H. adv. 2 ½ tons at cost & charges Dec 23. 1800
Daniel Lombard of Sp. adv. 40 Tons Jan. 2. 1802
Clearance Porter of Hadley adv. 20 Tons Jan 4. 1803
60 Tons adv. at Prestons Mill in South Hadley
Dec 10-1804.

The wholesale price of Plaster of Paris in N. York, Oct. and Nov. 1853, is $3.50 per ton, called "Blue & white" $3. ton
Windsor" — Price in N.Y. Sept 1854. blue Windsor 3.50; white

Ed. Enc. Tr. Gypsum or Plaster of P. "The general introduction
334 of gypsum as a manure has been within the last
ten years" that is, since about 1800. Had been more
often used before.

N. E. Farmer 1790. says it was first imported by Pennsylvanians
from Nova Scotia & Philad Elysian
from France for manure "of late" & several cargoes
had been carried from Nova Scotia to Philad Elysian
but not so good as the French. The Pennsylvanians
ground it in mills. all this before 1790

Sh. Repos. says it was first brought into Wilbraham "about 1789".
Probably after that date.

Price of Plaster - Sept 1856 — Blue & White, lumps, $2.75
to 3.00 per ton. Calcined plaster (always in p. bar)
$1.12 to 1.19 (for how much?)

p 333. 6 Tons of Plaster were brought up from Hartford to
South Hadley Falls in 1798. at 19/. Same year that Mar 19.
P. Holt brought up & advertised Plaster, as above.

h 333. 4 Tons Plaster at 20/. brought up in 1800.

Blacksmiths Shop — "is a wonderful place to boys:
— the roar of the fire, the showers of sparks when the
smith holds the glowing mass, & the hammer falls upon it,
young men were allowed to sit on the forge in the evening
and watch the fire & the glowing column that shot up chimney
when the hot iron bar was drawn out; the dark rafty roof
grew ruddy. Atlantic Mag. 1858 Jan

Blacksmiths & their Tools — Continued

The Hammer is the universal emblem of Mechanics.
'Tis the wealth of nations, & by it are forged all things,
from the ponderous engine to the tiny needle. It is necessary
to build a house, a ship, a carriage, an engine, a press,
a spade, and a viol. Paper, 1856.

M. R. 2 94 Deac. Medad Pomroy shoed a man 2/. Docked a mare 4.
and did other blacksmith work. mended a bar stirrup

Haven's Dedham p. 55. A blacksmith was the first mechanic in Dedham.
and the town furnished him with tools. They had a joiner,
wheelwright, brick maker, maker of wooden ware, &c.

Mischievous Birds M. 13.73.

122. **Mischievous Animals**, usually called
M. 2.212c **Vermin** — Continued from Misc. 8. 154 to 158. 359
2.212c That is, those, for killing which, a reward was offered. M. 9.274. 375. Misc. 11. 212.

Capt Aaron Cook of Windsor & Northampton was a famous wolf-killer.

Con 4.1. Windsor paid 10/. for wolves (besides what Colony paid 1653, 5 wolves 50/ — 1656. 3 wolves 30/ — 1658. 6 wolves 60/ 1659. 16 wolves 160/ — 1660. 6 wolves 60/ - Con. 3. 79; 1 one 10/.

Con. 3. 77. Capt Cook. 1659 took 7 young wolves from an old one — Town voted to pay for them.

Con 4. 2. Wolves in Windsor. 1665. 4 7/6; 4 in 1666. 40/: 4 in 1667. 60/

4. 4. Windsor offered 17/. for wolves from Sept 30 1667 to May 1668. and country gave 3/ — making 20/. Indians to have 20/ in wampum at 6 a penny.

4. 5. 1 Wolves from March 11. 1667 to Nov 1668 — 7 at 8/.; 1 at 15/.; 21 at 17/. & 2 by Indians 10/. — all came to £22.8.0 Cranberry wolf killer quit — 31 Wolves in 1½ years.

4. 7. Indians to have for wolves' heads 10/. in wampum at 6 for a penny. 1669. This 10/ seems about 5/ "in our pay" 1669 — 9. 5 wolves 8/. 2 to Indians 5/. & 7/6

4. 9. 1669. Feb. Windsor paid for 9 wolves @ 8/. 72/.
4 10 1670. 3 Wolves @ 8/ and 1 @ an Indian 5/.
4. 11. 1673 1 do. 10/ and 4 @ Indians @ 5/.
4. 18. 1689. Wolves to be paid for at 40/ a head.
4. 18. 1685. "Wolf Pit Neck" was a neck of land in Stamford.
Con 8. 282. "Wolf Pit Neck" was a neck of land in Norwalk
Con 10 267. Wolf Pit. 4 men engaged to make one in Norwalk
Present may make wolf pits in convenient places. 1659
Norwalk offered 20/. for killing a wolf - 1667.

Con. 8. 95. (1651. Wolves did much damage at Newhaven. Two men allowed to set guns for them.
8. 97 (1651). More votes about Wolves at N.H. Vote about Pits, &c

Misc. 6. 229. Wolves killed swine, goats, red calves in Massachusetts — Wood, 1633 — no sheep noticed by him

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Misc. 4. 193. Fall of 1744 — a bear killed in Newbury another in Westborough.

M. 4. 165. Bears numerous in outtowns — said to be owing to acorns
1734. being killed by frost last Spring — They are hungry. Boston paper dated 12 Do
M. 4. 165 } Contest with a bear in Glastenbury.
1734. } Bear said to have killed a child "in an upper town" — do.
1752 Oct. 17. Bear killed in Braintree. Quarters said to weigh 56 lbs each & skin 14 lbs. M. 13. 172
1759. } Bears came down upon the country in August and Sept.
M. 13. 193 } 1759. & destroyed corn & hogs. killed 2 children as reported in Brentwood, N.H. attacks people elsewhere; many bears killed in or near Deerfield, in Maine, N.H. Mass, &c
1768 Many bears killed in Maine, &c

M. 13. 306. In Pennsylvania formerly, the Wolf made havoc with
Watson. Sheep & killed wild deer. The bear confined himself to hogs, & was bold in capturing these. Some bears were caught in traps, but wolves were seldom taken in steel traps. Deer were taken in log pens, into which they were allured by a sheep carcase & could not get out (He describes the log pens
ibid - Panthers were sometimes killed in Penn.
ibid - Buffaloes came to Shenandoah, Virginia, but not to Pa.

A Catamount. One was shot in Lee, N.H. Nov. 2, 1853 — the only one killed in N.H. for many years. Weighed nearly 200 lbs. "42" Catamounts were formerly plenty in the hilly of Maine & New Hampshire, but now rare. One or two were killed in Maine in 1852 — another was afterwards killed in neighborhood of Lee

Mischievous Animals

Wolves were so destructive in Northampton, that in March 1773, the town voted a reward of 40/. for each wolf killed, in addition to the Province bounty; and soon after individuals subscribed 67/6. for every grown wolf killed in the town between May 1. 1773 & March 31 1774. Subscriptions from one to three shillings. [The papers in Desk.

Col Seth Pomeroy or some in his employ, killed 2 wolves, and brought the heads. There may have been more in this year,

Ed. Enc. XI. 450 Wolves were not exterminated from Ireland till beginning of 18th Century. Wolves are abundant in Spain in some provinces, & some bears. Wolves attack young colts, and mares when they see a wolf coming, form themselves around their foals, & face the wolf, & oblige him to depart. Europe described 1853.

Wolves & Bears in Russia & other Northern countries, and in Poland, Hungary, &c

M. 4. 140. 1725. 3 Bears were killed at Marblehead.

M 13.73. M. 2.412 Vermin in England & reward by the Parish.

"The custom of giving parish rewards for the destruction of various creatures included under the denomination of Vermin, is a very ancient one in England" It still survives (1829) in some districts, and in one district includes the Hamster little field mouse or tomtit.

London 2. Review. No 78. p. 419

It eats garden peas, & this is the cause of its proscription; the reward for killing is fourpence a dozen; and this induces boys to bring basketfuls of poor tomtits, heads to the Churchwardens in one place, & probably more. The poor innocent hedgehog is killed and a reward paid for its head, because the old prejudice, that it sucks milk from the udders of resting cows, is still entertained. 2 Review. No 78. 416

Law of May Session 1745 Premiums for killing — Wolf 40/. whelp 13/4; Catamount 30/. whelp 25/.; Bear killed between April 1 & Aug 31. 10/. cub 5/.; Wild Cat 6/. & whelps 3/. The killer to bring the whole head to the Constable, & Constable to cut off the ears in presence of one or more Selectmen. Premiums to be paid by the town, & repaid by Province Treasurer

Mass. 3.61.

Those under a year old considered whelps or cubs. Indians to have same reward as whites.

Law 1753. says the former Laws has not answered the design — that beasts of prey have increased in many parts of the province. Premiums increased — Wolves 4 £ & whelps 40/; Catamount £4. & whelps 40/. Wild Cat 10/ and whelps 5/. (Bears are not mentioned.); act is for 3 years

Mass. 3.61.

N. Hampton 3.75. Cons. 6.329 m. 4.179 Catamount killed in N. H. 1764. Catamount caught 80 miles W. by Paxton 1795.

Wolves & Panthers in Connecticut 1767 to 1770 — those killed were nearly all in N.W. part of the Colony. They paid 4 £ for wolves & same for Panthers (Catamounts). A Panther killed at Norfolk 1769. An Indian killed 4 in Winchester & Colebrook, as he said & Selectmen believed.

Con. 6. 54. A cow fell into a wolf pit at Fairfield, & seems to have died. The owner of the cow sued the owner of the pit & recovered 32/6 at County Court. Court of assistants reversed the case & gave the owner of the pit costs 48/6. (Cost was as much as cow was worth) 1681.

M. 4. 104. 1739. A Wolf was killed at Longmeadow, having killed 17 sheep in a yard. — Two legged wolves stole sheep in some towns.

Hist. of Charlestown. Charlestown gave a bounty one penny on every nine of planted land for an old fox, and half a penny for a young fox, in 1633. In 1641. voted for each wolf killed on neck of Mile's Cow Common 10/.

[Common Misc. 16. 40

Prisoners. Costs.

Misc. 2.296. M. 2.249 Houses of Correction. Prisons 1.391 in E. " M. 11. 317

Con & Misc. 1.310. Pennsylvania. 1705. ordered the public allowance for prisoners "be 2d per day" & no more". Many years after, 3d per day was allowed. (1/9 a week.

Con & Misc. 1.137. Rhode Island. Poor criminals committed to jail were allowed 5d per day for subsistence, if they have no property. 1671

Com. 1. 140. Poor prisoners for debt in Rhode Island — no getting out. Prisoner to maintain himself by work, or Creditor to allow 6 pence per day.

Com. 1. 36. Diet of a prisoner in Connecticut 1699, 2/6 a week 1750. 2/6 a week. 1787. 4/ a week. 1784. 7.

" " 1. 14 } In Connecticut; all persons committed for delinquency
1. 43 } are to bear the charges of their own prosecution — 1649. 1715
1. 42 } an exception in 1708 — singular law in 1784
1. 44 All persons committed, to pay for conveying to jail &c 1715

" 1. 153. } Laws of England. Prisoners for crime must bear their
1. 188 } own charges. This seems to include those acquitted.

Com. 1. 306. Maryland in 1781, enacted that persons prosecuted and not found guilty, should not be burdened with cost. It is evident that they were previously so burdened.

Con & M. 1. 328 "Persons cast in any cause" 1699, were to pay from 30 to 50 lbs Tobacco, besides damages & costs, in Maryland.

Con & M. 1. 328. Criminals in Prison, when discharged by course of Law, were to pay their own charges or expenses, in Maryland, 1699.

Con. 9. 17. At New Haven, 1643. every one committed to prison was to pay 1/. to the Marshal for turning the key, besides other charges.

Misc. 2. 101. In Virginia prisoners acquitted, were to pay the charges & fees themselves. 1644

2. 101. Poor debtors in prison in Virginia allowed 6d a day. 1711

Old Laws 128 1663 } When a prisoner was committed in any civil cause the plaintiff was to secure the Keeper for all expenses for food & physic & other necessaries, in case he neglected to do this, the prisoner by taking his Oath that he was not worth £5. might be discharged.

Ibid 1663. m. 9. 146. The ordinary allowance for the food of any prisoner shall be 2/6 per week.

The Welcome, so called in Connecticut. | m 2. 214 b Here follows the Massachusetts law:—

Ibid 127 a 1657 &c } When an evil liver is brought to this House of Correction the master was, on his first coming, to whip him not exceeding 10 stripes, & then set him or her to work. The delinquent was to have only "bread & water or other meane food". [The 2/6 was later 1663 & was a decent price for board.

p. 433. "Hard fare and labor" was ordered for criminals in prison or House of Correction. This seemed to be "the custom."

M. 13. 199. Some persons sent to house of Correction, 1765, were "to receive the discipline of the pound, which by way of entrance, was ten stripes each". [Here is the Connecticut-Welcome again.

Ed Enc. V. 355. Old goal in Carlisle, England, had no furniture but what was found by the prisoners, who was already allowed straw for a bed.

M. 14. 30. Laws of Queen 1749. Counterfeiters of coin severely punished, but "not to receive the usual punishment at his entrance" into house of correction." [the welcome

Counterfeiters 1704. see opposite

Old Laws. 1655 } "Houses of Correction" ordered in each County. Prison to be used
1 177 } for H. of C. till houses of C. could be built. Selectmen to furnish
Hemp, Flax or other materials for employing delinquents, under care
Costs cont. M. 15. 342 } of the master. The labor of the evil doer to go to the keeping or bread or air, for he may have half, & the master half.

Cont. in M. 15. 304.

**LANGENSCHEIDT'S Lilliput dictionary.* 491.732
Russian-English. Berlin, Langenscheidt [New York,
Barnes & Noble, 1966,c.1964] 635p. 6cm. pap., .50

Misc 9.405. **Punishments.** [Cont. from Misc. 9. 353. 405.

Con. & M. 1.309.310. Capital laws of Pennsylvania - many capital offences. Punishment of other offences.

Con. & Misc 9 1.141 Rhode Island Crimes & Punishments.

Coldstream punishments in U.S. army. In Mexican war, the Gag was used & the bayonet was often used for a gag. Riding the wooden horse was common among Cossacks; the soldier was made to sit straddle on a pole, which each end rested on a barrel, from sunrise until sunset, with his feet tied together; his hands tied behind him & sometimes with the gag in his mouth. - this was done in a public street. - There was the punishment of bucking soldiers, which was abolished Jan. 1853. Account in Newspaper

Phipps was questioned by order of Capt Church

M. 3. 214 A man hung & quartered in Philip's war.
Ed. Enc. VII. 137. Crimes in England severity of punishment

M. 2. 88 Virginia Punishments - most as in England -
2. 89. Capital punishments many, but not all in Virginia laws. Pillory, stocks, Whipping Post, in every County, & Ducking Stool wherever Court ordered it for "brabbling women".

M. 2. 72. 73. The Marshall had for whipping, putting in Pillory, and Ducking 5/ each, or equivalent in Tobacco, in 1632 and 1633. - In 1643, & 1658, the Sheriff was paid for whipping & Pillory — Ducking not in. Laying by heels was 2/6.

M. 2. 91. Military Punishments 1675-6.
Death was the punishment for most offences. But to run the gauntlett through 100 men; to ride the wooden horse; to be laid neck & heels; to have the tongue bored; to lose the right hand, are punishments.

M. 6. 330 331 Laws of Virginia 1610 & 1611 - Barbarous & bloody, though civil laws. Martial laws worse still.

1794 Oct. A counterfeiter at Northampton was sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour & be confined 8 years at Castle Williams.
" " A thief "received the discipline of the cat". that is, he was whipped, & sent to the Castle.

1852 July. Delaware. A traveller in that State says "the whipping post still stands in the jail yard & is used for whites & blacks".

M. 4. 107. A man for cheating 50£ was ordered to sit an hour on a stool in King Street Boston 1738. with a paper on his breast denoting his offence. The people threw at him eggs, lemon peel & other sorts of trash, in spite of the efforts of officers to prevent it.

M. 4. 164. A woman whipped 35 lashes (at Boston?) for stealing goods.
4. 163. } Whipping Common punishmt - sometimes "before a vast crowd".
6. 146. } 7 or 8 in all whipped at once.

M. 13: 356. Counterfeiters of Province Bills, & Utterers of false bills, by a law of 1704 were to be branded on the right cheek F. (Forger), pay double damages to persons defrauded, & forfeit treble the amount of Counterfeit bills.

M. 14. 34. Forgery in 1692 was to be punished by double costs & damages, be set in pillory in some market town, or other open place, - have one ear cut off & be imprisoned a year.

In Jan. 1854, a negro was adjudged by a mob or Lynch Court to be
Con. 9. 434 burnt at the stake, for raising his hand against a white man,
M. 15. 310 on the Mississippi, not far from Natchez. He was fastened to a tree & fagots piled around him & set on fire. In his agony, he drew out the Staple & sprang from the flames, when he was struck with rifles. His body was thrown into the flames & consumed. 4000 slaves were present & many whites, including " men, statesmen & ministers of religion, to make numerous speeches to the slaves, warning them that the same fate awaited them if they were rebellious in their views.
Natchez papers.

next page

Punishments & Crimes.

Con. Q. 106. Stealing Watermelons. N. Haven, 1682 (? m. 2 p. 208)
Con. 5. 312 Stealing Watermelons. Withersfield 1671. 8 lashes
Con Q. 45 (see below) A man punished for stealing Watermelons, N. Haven. 1647)

Old Laws p. 14. Capital Laws.
15 Capital Laws of Mass 1649. 1 added 1669.
Ibid. p. 52. Burning a dwelling house, meeting House, Store House made capital 1652 — whether fire is set to them, or to something else & extends to burns a house.
Ibid. 59. 60. 1651. Denier of Scripture or any book of scripture, "to be the written & infallible word of God". to be ~~whipped but not 40 strokes, and no more~~ fined 50 £. or be whipped not exceeding 40 strokes; If the recant, the fine to be reduced to 10£. or be whipped.
For 2d offence to be banished or put to death as Court shall judge
Ibid. 60 61 62. 63 Quakers to be banished "upon pain of death." Laws against them 1656. 1658. 1661. 1662. [See M. Q. 338.
Ibid. 67. Jesuits, being banished, to be put to death if they return.
Ibid No 2. 11. Piracy not noticed till Oct 1673 — then made a capital offence. Probably there had been no pirates about our seas until then, or serving pirates about our seas in harbor. Murder was a capital offence before.

Corporeal Punishment
In Delaware they still put men in the pillory, and whip them so many stripes. Men were pilloried and whipped at Wilmington, Delaware, in October 1853.

M. 13. 328 329 } Punishments & crimes in Pennsylvania formerly.
13. 330. Punishments of Witchcraft in Pa. & belief in it.
13. 340 Whipping post & Pillory & rotten eggs in Phila.
13. 329. A man whipt at the Carts Tail in Phila. 1729. "round the town" for an intent to ravish. Two whipt round the town for the same offence 1730. one man & one woman whipped for stealing.

13. 329. One woman burnt at NewCastle for murder of her husband 1731
" " a negro burnt at N. Jersey for killing child of his overseer. 1738
13. 329 Much Hanging in Pennsylvania. They hang for housebreaking, horse stealing, counterfeiting, &c. Two executed for making & passing counterfeit dollars, 1720

see above Stealing Watermelons. Complaint of this in Northampton Patriotic Gazette Aug 12. 1799. A gang said to go from garden to garden almost every night. One advises to shoot at them with peas and fine salt.

Mass. Crimes & Punishments.
Remarks in Minot's History of Mass Bay. Vol 1. 8vo. p. 304, 1798.
in N. York Reviews; Vol. Vol 1. 1801. (in "Miscellanies")
Other remarks on Massachusetts History, in same Vol.

M. 13. 224 Dec 21. 1769 } many thefts &c. about Boston. One remarks in a Boston paper that the great severities in the southern provinces in punishing criminals drives many to Boston where the laws are more lenient and juries more tender. "At New York for a small theft, the petty criminal is carted through the principal streets of the city so that he or she may be viewed & known, and the lashes are given, not at one post, but at each corner"
[The writer would evidently like more severity in Boston.]

Punishments.

L.2. Reviews Mo 69. p 339 } Some heretics, who abjured their opinions rather than be burnt alive, were obliged to do penance barelegged, bareheaded & barefooted, in 8 or 10 large towns on market days and Sundays, when there was the greatest concourse of people; before whom he was to read his abjuration, after being marched in procession as a spectacle, &c, &c;

Ibid p. 340 If a man was sentenced to the stake for heresy, and abjured his opinions, he was branded on the cheek & was to wear a faggot worked in his coat, to be a mark of infamy as long as he lived.

p. 184. M.9 352. 353 } Punishments in New England in 17th Century were frequently inflicted on Lecture days, as those were public days, & brought many people together. Also on Training days, market days, &c.

Con. of M 354 } Stray Animals & Lost Goods found were to be "cried" on lecture days, town meeting days, &c. See Forgery. p. 125

Punishments 1692

Ch 14. 33. 34 — Cursing & Swearing 5/. or stocks 2 hours. Drunkenness 5/. Theft, to pay treble — Hand not over 5£, or 3 stripes not over 20. (or put by service)

Burglary — Brand of Letter B; whipped. 2 offences & pay damages. 3 offences death.

Fornication. See M 14. p. 80.

Fighting or Striking — fine 20/

M. 15. 309. Hue & Cries — after runaway servants, thieves & other criminals

Lie, libel or defamation. } Offenders to pay 20/. or 3 hours in
False news or reports to deceive } stocks, or be whipped.

Wilful Perjury. Fine 20£ & prison 6 mos. Oath invalid. If he cannot pay 20£ fine, stand 1 hour in market town, or adjoining town, & have both ears nailed.

4th Anne. Burning a house, &c. made Capital. Punishment death.

Old Laws p. 54. } Forgery — He that forges "to prevent equity and justice" shall stand in the pillory three several lecture days, pay double damages, & be disabled to be a witness or juror. 1646. [Connecticut the same. Con. of M. 1. 13

Old Laws p. 129 } No man to be beaten with above 40 stripes for one fact the law, unless his crime be very shameful & his course of life vicious & profligate.

Ibid. Torture may be used in capital cases after conviction (not before) when it is very apparent that the offender's confederates, to make him confess who they are, "yet not with such tortures as are barbarous and inhumane". [What Tortures are not barbarous?

Ibid p. 127. Persons guilty of minor offences (they are named M. 15. 306) may be committed to prison by a magistrate.

Con. of Misc. 1. 172 } Forgery in England 5. Eliz. Dreadful punishment for first offence; 2d offence death. 2 George II. 14 Offences made felony without clergy.

Winthrop II. 250 1645. } 2 persons guilty of adulterous behavior were "to stand upon the ladder at the place of execution with halters about their necks, one hour" & then be whipped or pay 20£ ea. Some objected to this standing upon the gallows, because the laws of 2. d. limits the stripes to 40. & gives as a reason, "lest they & others should seem despised in the eyes."

Is this the first of standing on the gallows? No. Some went to set upon the ladder at Gallows 1641 Winthrop p. 51. 52. [Cont in M. 15. 306.

128. Courtship & Marriage (Cont. from Con. Q. 376
" " M. Q. 392
" " M 10. 61

Con. 2. 227. Thomas Bull Jr. of Hartford or Farmington, and Benjamin Wait of Hatfield had both paid attention to Hester Cowles daughter of John Cowles of Hatfield; she had probably encouraged Wait, but subsequently preferred Bull. & was about to be married. Wait denied the court at Hartford to forbid the marriage. Court gave Wait (it was then March 14. 1669) till April 7. 1669 (5 weeks) to make good his claim. He did not succeed. She married Bull

Con. 2. 228. William Clark Jr. & wife Susanna, were to N. York complaining of & gained bond of 20£. for going & getting marr'd without consent of parents. To be tried & Sept. 1669. It was adjusted. Noted for in Sept.

Con. 2. 224. Jasper Clemens & Helena Brown were fined 40/ for unlawfully joining themselves together, & their marriage or joining was declared null. Dec. 1663

Con 5. 316. John Betts was married to Abigail Betts, in clothes of his own providing, "to her shift & hair cloth" — so women testified. It seems she was in debt, & John took no estate of hers, lest he should be responsible for her debts

Con. Q. 21. In New Haven, 1643. when a man married a servant girl whose time of service was not out, he was required to make satisfaction to her master. (In Virginia M. 2.

Con. Q. 27. Gretna Green Marriages began about 1750 or 1760.

"The pleasantest part of a man's life is generally that which passes in courtship, provided his passion be sincere and the party beloved kind, with discretion. Love, desire, hope, all the pleasing emotions of the soul rise in the pursuit."
[This is attributed to Addison in Boston Post. Yet he formed an unhappy alliance with a countess.

Miss. Antoinette L. Brown, lately ordained a minister 1853. at South Butler, N.Y. officiated at the marriage of Mr Delos Allen & Miss Elvira M. DeGarmo in the neighborhood of Rochester N.Y. Nov. 16. The first marriage in History where a woman alone was the minister, it is said. The service was simple & beautiful consisting of a few earnest words on the sacredness of the marriage relation; a declaration of the parties that they wedded one another; an announcement from Rev. Miss Brown that they were husband & wife, a prayer and benediction.

Marriage in Protestant countries is regarded as a civil contract, though religious rites may be appropriate in its solemnization. In New York a declaration of the parties to the contract, before witnesses, constitutes legal marriage
Correspondent of N.Y. Tribune Nov. 21. 1853

Stealing the Bride

Ed. Enc. VIII. 133 / M. 2. 208c] In Shetland, "on the wedding night, the bridegroom's men endeavor to steal the bride from her maidens" and the bride's maids endeavor to steal the bridegroom.

M. 13. 338 / 13. 308 Wedding Entertainments in Philadelphia in former days — very expensive. All men kissed the bride. The plain Quakers submitted to these things.

M 13. 326. Quaker Marriages in Philadelphia

Con. Q. 270 Roxbury England } During the Commonwealth, marriages were performed by Justices of the Peace. In 1657 ministers were empowered to marry.

Cont. in Misc. 15. 36

Old Wedding Entertainments at Philadelphia.
Dinner & tea, supper, fountains of punch, for two days.
Gentlemen kissed the bride, a hundred in a day;
Parties for two weeks; punch, cakes & meat sent abroad.
N. A. Review, April 1833, p. 380.

Misc. 10. 188 Old Invitations to Weddings in N. H. Mss. 600 c

Wedding in high life in England — daughter of Earl of Wilton & Capt. De Ros, at Prestwich Church not far from Manchester, on Wednesday, October .....
The church was crowded. They were married by a chaplain of the Queen, assisted by three clergymen. An anthem was sung. The bridal party went into the vestry to sign the register, and a wedding march was played. Six flower maidens strewed flowers before the party down the aisle and along the churchyard, passing through files of Sunday scholars. There were 4 bridesmaids, who were demoiselles d'honneur, and 5 others, & were 10 groomsmen.
The party returned to Heaton Hall, some on horseback and some in carriages. They feasted at 2 o'clock — it is called a "dejeuner" (breakfast.) Wedding Cake much ornamented. There were brief speeches when healths were proposed. The bride & bridegroom at 4½ P.M. left for Hertfordshire to pass a fortnight of the Honeymoon. In the evening there was a Ball at Heaton, to which gentry & clergy were invited; the dancing began at 10 P.M. in the library & continued till 2 A.M. with music, refreshments, &c. They had previously had a dinner.
An ox was roasted whole & distributed to the poor householders in Prestwich; and a dinner was given to the children of the schools. The roads leading to Heaton Park & Prestwich were full of people in the morning; & the park was open to the public all day & was full of people — some 15,000 persons were out on the occasion. They had various sports & songs in the Park. Probably all were fed by the early Wilton but it is not so said. The festivities were kept up on Thursday in part. A dinner was given to 400 small tenantry & laborers of the Earl of W. On one day a dinner was given to 270 old men & women and bun to children. 1800 scholars of the Prestwich Sunday schools (all denominations) had tea.
120 presents were made to the bride — A case of gold tea-spoons & sugar tongs & a pair of gold candlesticks by Duchess of Gloucester; jewelry very costly; costly souvenir; bracelet; silver fish slice & fork; pair gold candelabra from Countess of Derby; china tea & coffee service; solitaire of diamonds; dressing case and silver cruet stand; 24 silver knives & 3 silver vases; silver butter boat; gold time piece; silver teakettle; silver cash dish; silver salver; silver toast rack; diamond hoop ring; perfume box, &c. &c. Others not specified.
There were bands of music, illuminations, ornamental arches, flags, transparencies, &c. Guns were fired & bells rung at the marriage.
The light fingered gentry were about; one was captured in the church near the pulpit; one man lost a gold watch worth 20 guineas. Some colliers became disorderly & 8 were lodged in prison in general, all was orderly.
There was an attempt in this wedding, in the language of the Sonnets of the flower girls, to turn back "to the more genial custom of the past," when "he who owned the soil,"

"Enjoyed the simple homage of the poor,
All heard his praise at every cottage door;
When lord & peasant mutually knew
Received & rendered back respect & justice due;"

} This they called "the endearing past," "the old time."

The dress of the ladies is given at the Marriage. It was white at the Ball.
At the dinner ~~at the Hall~~, people were allowed to gather in at the windows and see what was going on in the hall, P.M. and evening, all having free access to the windows.
(Manchester Guardian.
It appears by the song in the park that the people had wine, ale, beer, ham, bread, cheese, mutton, "a bullock ready roasted"; cucumbers, apple tarts, & sugar plums. They drank from "jugs & glasses."
Cont. M. 15.36.

130 Highways or Roads. (Cont. from Misc. q. 308. 309. 310. 311 326. 327.

Misc. 2 2 50, 296c.

In Iceland, there are no Roads, but well worn paths. There is not a wheeled vehicle in Iceland. All travelling is done on foot or horseback. Horses in plenty. Also cattle & sheep.
Henry Malory visited Iceland, 1852.

Our Indians had narrow beaten paths — so in New Netherlands & elsewhere. Dr Brodhead calls their path on Manhattan Island to the Dutch settlement, "the beaten trail of the Savages." It came from West Chester along the east side of the Island and turned westerly.

Con. q. 141. A causeway, noticed in Newhaven 1642.
Misc. q. 308. Causeways in Europe

Causeways, a few rods in length, made of logs or poles, and generally covered with earth in part, were not uncommon in wet places when I was young, say 1800

Con. & Misc. 1. 28 } Connecticut Laws for highways — to be 2 Surveyors in a town. They to call out "all persons fit for labor" 1649; "all from 16 to 60", 1674, to work 2 days each in a year on the highways. Same law for all from 16 to 60, is found 1715, 1750 and down to revolution, & after. all, rich & poor, were to work 2 days in a year.

1. 28. Roads encumbered with underwood — all must work a day in a year in cutting bushes on commons, including highways — rich & poor alike. 1670. 79

1. 28. Highways from town to town "encumbered with dirty slows, bushes, trees & stones". Surveyors to attend to them 1684.

In Greece (1853) with the exception of a few roads about Athens, and two or three others, there is hardly a carriage road in the country. From one valley to another every thing is transported on the backs of horses & mules. The government draws 3½ millions of dollars from the people, but does little for them. The people themselves are destitute of pure morality & religion; destitute of patriotism.
Letter from Greece.

Joseph Burnell born in Chesterfield, 1774, says when he was young all the roads were gullies or ravines. The Turnpike was the first road made higher in the middle. All this was built people began slowly to construct other roads in this manner. Only carts were used in his younger years.

Ebenezer Kingsley, who lived in Chesterfield 1794 to 1814 says, the old roads were all gullies. The Albany Turnpike was made a few years after he removed to Ch. put at 1797. He & his father & brothers made a mile of it for low pay. This was the first raised road in this quarter. Others soon began to make convex or rounding roads. Carts went on the old roads with a load, but got along slowly. Has known a cart take two days in getting from N.H. to some part of Chesterfield, with a load. after Turnpike was built.
June 16 1853.
p. 288

M. 13. 324 } Roads in Pennsylvania formerly (and similar in other 13. 333 } rich, clayey soils.) All mud & mire, & almost impassable for teams, before Turnpikes.

Highways, &c

M.4.63 Roads in Clough's Almanack, 1702. to Portsmouth,
4.44 to Newyork, ~~Phila. to Chester~~

4.46. Roads to Newyork. 1740 -
4.45, 3. Roads to New Haven 1759. 3. do. in 1766. misc. 4.47
" " Road from Springfield to Albany. & Crown Pt. 1761
" " do from Boston to Crown Point by No 4. - "
" " do from Rutland to Northampton, & Springfield, Albany. 1761

4.48.49. Various Roads from Boston 1775. E. W. & N.W.

Repairs of Highways.

M.13.356. It appears by a law of 5. Wm. III. (about 1694) that all males over 16 worked equally on the road in Mass. by themselves or others.

M.13.356. It seems in 1724 that towns had a right to repair highways by a tax. [When altd this beginning & continuing sold 40£ for highways. 1733-4. Mem ways & alley tho was by tax, but worked out.] there is no provision whatever for the repair of highways in Old Laws, printed 1672-, no allusion whatever to the manner in which it was done. But [illegible] to suffer severely for damage by reason of defective roads or bridges

Ord. Complaints. 1647. That Highways were incumbered by Gates & Rails. These cases were to be determined "for ease & convenience of travellers with due respect to the proprietors cost & damage but no person shall stand charged with the repair of common highways [illegible] his own land." That is, he was not obliged to keep a private way in repair for the benefit of the public, however could there be a "common" highway through the "ground" of a man? Such a road might be commonly used, though not legally or perhaps.

Ed. Enc. XVI. 352 } The sites of ancient towns & cities in Gt Britain were chosen upon the wooded banks of rivers, where a supply of water & fuel were within convenient reach. For a long time there was no use for roads; they only wanted footpaths & horse tracks to other towns. The sledges used to carry fuel, &c., before the was a wheel carriage these vehicles required a road, or something like one. Early roads of all new Countries and even elevated ground, to avoid the marshes & the valleys. In process of time roads get upon lower levels; but the practice of going over the hill is often persevered in, in England. If a road as short, or nearly so, might be made on a level around its base.

London p. 1127 } Complains that the Road in a part of Devonshire, instead of following the streams & valleys, "is carried over the highest brows of the hills, where the traveller must continually ascend & descend the sharpest hills in the county." He alludes to other similar roads.

Ed. Enc. III. 141 } Roads in Austria ~~in Austria~~ are pretty good, but, as in many parts of England, are carried over the summits of hills & eminences that might have been avoided. Every driver of a loaded carriage is required to fasten a drag chain in to his carriage, when he descends a steep hill, & a pole with a ticket in a conspicuous place, shows where the driver must put on his drag-chain, or be fined.

Highways in England were repaired by occupyers of land, not the inhabitants. 5 Eliz. down to 1775. each cottager & laborer had
Com Dom 1.161 to work 6 days in a year. A subsidy man 2 men 6 days.
1.173. A farmer or tenant with a team was to send 2 men & team
1.174 and tools 6 days. Ram & tools called equal to 2 laborers. Trees & bushes in highway were to be cut down. 2 Surveyors to
M.9.402. be chosen in a parish every year. Many things about roads were to be read in parish Meetings — 8 hours a days work on the road
M 15.164. Kinds of stones used for Roads in G. Britain [Continued in Misc. 15. 248

Winter Nights & Winter Sports (Cont from M. 11. 77. 256

Mass. 2. 214 a and b. Conn. 9. 68. 344. Mass. 10. 135. 139. Sleighing p. 348.

The Icelanders, during long winter evenings, are engaged in domestic labors, both males & females, like spinning, weaving, knitting; and by turns, one will take a book - some history or biography, or the Bible, and read aloud. In December the sun is above the horizon only from 2 to 3 hours in the 24. all can read & write, and the Bible & Testament and often other books are found in almost every house.

"Old, pathetic, traditionary stories still, cloudlike, float over all the hills of Scotland". Chr. North. 1828

"Ballads in which the real language of men is metrically arranged, have ever been, the darlings of mankind in every clime." Chr. North 1828.

Cold Winter Night. The family around the fire. The mother is cutting out hexameters & rhomboids, to be hereafter united in a garment or covering. Two girls are playing chickers, a son is reading. The pine logs fling out spasmodic jets of fire and hiss. The mother's scissors click. The wind screams wild outside, and clatters at the windows. Without the snow glimmers whitely, & bare old trees lift up naked arms; & snowy hills are seen at a distance. Rat-tat is a sound at the door.

(A Winter's Story.

Jan. 1712 M. 4. 125. "Winter Piety", a Sermon by Cotton Mather
It was cold weather, in a cold winter.
1714. M. 1. 98. Sermon by Cotton Mather after "a very Sickly Winter".
1737 M. 1. 161. "A Cold Winter" "The religious improvement of the cold" a sermon by Rev. Mr. Cooper. Feby.

Country Sleighride.

N.Y. Tribune. Jan 26. 1855, gives an account of "the true country Sleighing Party," & contrasts it with the wild & mad sleigh frolics in New York city.

The snow is three feet deep, of spotless purity; great drifts traverse the plain like mountain chains; the smooth beaten road is scarcely more elaine than the untrodden fields. There is a gathering of young men & girls, clad in warm garments, the mothers providing furs & blankets for the sleigh; each sleigh is stowed with 6 or 8 boys or girls, arranged in a sea of fresh straw, under cloud of buffalos & blankets; then comes, the word, the start, the merry laugh, the crack of the whip, the music of the bells, the ring of the steel runners, the miles or miles of clear track, the exhilarating almosphere, the stars sparkling almost down in the tree tops, the genial silence, now & then broken by the sharp crack of a tree split by the frost, & the baying of a distant dog, or the joyous welcome of a few met on the road; the Babel of merry conversation among the buffalos; the lights in the windows of farm houses that are passed are noticed, and then is a happy greeting at the old farm house when they are expected. They immure themselves in a room where the great fire place blazes brightly, and glowing cheeks & sparkling eyes are seen. Then come cider and apples, & rustic plays - Blindmans Buff, the Button, Wink'em Sly, ending with the country dance. They return home at Christian hours.

Story Telling in long winter evenings was common in New England. 50 years ago. Harpers Magazine for Nov. 1854 has a story of an old Castle on the Rhine, with a murder, which recalls the old stories of my youth.

All enclosures have disappeared — great landmarks as a grove, a wood, a spire, a village are seen. The silence is intense. Streams are dumb, but not dead. Crows roost on a huge tree but caw not in their hunger. Sheep & cattle are not seen nor heard; all are in the folds of farm yards. There is a deep fall of snow but no wind. Dumb repose, uniformity of scene & monotony. Wreaths of smoke in the air denote human dwellings; robin redbreast flits before your path — "the bird whom man loves best."

Cowper says — "The vault is blue, without a cloud; & white as without a speck
The dazzling splendor of the scene below."
"Pure as snow" are words applied to the beautiful & beloved.
Beautiful snow scenes are in Thompson Cowper
Thompson Chr. North Winter Rhapsody.

Chr. North 1831. imagines the winters were longer in his younger years; he loved to see the fine flowery flakes fall waver-ingly from above. He remembers old slides, ¼ mile long, on level meadows [skating probably] & one as deep down the sides of hills. This was done on one leg. No such skating now. They built snow houses near 20 feet high, out of a drift in the minister's glebe — pure as marble. They lighted them with farthing candles, each in a turnip stuck in the wall. The boys hauled & killed hares, rabbits, pyrmarts, & foxes & covered the walls & roofs of the snow-house with the skins. They sung songs, told tales "of goblin groom or fairy, of Wallace, Bruce, & Sullens. Girls from the cottages visited the snow house, & they danced there — he quotes Cowper's description of the Russian ice house

Snowballing is a sport; — there are sides or parties, & schooldays & others. "A snow blocker" he calls it.

The Scotch peasantry & others a sennet them read —
"The big ha'Bible, ance their father's pride"

Old Trees creak & groan & rock stoss in a winter snow storm.

Mss. 13. 230. Poetry in Winter. in Mass. Gazette Dec 9. 1771.

Jan. 23. 1854. A cold windy day. The wind made a loud noise in the tops of the tall elms & of the lower fruit-trees — not a whistling noise, but a roaring or moaning noise — loud & distinct.

Ed Enc. V. 608 J. Saussure says the forests about the Vale of Chamouni when the whole region is covered with snow, are of "a greyish hue". — yet they are evergreen, in part at least.

A New England pond in winter is solitary, tranquil and silent, when the trees around it are leafless & unstirred by the wind & the surface of the ice is covered with pure untrodden snow, and neither bird, animal or man is seen. Let a gang of ice-cutters make their appearance and the scene changes. [The Tribune then proceeds to describe the manner of cutting & removing ice & packing it in buildings. Feb. 3. 1854.

In a cold day, when the air twinkles with frost, and the wind whistles round the street corners, and the window panes are covered with trees and castles and clouds, all in silver graining, how pleasant are the coal & wood yards, where are materials for hearth lights, & centers of home circles. N.Y.

Dec. 1853 & Jan. 1854 early part) Great Snows in Europe. blocked up rail roads & thoroughfares and loaded roofs of buildings. Then a thaw and floods in streams.

[Cont. in M. 15. 446

Mountains & Forests. & natural scenery.

(Cont-pon Con q. 352. 398
" " Misc. 18. 314. 315
" " Misc. 11. 426: 127.
" - Misc. 7. 399.

March is described as—
Blowing rude gusts, & rolling scuds aloft, while the winds roar, and the forest on mountain & lowland inclines its hoary boughs. The mountain is yet silvered with snow, where it is open to the sky. March has strange moods in forests & elsewhere;—now splendid, now gloomy, now calm, now shady—sunshine & storm. Now the waterfall awakes, & brooklets flow, down the mountain & elsewhere. Some streams still sleep in ice.
Maine Farmer.

Natural Scenery.—A dispute whether poor or laboring people relish and sympathize with the beauties of nature
M.2.294c on p. 236 of this.

Rural Scenes—The stream ran babbling & sparkling in the meadow; the moss spread its velvet cushion in the cool woods; climbing plants threw graceful arms of youth about aged trunks; the bearded grain swayed to & fro in the wind the red & white clover dotted the meadow grass; the whippoorwills moaning sound was heard at night; the crimson lobelia nodded its regal crown in the damp marsh, the valley smiled in beauty beneath the lofty hills, nestling amid its foliage the white cottages, the cattle were driving under the broad green branches, or bent to the glassy stream to drink; the voices of childhood were heard, sweet & clear as the far off hymning of angels.

October had come, chill in the morning, warm at noon, with a coat of many colors; there was beauty in the rainbow dyes of the foliage, in the crimson clusters of the barberry, in the wild grapes that hung amid frost bitten leaves, in the piles of apples that lay gathered in parti-colored heaps beneath the orchard trees; in the yellow ears of Indian corn that lay on the barn floor, in the festoons of dried apples, and in the monstrous pumpkins & squashes that lay ripening about the farmers doors, & in the circling leaves that came eddying down in brilliant showers
Fanny Forrester Ruth Hall, 1854.

Rustling of leaves. See Note Book p. 287. 291.
"Mrs J. wore a stiff gingham gown, which sounded, every time she moved, like the rustle of a foot fall among the withered leaves of autumn." Shoes creaky, &c

M.2.295 Ramblers of a Naturalist.
See Nat. Hist. 2. p. 321. See Reviews of the "Journal of a Naturalist." Lond. Lit. Review No 7. pages 3. 6. to 5. 4.

Con q. 398. Natural Scenery, Mountains &c.

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M. 2 240 Cellars —

Something called a cellar was a place of residence in early days. Seems to have included something above ground.

Conn. 9.5. New Haven — "Mr Johnson might have the cellar that Thomas Welch lived in, to make a warehouse." 1640.

9.16. "No young men to live by themselves in cellars" in Newhaven. 1642.

9.10. "All that live in Cellers & have families shall have three months to provide for themselves." Single persons to betake themselves to some family forthwith. Dec. 1640.

9.37. Mr. Evance had liberty to build a warehouse on the cellar belonging to Mr. Trowbridge's house. 20 feet square. 1646. At Newhaven.

9.40. William Fancy & wife had lived in Mr. Seely's cellar in N. Haven 1646.

9.25. Henry Gibbons lodged a whole winter in R. Mansfield's Cellar and allowed 20s. said Feb. 1644.

Mass 10. 160. First Cellars at Concord, noticed.

1853 Feb. Mention is made in the Salt Lake, Mormon paper, that in one of their settlements the people lived in 9 log houses, 2 adobies (mud walls) "and ten good cellars."

M. 13. 341. First settlers of Philadelphia lived in caves by the river side, half below & half above ground. In Watson.

M 13. 18. The early cellar-houses of New England & New Netherlands described by Van Trenbowen, 1650

Hist. of Deerfield Sp. Rep. } Sampson Frary had a "cellar" in Deerfield, before the homelots were laid out — in 1670 or 1671.

M. 4. 115. An Indian remembered, 1723, when there was "but one cellar in Boston & that near the common".

Washing Garments [Cont. from M. 11. 271.

Drying M. 2. 260 " " 9. 343.

In Mrs. Pulszky's "Tales & Traditions of Hungary" 1852, Hush, ~~a peasant girl~~ is represented as standing in a stream washing linen:-

"up to her knees, reaches the limpid flood,
Wherein she deftly dips her linen store."

In another Story, it is said, "Ellen was kneeling at the rivulet, behind the garden wall, where she was washing linen."

Misc. 2. 85. Virginia garrisons up the rivers, 1679, were each to have four wash-tubs. No allusion to soap.

Nat. Hist. 2. 93. In Tacitus time, maids washed, beat & wringed garments.

Misc. 10. 189. Washing by Mill River, N. H.

An American in Asia, Jan 14, 1853, says the women of the yezedees (devil worshippers) wash the garments of their children in the brooks. [Probably the common custom in Asia.

A traveller in Palestine 1852, passed the fountain that supplies Kena (old Cana probably) with water: "at this fountain women were engaged in washing garments by beating them upon a smooth stone with a flat stick." "This seems to have been the primitive mode of washing" "We have seen the same process by the African in the West Indies"

Washing in New England. It was formerly the custom of women to wash in the forenoon for their families, and in the afternoon, dress up & go to visiting. This was common 40. 50. 60 & 70 years ago (~~before~~ 1853. They ~~were~~ rinsed (garments), ~~on~~ on Tuesday. They were hung on fences, on poles, on bushes, rocks, &c. 50 years ago & 60 years. Clothes lines were rare among farmers. Clothes were spread on bushes, rocks, &c. only when the washing was done at a brook or spring some distance from the house.

In France, women soak the linen in hot water with soap at the house or home, & then carry it to the borders of a stream to finish washing. They spread the garments on boards & then beat them with a sooty wooden spade, very hard. Europe Described 1853.

"Mrs Barbauld has written a mock heroic poem on washing days" so says "Six months in Italy"

Peasantry in The Netherlands hang their washed linen to dry
London 86. on the garden hedge. The postponement of the washing is in proportion to the supply of garments - ie. they do not wash as long as they have garments that they can put on. There is a great washing at the beginning of May.

London 1103. "Linen hanging to dry on the hedge of a cottage garden is not a disagreeable sight" (but may be in some other situations)

The Washerwomen of Leon in Nicaragua, resort to a stream with huge bundles of dirty garments on their heads, where they beat them over the rocks by the stream-side. This is the Central American mode of Washing. Letter from Leon Feb. 1854.

In France, in the region about Paris, it is common to see women on their knees beside a stagnant pool, pounding & rinsing clothes; In the villages they pile the wet linen on a donkey's back & send it to the fields to be dried. From an American woman in Paris, Feb. 1854.

In Egypt "all their clothes are washed in the running streams". There are no wash tubs, or none are seen. They use much soap, rubbing it on the garments & then washing them in running water. A large portion of the soap is thus wasted. They use much starch as well as soap. [Cont. in M. 15. 296.

Manure in New England, &c:

Dung. Mass. 2. 260.

Mass. 2. 294 6.
Hist. Shrewsbury. "There is an astonishing difference in making manure (1826) from formerly"
Mass. 1. 235. The writer on American Husbandry, 1775 says there is a great want of dung in N.E; "they do not keep their cattle confined to barn yards & buildings, but they range about the woods!" They must be deficient in manure with their present method.

Mass. 1. 229. Mr. Elliot. on Field Husbandry, 1749. says "our fathers did not amend their land, except a little by the fold and cart-dung". They wore out a piece of land, and then cleared another. He mentions the use of sea weed, swamp mud, ploughing in green crops, &c. Mass. 1. 231.

H. & G. Registr. April 1853. Daniel Brewer, of Roxbury, in his will. 12. 11. 1645, gives his wife a homelot of 5 acres; & gives to her the ploughing & sowing of said homelot, she finding seed and half the dung" Hinson was "to lay out the dung all of it."

Mass. 3. 389. Vanderdonck. 1653. says that in 9 years residence in New Netherlands, he never knew land manured. The soil was naturally too rich for some crops.

Our fathers adopted a culture that impoverished the soil, by repeatedly cropping the land without giving it manure, some spots excepted. The vegetable mould on the hills was soon exhausted. Where it was ploughed under and mingled with the soil, it lasted longer. The producing power of land, just cleared of an ancient forest, lies near the surface. Sward land, when ploughed, should not be seeded till enriched. But it was seeded or left without seed till exhausted, & grew poorer & poorer. — Mowings & pastures were ploughed, & pastures overstocked, & both became impoverished, no manure being used on mowings, with some exception as to homelots. The primitive soil yielded good crops, but the soil was gradually exhausted, & was not replenished by any kind of manure or fertilizer. Ploughing & mowing were repeated many times, without manure.
Rev. E. Knight. Voostock in part, & my own remarks in part.

Knolls formed by trees having been turned up by the roots, are generally barren, & covered with moss. Ibid

Mass. 13. 271. 1662. Dung (in Middlesex Records) 6/. first noticed.
13. 277. 1664. Dung in the yard 8/.
13. 303. 1722. In general no manure in Inventories. Sw. M. 16. 70

Mass. Ag. Society Papers 1806. About 50 or 60 loads of manure were collected from about 14 cattle & horses & as many sheep, in a year, on a hundred acre farm. Some say only 30 loads. Some say oxen & cattle produce 2 loads each in a winter; horses much more. Swine make 1½ load each, if well fed & attended, & straw leaves, weeds, &c. are thrown to them. In some places, mud, weeds, loam, &c are carted into barnyard. There is great neglect in regard to making manure. Rockweed was used near the sea; meadow mud, earth by highway, mud from marshes and ditches, leached ashes, &c were used.

1754. Dec. Wm Clark sledded manure upon his "lot" i.e. "dung"
1776 Oct. Wm Clark bought 8 loads of Manure of Jona. Hood @ 1/4 load.
1768 " " Wm Clark got out manure for Daniel Pomroy on his "lot"
1780 June "do Carting manure on Gains Pomroy's lot, & ploughing it
1768 Dec. do. got out manure on Elihu Root's lot

Manure in N.E.

Fish Manure — see Misc. 9. 315

Misc. 6. 222. Woods account of Fish Manure
6. 239. do " " Fish Manure, Salem.
6. 309. Morton's " " Fish Manure

Com. 2. 190 - John Smith's notice of Fish Manure in N.E.

Misc 3. 257. Johnson's notice of Fish Manure, on corn.

Com. 2. 124. Young's Chronicles. Fish Manure at Plymouth, &c
" " 2. 122.

Fields p. 15. account of Fish Manure in Middlesex County, Con
Immense numbers of white fish visit the shores in June & first part of July. They began to be used for manure in Middlesex in 1701 & 1802. 8000 are required for an acre. They sell (1819) for $1.50 per thousand.

Cont. in M. 16. 71

M. 2. 275 & 5 lines. Guano manure from Peruvian Islands & elsewhere is much used in some parts of United States & more often in New England. Price in New York Oct. 1853, $46 ton.

A British Naval Officer. Aug. 1853. estimates the guano at the Chincha Islands, Peru, at 8. 600. 000 Tons, allowing 40 cubic feet to the ton ~~at 20 feet~~ deep. northern Island: one at centre & middle island — 157, 800 Tons were exported from these Islands in 1850 and 262, 032 Tons in 1851. — 1852 not known; but in 8 months in 1853 (Jan. to Sept.) about 300, 000 tons were shipped; & Sept 1. there were 100 vessels there not loaded. — Brought to United States 1850 about 19, 000 Tons; in 1851 about 50, 000 Tons; almost all the rest to England. In 1853, American vessels greatly increased. — were more than English in Sept. 1853.

The Lobos Islands not referred to. Seem further west.

Animal Manures.

M. 13. 399. Barnabe Googe, 1577, thought Hogdung bad manure and a bedder of weeds. Other kinds good — several named

M. 3. 37. 45. Markham 1613. Does not mention hogdung; says the dung of poultry is best. "if no goose dung among it." He makes many kinds of manures.

M. 13. 352. Worlidge 1681. mentions that hogdung & goosedung had been in bad repute, but he thought both good mingled with other things. He names other kinds

London p. 1083. - 500, 000 loads of manure produced in London yearly, & that half is carried into the Thames by the sewers, including 1/99 per cent of the night soil.

Ibid p. 1110. Bones are collected in London churchyards for manure.

Ed. Enc. E. 216 3 fundamental principles of Agriculture: 1st to keep the soil dry; 2 to keep it free from weeds; 3. to keep it rich. Farmers fail most in regard to the last or Manure.

Guano in New York March 1. 1854. was $50 per ton. A few months previous it was 46 $. See above — Later. May 1855 in N. York Peruvian Guano is 50 to 53 $ per ton & also Mexican $25 to 35 per ton.

Manure from Wm Clark's Book (see bottom of preceding page)

All the manure noticed by him was carried upon the "lot" that is, the homelot. There is no allusion to carrying manure into meadow.

1772 He sledded out dung for Samuel Baker April 22. 1772 and ploughed the ground the same day. Man & team 4 h.

M. 10. 100. 101. Simeon Clapp & Timo Jewett say most of manure was put on homelots — in Grass & ploughing. Some put on corn in meadow.

N. Hist. 2. 130. Isaac Sheldon, Enos Kingsley & others all say that most of manure was used on homelots. Some put on corn in meadows. Manure not saved as now.

[Continued in M. 16. 70.

Clover in Misc. 9. 238. 239.

140 Grasses. (Continued from Misc. 9. 377. 243.
" " " 11. 1177.

See Misc. 2. 154, 156. 157, 274. 275. & references

b. 146. Homelots — were not in early days of New England mowings, but but they were so at a later period, after English grasses had come in. Daniel Brewers homelot, in 1645 (see page 138) was sowed with corn. that is, English grain, & perhaps Indian corn.
(Brewer or (N.E.H.&G. Register. VIII. 171) had hay "fresh and salt", and mowing "fresh & salt" but the fresh mowing ground was lowland by streams, though not so low as the salt meadows.

Misc. 1. 228. Elliot 1749. says the early settlers by the sea used the best salt marshes for mowings; and those on rivers the best interval lands; as people increased they used the inferior salt marshes & interval mowings, but did not provide more mowings; depended wholly on natural mowings. — Even Mr Elliot did not sow grass seed on uplands, but only on drained swamps, bog meadows, &c. says nothing about grass on homelots. There were more stock than hay in those days.

In the old wills of Suffolk county, or towns in vicinity of Boston, "Salt Meadow" or "Salt Marsh", and "Fresh meadow" are often mentioned — both natural meadows on lowlands. — There is no allusion to English grass or English mowing, for many years. (See N.E.H.&G. Register. "Fresh Mowing" and "Salt Mowing" are sometimes used or "mowing ground" So also "Fresh Hay & Salt Hay"

Misc 6. 220, 221, 222. Wood's account of the Grass in N.E. — wild & coarse 1634 Salt marshes; upland Grass higher than salt marshes; Grass as high as a mans middle & some to his shoulders; Some grass in thin woods. — He does not mention English grass as growing here; notices some that by repeated mowings becomes "rare spiery & thick, like our English Grass"; People began to fodder in December.

Con. Ill. 2. 190. John Smiths account of Grass in N.E. 1631. Grass was coarse & rank — a mixture of weeds, herbs & grass. He says they had good grass in Virginia. What was this?

Misc. 3. 257. Johnson notices the "wild fother" at Concord

Misc 6. 238. Saugus had Salt Marsh (Great Rumney Marsh not far off) and fresh meadows, with good grass. Rumney Marsh was half upland — 2 miles by 1/4, without timber or shrub.

Misc. 3. 406. Higginson says the grass is very thick & very high in many places; it grows wild with a great stalk and has a broad, rank blade

M. 2. 256. Johnson says the grass was so coarse in Massachusetts that sheep would not live on it, till it had been fed down several times by cattle. He does not say common with the reason but that must be inferred. English Grass or any fine grass seems to have been unknown here, for some years. Did ploughing the land bring in fine grasses? and seeding it? and mowing it? Did English come in by cultivation of the land?

M. 3. 228. Grass on Raritan River, up to the middle — fed on by Deer & Mooses — burnt every Spring. Hubbard

M. 3. 227. 228. Long Island had spacious meadows English Grass seed from England — also a great extent of plain of fine grass

Grasses

Misc. 3. 256. Johnson says lowland, well stored with meadow, is in great esteem in New England, in order to winter their cattle, the winters being very long. This, he thinks, led to the first emigration to Connecticut

Misc. 3. 266. A writer in Histor. Collec. attributes the settlement of various towns in early days, to the same motive - to find a place where they can winter cattle; that is, places producing grass plentifully that will make hay. The Salt Marshes first peopled Marshfield, Duxbury, Scituate, Barnstable Sandwich &c. before the Connecticut river meadows attracted them.

Misc. 11. 366. "Good News from N.E." 1648, mentions the attractions of tall grass and meadows. One man says he has found a meadow where it is "as high as I," round stalks very thick, no hassocks, but a plain bottom. Salt & fresh grass & hay.

The writer tells how planters begin a new place and take up some of the best of the land, and build a "crow nest cottage", & then sell out to newcomers - all for gain. - they take care to get meadow & prairie up their meadow, in order to sell the whole. He plants his garden also.

Misc. 3. 210 Newtown People, May 1634, complained of Straitness for want of land, "especially Meadow".

Misc. 3. 211. Watertown & Roxbury, having many cattle, 1635, are obliged to send for fodder. Same complaint from others soon, to refer to summer pasturage in the woods as well as hay.

Misc. 3. 250. Johnson says "there is an overweening desire after meadow", i.e. grass land for mowing. 1651.

Misc. 3. 182. Capt Gosnold, 1602. found "meadows very large & full of green grass." on the main land in vicinity of Martha's Vineyard

3. 183. Capt Weymouth, 1605. found "a green border of grass" on each side of the Penobscot, and "many plots of meadow" from 3 or 4 to 8 or 9 acres, each, full of clear grass.

3. 409. Mast. Graves at Salem, says the grass & weeds grow up to a man's face in the low lands & by fresh rivers, abundance of grass and great meadows without tree or shrub.

3. 235. Wood says "Wood & meadow were never in Boston". They bring hay from the Islands in lighters and wood in boats. — Much grass grows on the islands.

3. 237. Wood says the Islands abound in wood & meadow ground.

New Jersey.

Con. 10. 2. 35. 74. White Clover came in abundantly in New Jersey as soon as they began to cultivate the land. It came in naturally after the land was ploughed. Did not show itself before cultivation began. Calls English grass. No red or great clover there.

Con 10. 2. There was meadow land without trees on the banks of rivers & the Barrens (pine lands) produced grass for cattle in summer.

10. 3 also much salt marsh & fresh marsh in N.J.

10. 4. Two years ploughing brought in English Grass (Clover.

10. 7. Some great plantations 5 Dams & more in N.J. round with grass Brave Meadows, salt & fresh; some grass as high as my head.

M. 6. 135. Geo. Percy. 1607. found fair meadows adjoining Chesapeake

6. 136 Capt. John Smith says there was little or no grass except what grew in marshes

[continued on page 228.

142 Hollow Ware of Iron — Cont. from M. 2. 217.
M. 2. 281 Pots, &c. see 2 Mass. 96. 215. see also 8. 65. for Springfield. 1787

Articles of Cast Iron were not common in Old or New England two hundred years ago. Cast Iron pots were not unusual & there were some Kettles, of what shape does not appear — but brass Kettles were much more common, & there were brass pots.

Misc. 6. 175. Iron Skillets are in Henry Webb's Inventory 1660. but are very rare — not like a modern skillet. I think Iron Posnet is once used — probably same as Skillet — a sorty saucepan.

M. 2. 217. Iron pots, and probably Kettles were imported into England from Flanders — called Flemish. Also Dutch. Also seem to be cast in Ireland, under Wm & Mary.

An Iron Pot was an important household utensil in New England. Some are given expressly in early wills. Wealthy people had iron & brass pots, as appears in inventories. What was the shape of brass pots?

Misc. 6. 179. John Cullick had iron pot & iron Kettle. 1662
6. 181. Thos. Dudley " 2 iron pots & 2 iron Kettles. 1653
[see below also iron pots nests & brass pots —
6. 183. Thomas Lamb had 3 iron pots & an iron Kettle. 1646
6. 183. George Phillips had Iron pots. — 1644
6. 185 N. Barsby had 3 iron pots & brass pots. 1657
6. 199 &c. Henry Shrimpton. His Iron Pots were 28/. 100 Iron & Cut. This was cost — about 3 pence per lb. No Iron Kettles in his great assortment of goods. Abundance of Brass. 1666.
6. 203. He had 30 Cwt of Iron Pots @ 25/6. Cwt. (in Item 3 1666.
6. 202. His Iron Weights, 8 Cwt. were only 18/. Cwt.
[Pots by wholesale in Cattles.
6. 74. Henry Webb, Iron Mortar & pestle & Iron pots. He had also a brass Mortar & brass pots

H. & G. Register V. 334. Miles Standish had 4 iron Pots. No iron Kettles. 1657.

Misc. 6. 146. An Iron Pot was considered a necessary article
" 3. 136 for a family coming to America 1624. & later — and Kettle apparently not iron — perhaps it was iron.
6. 142. Wood says great Iron Kettles are preferred to brass in N.E. 1634
6. 241. but to cook at sea he would have "small Skillets or pipkins, & small frying pans." [A pipkin is an earthen boiler. Webster, Walker]

Nash Family p. 268 Thomas Nash, New Haven 1658. In his inventory is a brass pot, an iron Kettle, & brass kettles.

Misc. 3. 232. Cast Iron Teakettles — first cast 1760 to 1765. Copper & wrought iron ones before.

Misc. 3. 389. Vandedonck says 1653: — "already the New Englanders cast cannon & balls, plates, pots, from native iron". [This may be doubted. Where was this done?

Misc. 2. 85. — Virginia garrisons in Indian war of 1679 were each to have "4 iron pots and pothooks". [No other cooking utensils. except frying pan
" they had pork & beef with corn & meal.

1788 June "Iron Hollow Ware of all kinds" adv. in N.H.
1789 Sept & dec — Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Teakettles, Waggon boxes & Cart-Boxes, Stewpans & dripping pans are with the other articles.
1789 Tea Kettles sold at 6/ or some were.
Iron Posnets are in Early Inv — as Thos. Dudley 1653. Capt Keayne two. 1656.
How did a posnet differ from a Skillet? Middlesex Posnet 5/. 1654. prob. brass

Hollow Ware of Iron and Pots of iron, & of earth.

The Indians had skill enough to make pots of clay to boil their food in. These earthen pots are mentioned by the old writers.

Com. 2. 121. The Indians about Plymouth "had earthen pots of all sizes". 1623. Winslow.

M. 6. 245. Wood says the Indians had earthen pots to boil in before the Europeans came. The French & English sold Kettles to them.

M. 6. 300. Morton says the Indians have earthen pots to boil victuals in, holding from a quart to 1. 2 or 3 gallons.

1791. J. Judd & sold pots from 5/. to 9/.

Spiders & Spiders — were very rare before the revolution — appear Prices p. 317 & 319 more plenty soon after. Chas. D. at 3/8 in 1789. one 3/. 1778 J. Judd sold large ones @ 4/3. in 1791. smaller 3/2 Elisha Penny had one 1762. Prices 217.

Prices 317 Iron Basons — appeard with Spiders or at least were here in the course of the revolution. more plenty after the revolution.

Prices 327 Bucks Iron Skillet. Rev. Robert Breck of Sp. bought one stand 1763. 2/2 of his son. W. Pynchon Jr bought one 1763 @ 2/8 Others bought at 2/8.

Prices 316. An Iron Skillet 2/6. 1713. & brass do 5/6. Hadley. also another Iron Skillet 2/6. 1714 — p. 307. one 2/. 1729. Hadley do. 307. Henry Dwight had 4 Iron Skillets @ 3/. 1732 [perhaps small Kettles

1774 Boston Advertisements have "Dish Kettles. Baking Pans & Skillets" of Iron.

1794. Hollow Ware from Bonnington Furnace was often adv. in Alb. Bost. & elsewhere.

M. 4. 206. "Iron Hollow Ware" used in Adv. in N.Y. 1765

" 4. 208. Castings made near N. York. 1767 — viz Pots. Kettles Skillets, Potash Kettles; Chimney backs; Jamb Plates. Round & square stoves for workshops or house, ovens pye pans, Sash weights, Cast boxes, &c.

M. 4. 74. 75. "Iron Pots & Kettles fine & light" were cast in Penn. Sold in Phi. @ 3 lb. 1731. also "Iron Pots from Europe". 1732

Mass 4 117. In Boston price current 1720. "Holland Pots" (Hollow ware) are £56 a ton. & "English Pots" 50£ a ton.

M. 4. 126. "Iron Pots & Kettles" adv 1712. ("Pots" or "Pots & Kettles" was the common appellation of Hollow Ware.

M. 6. 202. At Shrimpton 1666. had "2 Potashes 10o/". Perhaps he had potash Kettles, & had tried to make potash.

Con. 9. 61. E. Tent 1640. 2 Iron Pots 5/.
Hamp. 246. Goytmore. 1647. had 3 Iron Pots, 2 Kettles, brass Skillets &c.
M. 14. 147. Iron Pot and Pothooks 1700.
Mass M. 13. 262 2 Iron pots & hooks. 13/. 1654. M. 13. 263. 4 pots
M. 13. 262. a Spider 2/. 1654
M. 13. 265. Iron pots & pot hooks. Pots commonly have pothooks
M. 13. 265. 1658. 3 Iron Skillets 10/. 1654 Iron Skillet
M. 13. 1661. Great Iron Pot 10/6. Little do do 3/6 & another Iron pot.
M. 13. 1662. Iron Skillet — 1663 Iron pot & hooks. 1664 a Pot lid
M. 13. 1681. 3 Iron Porridge pots & 2 pothooks 15/ — 1702. 4 Pottage pots & hooks 24/ m13 247
M. 13. 1711 Large Iron pot 20/. Smaller do 19/6 & 6/
Suf M. 14. 1707 Iron Porridge pots. [Iron Baking Pans 26/. ea.
M. 14. 1745. Sarah Dolbeare had Iron Skillets small, & quart. 3/ pint. and 2 quart. at 3/9. 4/7. 5/5 & 6/3. in the 4 sizes.

Cast Iron Foreign — Cast Boxes 32 Cwt @ 76/. Cwt. 7 Kettle Pots. 28 lb. @ 13/ea £
177 Iron Pots. 59 Cwt & 11 lbs at 82/. per cwt. (Average 32 lb to a pot) 205.7.11
47 Iron Kettles, 12 Cwt 1 qr 17 lb @ 84/ per cwt (average 2 3/4 lb each) - 50.9.7
Hand pots & Kettles 112/. per doz, or 9/4 ea [must be quite small
Small Skillets 60/ doz. Hand ones 80/ doz. Small Iron Kettles 45/. doz
M. 14. 1736. 9 Cwt Iron Kettles @ 82/. Cwt.
p 186. 43 Cwt & 2 Cast Boxes @ 48/. Cwt.

Cont. in M. 15: 326.

Cakes, Gingerbread, &c

[Cont. from M. 9. 145. 379

See M. 2. 237. 272. Mass. B. 23: M. 11. 138. 284.

"Ale & Cakes", so common in England (M. 9. 145) were used in New England, or "Beer & Cakes".

H. of Y. Regist. 7. 189 Joseph Armitage [Hym] sold cakes and beer & cakes & wine on Election Days, and at other times, to Governor, his attendants, & others. Also he sold Dinners, & Dinners seem 8. 1651.

M. 2. 248 " 11. 257 Cookies were Dutch Cakes, used at funerals by the Dutch (and at other times doubtless). Our word Cooky is from this Dutch word, koch, kochje, a cake.

Con. 9. 226. Buns, or little round Loaves or lumps, made of meal, butter & raisins. Richardson's Dic.

In Paris, they have an annual Gingerbread Fair, (Foire des Pains d'Epice,) and there is a great display of gingerbread for near half a mile in length. Many varieties, tempting to the eye, but not to be compared with the gingerbread of New England or the Knullers of New York. It is tough & leathery, sweetened and blackened with poor honey. There is Lengthening in it, [rather than shortening.] The French children seem to love it. June 1853. Correspondent of N.Y. Tribune.

N.A. Review April 1833 M. 13. 342. In Philadelphia, in 17th century, or before 1700, they had places where cakes, tarts & pies were sold every day, and cookshops where there was boiling & roasting.

1793. Hartford Merchants adv. "N.Y. Crackers & Biscuit."
1794 May. Samuel Lyman adv. "Crackers" at Northampton.
Nat. Hist. 2. 275 Johnson's Ag. Enc. a recent work, says Gingerbread is made of flat bread, almonds, liquorice, aniseed, rose water and sugar or treacle.

M. 8. 137. Joselyn found "plum-cake" at a Boston Ordinary, 1663
M. 6. 372 Pan pans for Cakes 1716. 1/6 doz.
6. 372 Pan pans for 8 Cakes & Gingerbread 5/ doz. 1716

Fast days. Nut cakes or Dough nuts have been prepared for dinner on Fast-days in this part of New England from time immemorial. We always had them at my father's. Fast-day, April 6. 1854, I inquired of several persons in Northampton about this custom and they all said they had had nut cakes on fast days ever since they were children, & they had them this day in their families, & we had them at our house.
M. 15. 234. 241.

Gingerbread on Fast days in Corbet's time in England. M. 11. 138

Cake Pans, 48 at 2d. Gov. Burnet 1729 — 9 Cake pans 6d. M. 14. 165. 1727

M. 13. 221. A confectioner in Boston adv. "Cakes of all sorts". 1769.
" " 1773 a man advertises "plum, pound, queen's, York and all sorts of Cakes".
M. 4. 153. 1731. N.Y. Milk Biscuit for sale — Egg cakes, macaronis, marchpane.
Con. 6. 314. Election Cake in Con. formerly.
Ct. H. 1. 371. One man sued a mother before Joseph Hawley for Spence in Cakes. 1704
M. 14. 230. Deerfield furnished "cakes & drink" to the raisers of a meeting house, 1729, or so voted.
M. 14. 135. England exported 1 Cwt Gingerbread. 1682

[Cont. on page 269

Raisins — [Cont. from Misc. q. 221.

Malaga Raisins, the most common kind; usually begin to arrive about the first of November — or a little before or after. In 1853, the first cargo arrived in Boston Oct. 22. They sold at auction, boxes at 3.25; half boxes $1.77 for best; quarter boxes best 96c. Called 25, 12½ & 6¼ lbs, but seldom sold out.

Other cargoes followed before Nov 3 — sales at 3.10 to 3.25 per box; others 3.00 to 3.11; 1.70 to 1.75 for half boxes, & others at 1.65; quarter boxes at 82. 85. 87 & 92c. — Called Bunch Muscatel. Raisins in layers, 3.75 to 3.87 per box, & $3.00; half boxes $1.62. Raisins in casks, blue mark, 11,50 to 11,75 per cask; other casks called Cresting $5.02 ea.

Com q. 235. Old Raisins of the Sun seem to have been Malaga Raisins — came in casks. I find no boxes before the revolution, nor till years after.

Ed Enc. XXII. 360 } Enc. calls grapes "dried raisins" — says the Malaga Raisins of which 300,000 quintals are produced in a year, are simply grapes dried in the sun with no other preparation. Those of Valencia are steeped in boiling water & lye, & then dried, and are not so good.

Misc 13. 282. 1680. — 81 lbs. Raisins of the Sun Cost 47/3
Mun 13. 292. 1692. 50 lbs Raisins of the Sun Cost
M. 14 178. 1742. Raisins of the Sun 160 per cwt. (say 40/. l.m.
M. 14. 187. 1748. Raisins 6/. 16. (about 6 T. or 9 3/5 l.m.
M. 14 199. 1774. Raisins £16. 5. 0. a Ton per cask (30/. l.m.
M. 13. 152 1748. Raisins & Currents 7½ per lb (about 10. l.m.
M. 4. 139. 1724. Raisins of the Sun &c at 6d per lb.
M 4. 183. 1741. Raisins of the Sun by sys. Gardiner Cost 9/6. (say 6. l.m.

1661. Raisins & Almonds were given to friends in England — especially to children. H.G. Registry Vol 1. p. 112

1716. Raisins of the Sun advertised. Other adv. see above.

1682-3. M. 14. 139 } Engl. exported 2 Tons Raisins. Imported Raisins 114 lbs, 144 lbs & imported Dried Grapes.

M. 4. 190. 1743. Raisins of the sun, adv. at 2/. lb. (about 6 or 7. l.m.
M 13. 161. 1749 Raisins, and Raisins of the sun adv.
Con. 5. 181. 1715. Raisins in Boston. 85/. cwt. bought by Hartford man
M. 17. 86 — Pynchon sold Raisins & Raisins of the Sun 1652 to 1669, at retail at 10d 11d and 1/ lb — most at 1/. Sold more Currants than Raisins.

Ed. Enc. XXIII. 360 } Malaga Raisins are superior to others; they are simply dried in the sun without any other preparation. Valencia Raisins are steeped in boiling water with lye, and then dried — lose much of their substance.

M. p. 58. Raisins were sold by Egyptians before 1400 — perhaps before 1300.

Prices 203. T. Dwight sold Raisins, 1762 & 63, at 8d & 9d lb.
" 319. P. Marshall 1725, 165 lbs Raisins 10/. (about 11d — 7 or 8. l.m.
" 282. Jos. Hawley, 1735, had a few Raisins & figs.
" 131. E Hunt 1769. Raisins 9c. Figs 1770 1/. 1769. 1/2 · 134. Raisins 1782 16
" 1449. do — 1786 Figs 1/6. 1786 Raisins 10d
" 162 S. Goodman 1794 Raisins cost in Hartford 5/. cask
" 164 E Hunt gave in Boston 1798. Casks Raisins $10. box of do $5.
" " gave in do 1799 for " do $8. Figs 20 cts lb 1808
" " Raisins retailed 1798 at 1/. & 1/6 lb.
" 113. 1776. Raisins 1/4 lb

146. Homelots or Houselots.

Misc. 2. 281.

p. 140. Were they, in early days of New England, used for pasture or mowing? I find no evidence of this. But when English grasses came in they were so used.

When did English grasses come in?

The Orchard was on the homelot, & often mentioned.

The Garden was on the homelot – also mentioned.

"Corn" was raised on the homelot in early days – probably both English and Indian.

H. & G. Registry IV. 51 } Israel Stoughton of Dorchester, 1644, in his will, designates the land about his buildings as "the garden, orchard and yard room, about two acres."

E. Eng. Homer & Outer Lands –

17. 119 } In Scotland the land near the homestead, used chiefly for tillage & which receives all the manure, is called "Infield" Land more distant is called Outfield, & is not manured.

Lond. 37 } The Saxons in England had Inlands, those near the buildings and Outlands, at a greater distance.

Miss Caulkins p. 102 } Thomas Minor sold his homestead at Pequot or New London in 1652 – The bill of sale mentions house, barn, fences, orchard, garden, yards, apple and pear trees and gooseberry trees.

Harpers Mag. Sept. 1858 } Springs & wells have ever been the first homes of races – near them has ever been the first pulse of awakening culture. The earliest dwelling of roving races were found by the side of the still waters in the desert. The frail wigwam is built near the gushing spring: and among civilized men, each gushing brook, each bend of a river, each bay on the coast soon beds a settlement by its side.

H. & G. Registry I. 87. 4-5 } Martin Saunders estate, Braintree, 1658 – Richard house, barn, cowhouse, yards, orchards, gardens – also meadow & upland.

M. 2. 264. # Fasts in Europe.

This is one evade of Warfare in Europe. About the opening of a campaign, nations endeavor to reconcile the deity to their projects, by public Fasts — sometimes both sides do it, though both cannot succeed, & both cannot be just, probably neither. Each treats the Deity as if partial to them, forgetting his impartiality, & perfection; they act as if they expected to influence him by pomps & professions — The unsuccessful nations unmindful that their prayers have not been heard, continue their career.

England had fasts 1794 for the success of their war against liberty in France. Their Church Doctors exclaimed against the vices, cruelty & irreligion of the French: and so in Spain. What was the result? The French were successful that year against English, Spanish, Dutch, Austrians, &c. England would do better to practice the duties of peace & charity towards her neighbors, than to observe an empty Fast.

Albany Gazette, copied from Philadelphia Gazette, Nov. 1794.

M. 4. 108. Fast in England Jan. 9 1740 on account of war with Spain. Kings proclamation Feb. 2 1739. Abps & Bps to compose a form of prayer &c

M 13. 239. Fast in England 1776 — some details of the Proclamation. These Fast prayers must have been an abhorrence to Deity — "a stench in his nostrils" — on all sides.

M 13. 496. Fast in England March 12, 1762 on account of war with France, and now just begun with Spain. To pray for success, &c. To be devoutly observed by all as they would avoid the wrath of God, and upon pain of such punishment as we may justly inflict on all such as contemn & neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty. Abps & Bps to compose a form of prayer, &c.

1854 (May or April). There was a government Fast in England on account of the war. I think — The Lt. Gov of New Brunswick directed the 31st of March 1854, to be kept "as a day of humiliation and solemn prayer to Almighty God for the success of her majesty's arms against the emperor of all the Russias." A St Johns paper hopes no man will pretend to worship God at the bidding of his fellowman.

M. 4. 118. Fast in England to be Wednesday Jan. 19. 1704. [redacted] on account of destruction of lives & property by a storm of wind on the coast, &c: said fast to be observed by all "as they would avoid the wrath & indignation of God &c

Mass. 3. 374. A Fast in England on account of the war. April 4. 1705. The Duke of [illegible] in command

1855. The Queen of England has proclaimed a national Fast on account of the war — I have not the date — about march or April. Much fault found with the proclamation. The Bp. of Oxford has prepared prayers for use during the war — prayers against enemies, of course.

1855 April 18. Wednesday. was a day of Official fast, humiliation & prayer in Canada, for the success of the Allies &c — probably the same day as in England. A Canada paper says it was observed with the usual way of fast days — rather by feasting than fasting.

Several English papers make severe comments on the public Fast — some call it an attempt to divert public attention from the true causes of their disasters, by attributing them to a higher power. — It seems that the proclamation "commands" observance of the day under "the pain of the wrath of Almighty God."

Dr. Cumming of London said in his pulpit: — "there is no more merit in fasting than in feasting, but there is efficiency in prayer."

M. 2. 282. The Tatler. No. 33 says "June 26. 1709 was observed as a day of fasting and humiliation, to implore a blessing on the arms of the allies, the ensuing campaign.

Cont. in M. 15. 240.

148 **Rings** — see Misc. 8. 47.
M. 2. 296 c.

H. & G. Register V. 299 — Bezoon & Allen of Boston, by his will, 1652, gave his Ring to his eldest son.

same V. 153. Robert Keayne, 1653. gave by his will to his only son, his great gold emerald Ring that was his wife's father's — & to Gov. Gibbons £3 to buy a ring or piece of plate.

Misc. V. 356. Gov. Daniel Gookin, gave to son Daniel 1685 a "death head gold Ring which I wear on my finger" — & to son Nathaniel, a gold Ring I wear on my finger", and several gold rings to others, at least eleven — to dau. Frund & his or her wife, son Increase. wife & daughter Thurston Thomas.

M. 6. 356

M. 6. 187. Robert Keayne; 1656, in his inventory are 3 "Signet Gold Rings" 3/4. 3 + 18 grains at 60/ oz. 4-7/

M. 6. 178. John Cullick, 1662, had a Seal Ring.

M. 6. 175. Henry Webb 1660, had 5 Gold Rings 70/ for all (one 14/

Con. I. 149. John Pynchon sr. 1703, had 2 Gold Rings, 23/
" I. 150 John Pynchon his son, 1721. had 6 Gold Rings, 95/.

H. & G. Reg. IV. 31. Israel Stoughton, 1644, gave in his will, his "wearing Rings"

Misc. 6. 199. Henry Shrimpton, 1666. had "a Cabinet with 7 Gold Rings and 2 purses" about 9£. p. 198. 2 more Gold Rings. 198

Brecks Ac. & Ac. of Jeremy Snow of Springfield sold to R. Breck. 1762
1 Gold Ring 10/8, 1 one stone ring 16/.

Rings were brought over by the first Emigrants.

Con. 9. 59. E. Tench 1640 had 3 Gold Rings 13/4 (4/6 ea.) sterling.
Had also a bracelet & a jet ring. both only 2/.

M. 6. 204. A. Boyse 1669. had "2 hoop Rings with posies" @ 10/
a seald Ring 18/9 — a black enameled Ring 6/
a stone Ring 16/ — a Diamond Ring 15/

M. 6. 212. a gold Seal Ring 20/. 1675. Capt Scarlet.
M. 6. 211. 1 old Rings & silver Bodkin 33/.
M. 6. 212 Rev. J. Oxenbridge 1675. 2 rich necklaces & bracelets 45£
and a Diamond Ring 5£. — M. 6. 215. Rings
M. 6. 351. 7 Gold Rings & stones £7. Silver Spoons & Cattons

Con. 9. 168. Madam Knight says the Dutch women in N.Y. 1705 had large jewels in their ears, & their fingers hooped with rings some with stones in them.

M. 6. 348. Rings very common among the rich. 1698.
M. 6. 355. H. Lincoln, 7 gold Rings @ 15/. 1688.
M. 6. 358 4 Gold Rings on person has. Also Ring with 5 green stones 20/.
M. 6. 368. Gold Seal Ring 30/ M. 14. 151. 1706. Gold Rings 20/
M. 6. 370 10 Gold Rings for mourning. 11. 99. M. 14. 151. 1707. Seal Ring 40/

M. 13. 1678. Gold Ring 10/ 1677. 5 gold Rings & a guinea 68/.
M. 13. 1684. 4 Gold Rings 20/ — 1680 Gold Ring 16/.
M. 13. 240. 24 Rings 8£. R. Sprague 1703.
M. 13. 247. Gold Rings and Button 60/. 1702
M. 13. 248 5 Gold Rings 60/ — 3 Gold Rings @ 11/. 1707
M. 13. 301. 4 Gold Rings 60/ and a Ring 35/.
Suf. M. 14. 152. 1708. 3 gold Rings 42/. M. 14. 153. 1711. 4 gold Rings 50/ 1713, 2 gold R.
M. 14. 158. 1718 a Gold Ring 20/.

Cont in Misc 15. 99.

Gold & Silver Plate in Mass.

M. 2. 296. Con. 10. 308 " 10. 342 — Early days.

M. 6. 175. 1660 — H. Webb — Silver Tankard — 2 candle cups — 4 beer bowls — 3 Wine cups, 3 Silver Salts & 1 trencher Salt — 1 porringer — 1 Sugar Dish, — 15 Silver Spoons — 3 little Dishes. 1 Silver Trumpet — all weighed 186 ounces "Haberdepois" at 5/ ounce £46.10.0. — 5 Gold Rings 70/. Silver Platter & Scollop Dish with Mrs Sheafe 45½ oz. 0 5/.

[There were sugar dishes before Tea was used.

He had in English Coins 148.6.2; Spanish 328.11.9. New England £860.6.2

M. 6. 177. Dr John Clark had in Gold & Silver 50£. Plate & Spoons 25£

M. 6. 178. J. Gullick 1663. had 112 oz Plate "by habardepois", @ 4/6 oz. 25£ 4. Her Purse, Apparel, Seal & ring 30£

M. 6. 181. J. Glover. Silver Plate 6. 6. 8.; 182. Dudley 80½ oz Plate @ 5/2

Hamp 246. Fr. Coytemore. 109½ oz Plate @ 4/6. a silver girdle? 1647.

M. 6. 186. Silver Chain & small gold chain 7/. Busby.

M. 6. 187. 1656 — a Beer Bowl, 15½ oz. Tankard 15½ oz Gilt Tankard 16 oz Salt 10½ oz. Sugar Dish 6½ oz. Wine cups 9¼ oz. 2 porringers 12 oz. 13 Spoons 19½ oz. at 5/ oz £27. 9 3. (error) also a trencher, Salt, Dram cup, part of a tip, a Silver buckle for a girdle. Gold Rings (opposite) 3 Silver Plate buttons at 6/ doz. 3 Silver small do. 2/. Capt Keayne

M. 6. 198. 1666 — A Shrimpton had in Gold 25.11.0. English coins 121.3.6 Peices of 8 pillar 46.5.0. do Peru 53.3.3. N. England Coin 483.6.5 2 gold Rings. Silver box. Silver bows for Spectacles 320 ounces Plate @ 5/. 80£

M. 6. 204. 1669 — A Boyse. N. E. money 230£, old Eng do 24/. 2 pieces Gold 19/ "Silver Spoon, fork & knife" in a case 20/. 197 pieces 8 @ 5/. £49.5.0. Silver Bucket 83½ oz @ 5/10 24.7.1 Plate — Tankard, Salt cellar, Candle cup, porringer, plate, 2 lilly pots with covers, 1 lily pot, 12 new & 3 old Spoons, Thimble, small porringer, Wine cup, Dram cup, "large Whistle & carrall & chain with 7 bells" pair of bleeches buttons, one trencher, small salt, 161½ oz @ 6/2. 46.15.11 Gold dust 50/. Watch, Rings (opposite) Tobacco stopper 23/. a bodkin 14/.

M. 6. 207. Rev. Daniel Weld. Beer Bowl 80/. £22

6. 207. Ezekiel Rogers, Silver plate, gold ring & Silver Inkstand

6. 209. Mrs Anne Clark, 1666. Silver Pin & gold head, gold ring &c

6. 206. Tooth picker of Silver & case 4/.

6. 195. "Silver Scale" & Silver box

6. 210. John Bracket. Tankard 10£. Spoons & Dram cup 3£

6. 210. Ed Dennison. Silver Beer bowl & 2 Spoons 70

6. 210. Rev H. Flint. Plate 10£ money 78/ 1668

6. 212. Rev J. Oxenbridge 310¼ oz. Plate @ 6/. 1675. Money 145.13.0

6. 212. Capt S. Scarlet 139 oz. Plate @ 5/. 1675

6. 213. Capt Gillam 180 oz Plate @ 6/. 1681

6. 213. J. Winslow 1683. N. E Coin £129.11.0 Spanish £44.14.8 Land 28.12.0

6. 214. Silver Snuffers. 1684. & Silver Spoon & Silver Haft knife & fork

6. 214. Silver Whistle & Chain 30/. (Plate plenty — commonly @ 6/3.

6. 215. 803 oz Plate @ 6/8. 1686. — 14 Silver Instruments for Surgeon. 1686

6. 351. Silver Tankard, 2 cups & a watch — all £20.10.0

6. 348. Silver Tobacco Box 18/. 2 Silver Haft forks 6/. 1170 oz Silver 35.5.0 at 6/.3 1698

6. 348. Silver Plate was 6/ @ 3 1695. Plate 9 & mm @ 5/. a 1698.

6. 352. 5 Spoons, Tobacco Box, Dram cup, & Tobacco stopper, 12½ oz @ 5/ (under Andros)

6. 355. 3 Cocoa nut cups, tipt & footed with Silver @ 20/ a piece 60/. 1695

6. 353. 70¾ oz. Plate @ 6/6. 1688 (under Andros.

Cont. in Mass. 15. 1014

150

Cows, Sheep, Goats, &c.

Continued from Misc. II. 199.

H. & G. Register 4. p. 153 } Capt Robert Keayne, in his will, 1653. estimates that Cows cost, on average, £5. each, & that they can be let for 20/ a year — which is 20 percent on the cost.

Goats. The early inhabitants had he & she goats

M.6. 237 and "wether goats". Lynn kept wether-goats and swine at Nahant, to secure them from wolves.

6. 241. Wood estimats, in 1634. 1500 head of cattle & 4000 Goats in New England. Says Swine were innumerable. Goats flesh he says is good. He does not name sheep. 4000 souls in N.E. in 1634.

6. 237 Boston sent ram-goats, or rams and goats & swine to the Islands when their corn was on the ground.

3. 146. Cows, mares, goats & swine, the settlers of Massachusetts
1630 3. 133 had in 1630. 4 cows & most of mares & goats died on voy.
[No sheep mentioned — Goats were sent over before sheep, Josselyn says

3. 247. Cows, goats, heifers arrived 1631, & hogs. — M. 3. 133

3. 247. Some kids eaten in 1631 — M. 3. 133

3. 247. Cows many, & 6 mares arrive, 1632. — M. 3. 133

3. 248. 3 of sheep & 2 mares arrive. 1633. & Cows. — M. 3. 133

3. 167. Sheep in New England 1643, estimated at 1000. Not noticed as being here, by Wood, 1633.

3. 229. The Wolves killed Goats, swine & red Calves, but no allusion to sheep by Wood.

8. 402. They were about to send over, horses, mares, colts, cows, goats to Salem 1629 — Some of these were sent. [Were Stallions or Bulls sent over?.

8. 403. They had at Piscataway, 1635. of Mason's property, 24 Cows, 2 bulls, 22 Steers & heifers, 92 sheep and lambs 27 goats, 64 hogs old & young, 13 mares & horses. 9 colts.

3. 229. In 11 ships, there were 700 passengers, 240 cows & about 60 horses
1630. when they sailed in 1630. There were nine ships. See above.

3. 130. Winthrop in Dec. 1630 had 15 Cows, 14 she goats 2 sows, &c. Some cows branded on the horn.

3. 133. Other arrivals of Animals from Holland, England, Virginia.

3. 210. Winthrop says in 1633. Nov. Cows had advanced to 20£ from 14 to 16 £
Mares 35 £. ewe goat 3 to 4 £. Cattle were brought in 1633 from
3. 211. England and Virginia — In 1636. cows 25 & 30 £. Oxen 40 £ a yoke.

3. 236. Cows & Cattle in 1642 fell from 22 £ to 6. 7. or 8 £

3. 237. Johnson, 1651. estimates neat-cattle at 12000 and sheep at 3000 — also 15.000 acres Tillage & 1000 of orchards and gardens.

M. 9. 334. 335 Goats in early days were plenty enough to have keepers ~~enough~~ in Newbury, Ipswich Salem, &c

M. 9. 404. Salem had in 1629, 40 goats, 40 cows, and 7 or 8 horses & mares. Sheep came later — were kept by Goatherd 1637 — Some Milch Goats noticed

Con. Rec. I. 10 A Negoat was a ram-goat. Windsor was to furnish a Ram goat for the Pequot-expedition, for food. (2d expedition

Con. 9. 9. New Haven had an order about "ram-goats." 1640.

Ord. Inc. VII. 673. Goats are seen around the cabins of the poor in Ireland (Down county, &c) & furnish the poor with considerable milk.

Mss Court Rec. p. 80 } Samuel in New London had flocks of 20 to 50 goats. on Essex. 1651. &c. also Winthrop had a large flock — over 260. Goats did damage. W's rams kept on an island.

Cows, Sheep, Goats.

Misc. 3. 390. Vanden Donck says the New Englanders pay much attention to Sheep & weave their wool. They require guarding on account of wolves. In New Netherlands, they pasture among trees, stumps & brushwood, and lose most of their wool. The Dutch keep more Goats than Sheep and poorer people milk Goats. 1653.

M. 3.258. 3.257 Johnson says Sheep did not do well at first. (besides wolves, catching them) the grass was too coarse for them; he says sheep cannot live till the land has been often fed with other cattle. "They did not thrive till the latter days". This said 1651. They began to thrive probably as soon as 1645 or before.

Con. Miscel. 1. 18. 55. } Connecticut laws about Goats 1724. 25. 26. 53.
1. 18. 53. do about Sheep & Rams — about Shepherds. Sheep were earmarked, not branded.

Col. Rec. I. 549. 4/6 Sheep & goats are mentioned in Connecticut Code of 1650. Sheep first ordered to be valued for rates at 3s. in 1650, and at 15s. in 1660. Goats at 8s. in 1650.

Con. & Misc. 1. 18. 53. Branding Cattle, & Ear marking them. All cattle & swine to be branded or ear marked.

Con. G. 34. Newhaven had sheep enough for a shepherd. 1645
G. 42. Nehemiah Smith was to take care of the Sheep. 1646
He was Shepherd in 1649.

Col. Rec. II 197 } Sheep on the Commons to be kept in flocks. Men to see that only good rams run with them from Sept. to Oct. 31. Plantations having less than 100 sheep that may be kept together, not obliged to keep them in flocks. May 1673. [Sheep then generally ran on the commons — with or without a shepherd.

Hist. 2. 18. Cow & calf in Virginia worth 50s. 1686.
Sheep. In Virginia they had begun to keep flocks 1686 notwithstanding Wolves had destroyed the Sheep, & continued to do so.
Mutton was scarce in 1686, in Virginia.
2. 17. 18. } Cows were not young, nor were they milked in winter. No hay.
2. 18 Creatures in Virginia barely lived through the winter.
Glover says 1676. that sheep are few; the wolves being all over the country.
4. 286. Sheep (1705) prospered but lost their fleeces among briers and thorns in Virginia. And when sheep were slain to eat, the wool & skin often rotted on the dunghill. Beverly.
6. 326. Some Bulls & Cows in Virginia had become wild. 1688.

In Nantucket, the early settlers, in distributing the land for pasturage, estimated that 8 sheep were equal to a neat beast (cow or ox); and two neat beasts equal to a horse. History of Nantucket.

Mount Tom seems to have been long used as a Sheep pasture. People living at South Hamm., &c. in Gazette March 17. 1800. that they were determined henceforward to put a stop to the unjust & unchristian practice of too many people in N. H. & neighboring towns, "to turn their sheep & cattle upon our farms". They have united to prevent the destruction of their woodlots, pastures & fences. They mean what they say & in future, do not intend to be answered after, their indolence or forbearance. Gains Lyman. Asahel Lyman. Abijah Wait. Ebenezer Wait. Eli Day. John Hood. G. Hathaway. Luke C. Hunman. Titus Tuttle. Elias Lyman. Wattus Lee. Seth Wait. Joel Lyman. C. L. Seager. Lewis Smith. John Stebbins. Judah Morgan.

[Con. on page 338.

Dependence on England.

M. 2. 2 65. 262. partiality for what is English. M. 15. 60.

H of Reg. 1760 IV. Peter Faneuil of Boston, in 1739, sent to England for silver handle knives & forks, and a case
Sent his Gold watch, to be put in order, &c.
Sent for Coach Horse Bells.
Sent a suit of clothes of his sister, to be dyed of the color of the feather pinned to it, or as near like a Tabby: If it will not take that color, then some other fashionable color.

1737. M. 4. 163. Two Stage Coaches were imported from London, to run from Boston to Newport

The British N. American colonies were dependent upon England for almost every articles of commerce & luxury. ~~Cotton~~ most articles required for domestic comfort or household decoration. British exports to N. A. America 1749 to 1755, were about 2 millions of pounds annually, & more before the revolution, & much more after. To the U States alone 1830, B. 236. 677 £

Gen Washington, on the 20th Sept. 1759, sent to Glasgow for articles for his family, as follows:—

2 beaver Hats, to cost a guinea ea. 1 Sword belt of red or buff Morocco
4 ds Ivory blacking. 1 Blk Mask. 2 best 2 bladed knives.
1 ℔ Resin paper. 1 ℔ Sewing silk. 2 flowered lawn aprons.
1 ps black & 1 ps white Satin Shoes. 2 pairs womens white silk hose
6 prs womens best kid Gloves — 6 pairs fine cotton do.
6 prs womens mittens — 4 pairs thread do
1 doz fashionable Pocket Hfs — 2 pairs neat small scissors
4 ps. binding Tape. 1000 Pins — 1 ps white Satin Ribbon
3 lbs Scotch Snuff & 3 lbs violet Strasburg. 1 large Cheshire Cheese.
4 ds Cream Pots. 1 Case of Pickles. — 10 moss best corks.
1 hhd best porter. 3 Smaple bridges — £5 lbs brown Soap.
10 loaves double & 10 do single refin Sugar. 2 doz packs playing Cards
2 sacks English Oats. 9 best Girths — 1 doz painters brushes
12 best hand pasteboards — 18 bell glasses for garden
Chair bottoms, such as before wrote for — 1 more Window do Curtain & Cornice
Busts of copper enamel of J. Caesar, Alexander, Charles XII. King of Sweden, Prussia
more neat — 10 inches high. [15 inches high
Small ornaments for a chimney piece 6 feet long. 8 inches broad
100 lbs white biscuit. 2 lanterns — Cloths, buttons & thread for garments
Jean or fustian for negro servants in summer. 1 ps Dowlas 50 ℔
450 ells Osnabrigs; 350 ells Kendall cotton. 100 ℔ Dutch blankets
coarse thread hose for negro servts. — 20 ds brown thread.
20 sacks Salt. great quantity of nails (all specified.
2 doz staples. Coopers & Joiners tools. 5 lbs white sugar candy
Large quantity of drugs and House medicines (all specified) 10 lbs brown do do
1 lb barley sugar

Penny Magazine, London Jan. 4. 1834

"The dependency of the American colonies upon the mother country for every manufactured article of necessity or luxury was a condition of things which it was the constant and anxious care of the British Parliament to perpetuate" Charles Gibbons address 1853. in Penn. 1699. Colonies were forbidden to export wool, yarn or fabrics of wool, or to carry them coastwise from one colony to another. 1719 Resolve against manufactures in doors to G. Britain. Committee reported the manufacture of flax, iron, paper, wool, hats & leather was detrimental. Parliament forbid colonies to export hats, or to carry them from one colony to another or to "any place whatever" No hatter to have over 2 apprentices; none to have served 7 years. 1750. Slitting & rolling mills, plating forges & steel furnaces forbidden.

[Continued in M. 16. 134

M. 2. 287 Itch

"Wheaton's new discovered patent Ointment" is adv. by Dr. E. Hunt & on dated 23, 1802. & praised — said to be the only medicine in the world that will cure the itch without having in it either brimstone or Mercury, both of which, they say are disagreeable & dangerous. They say brimstone is generally applied mixed with hog's lard, and fried out by fire, & worn several days. Mercurial ointment is extremely dangerous. This is 3/. (not said how much. Probably a box

M. 13. 193 & Feb. 1760 } Hannah Kidney of Boston adv. that she makes & sells a mixture that will cure the itch or any other breaking out, "by the smelling of it only."

Con. 10. 95 } Similar mixture advertised in N. York 1749.

Buchan "Family Physician" published some years before 1778, recommends for the itch little use but Sulphur, used externally & internally. He would rub on ointment of Sulphur & Hogs lard, and sub parts of the body, or the whole. The patient to take flowers of Sulphur also, while he is anointing with the flowers of Sulphur & lard — Mercury and mercurial girdles he would not use — Ignorant people wore mercurial girdles, & looked upon them as a kind of charm

The Itch is infectious, but seldom prevails when attention is paid to cleanliness, air & diet.

Doct Ramsay. 1801. (in N.Y. Review) quotes Buchan as saying that attention to cleanliness had almost exterminated cutaneous diseases from all decent families in Britain.

Church Bells & Substitutes. [Con from p. 91

M. 2. 234. 2. 253. Curfew, &c.

Boston Journal, March, 1853. has notice of the Curfew:
The Curfew was rung as far back as Alfred. It was the cover-fire or couvre-feu bell. When this was rung people went to cover their fires & go to bed — one reason was to prevent conflagrations in the wooden cities of those days. It was rung at 8 O'clock P.M. The law was abolished about 1100; but the custom continued, and the time of ringing was changed to 9 O'clock, and afterwards to 10, as we find in various places. Chaucer has "about curfew time". An old ditty in regard to Oxford students says:

"Tingle, tingle-ting goes the small bell at nine,
To call the student home"

but it says he will not go, "Till he hears the mighty Tom". Thomson refers to the "curfew sound" of old times. Shakspeare often refers to the curfew, but it was not always an evening bell. He mentions the curfew ringing at "three o'clock," at about midnight, &c.

This custom of 1000 years standing, was translated to New England. Our 9 o'clock bell was the curfew. Morning bells, he thinks, were introduced in 17th Century.

Bow bells in London were ringing at 6 in the morning to call apprentices to their labor, says an old writer.

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day." Gray.

"Time is nothing that falls sweeter on the ear than Evening Bells. Go out into the country & hear them as they send their notes over the hills & valleys. Every heart feels their influence".

"The weary sexton rings the evening hour,
And far away the music has been flung;
O what a preacher is that time worn tower,
Reading great sermons with its iron tongue!"

Boston Journal.

Mass. 3. 148. Boston Nine O'clock Bell, for people to go home, &c. was rung when Josselyn was there in 1671; or he alludes to it

M. 11. 149. The Roman Watchmen & Patrole carried bells in their hands which they used in case of an alarm of fire. The Greek & Roman cities had watchmen. Watchmen in all ages went to give an alarm in case of fire.

Beckmann

Beckmann says that at Berlin in 16th Century, the watchman was to blow his horn on the steeple and set the night watch at 9 O'clock — Recently it will be found in German cities that the watchman began his rounds at 10, cut every hour blew his horn & called the hour, or sprung his rattle instead of blowing the horn.

M. 9. 373.

Watchmen cried the Hour in England, or "sang" it, and in Germany & elsewhere. See M. 8. 309. Con. 9. 346 with all the references

M. 11. 149 M. 9. 147. 252. 291. M. 9. 373. M. 11. 267. 149

Dr. Tisk of N.H. who was at Havana in early part of 1855, says the watchmen of Havana make the night hideous with their cry. They announce the time of night every half hour, in a kind of nasal screech, each time ending with es sereno — all is quiet. [This expression, es sereno, sounds to me like, it is fair weather.

At Halifax, Novascotia. the watchman in his rounds, calls the hours & cries. All's well. The watch dog howls at a distance.

Letter from Halifax 1855.

Church Bells & Substitutes.

History of Liverpool p. 90. } Town Records, 1571. "We agree that the clerke of the chapell of this towne shall ryng or toll & cause to be toll'd and rong, Curfew bell at 8 of the clocke at night, on paynes of imprisonment & fine."

Woodbury Hist. 72 } The beat of a drum from the Rock, called the people of Woodbury together on the Sabbath — also on other days for other purposes — assembling train band, and alarms in war. There was a particular beat for sabbath meetings, another for Trainings, and another for an alarm. The difference in the roll of the drums is not known.

New London first Meeting House, built 1652 to 1655

Mun Caulkins p. 109, 110 } The beat of Drum made known the time of Service before and after 1652. at New London. The peculiar beat for summons to divine worship is not known; it probably differed from the drum military or civic.

M.M. 11.53. March 1652. Peter Blatchford agreed to beat the Drum in all Sabbath days, training days & town meetings for 3£ (a year) & he did this several years. — This custom is noticed till 1675 & not later. But they had no

Mun Ch. p. 197. bell till 1691. (cost 25£ then

This bell was destroyed with the meeting house 1694.

p. 200 A new one was given by Gov. Winthrop for the new meeting house 1698 — It was to be rung upon Sabbaths and other times of public meeting; and at 9 o'clock every night, winter & summer.

Com. 3.71. 1651. Nov. Windsor. Samuel Eggleston beat the drum

Same on p. 91 & more. to warn meetings on the Lord's Day twice in the morning seasonably; and after dinner; also on lecture days twice; to have 50s for a year — [There was a first & second Drum.

M. 2. 234. Bow Bell.

M. 7. 119. In the "Briefe Chronicle" printed in London 1611.

S. 150. the writer says. "Nine O'clock Bell is nightly rung" in the Church of Mary le Bow. — The same as Bow Bell & Bow Church.

In the same, the bell of the Church St Michael the Archangel was given "to ring out nightly at 8 of the clock." London

M. 18. 49 Bells at Ipswich & time of ringing.

M. 4. 133 1717 } advertisement that Bells were cast at New York for Churches & meeting houses — but it seems the furnace was building & not yet completed.

Tolling the Bell when one dies.

Buchan p. 93 } "Many women have lost their lives in child bed, by the old superstitious custom, still kept up in most parts of Britain, of tolling the parish bell for every person who dies."

Curfew Bell

Chron. Council at Lisieux in Normandy called by Duke William, V. 186. } 1055. ordered that a bell should be sounded every evening to invite to pray to God, & to warn people to shut the door & go out no more. — This was the same as the couvre feu (Curfew) of England, introduced by same Wm. at a later period.

Monks St. Mair.

Com. 2. 1. Sons of Bells

[illegible] 1078 [illegible] 305 [illegible] Parrow was always [illegible] Sons of Church bells — Later [illegible] Manners &c. &c. [illegible] in a book [illegible] 1718 [illegible] 125 pages [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] employment [illegible] the ale [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ringing of bells &

Com. M. 19. 330.

156. Labor & Wages — March & April 1853

See Wages Misc. 2. 212 &c. Labor Misc. 2. 294, a, &b. — M. 11. 237

Many articles of consumption are high, & the cost of living in city & country is greater than it was. This may be occasioned by the gold of California and Australia in part.

Mechanics feel this in cities, where house rents are much advanced as well as provisions, and demand higher wages. Their demands not being acceded to, they refuse to labor, and go into Strikes, so called. These strikes have been going on sometime, from Baltimore to New York, & farther North & South. higher wages are demanded. Some other laborers besides mechanics are struggling for higher wages. Many are also contending for 10 hours as a days work, & have been for years.

It seems that wages of common laborers have been from $1 to 1.25 per day — of ordinary mechanics from 1.25 to 1,50 per day; some get over 1,50 per day. Mechanics now demand about 2 dollars per day or from 1.75 to 2.12. Coopers in N.Y. demand $2 for 10 hours, and 25 cents per hour for over work. Carpenters demand $2.12. Machinists get from 1.50 to 1.75 per day or 9. & 10.50 per week, and demand 10 per cent. increase — House mechanics demand 15 per cent increase — Ship-painters get 1.75 per day. They ask 175 from Nov. 1. to March 1, and $2. from March 1 to Nov. 1 — Gilders get 18 cents per hour and ask 20 cts an hour — Girls who sew umbrellas get only 4.50 per week. — Coach painters get $1.75 per day & some more & some less. They demand 25 cents per day more than who get $2 now do not ask for more — Carpenters demand $2.12½ per day. Some get $2 now; some only 1,50, or less, down to 1.25. Riggers get 1.75 & some do. demand $2.00.

In England the same causes are producing the same effects as here, & there are strikes among working men. — Same thing in Canada.

New York again.

The Printers in Daily Offices, also work nights, more or less, now receive 14 dollars a week (and some 15 dollars) or 32 cents for 1000 ems. They demand 17 dollars a week or 37 cents for 1000 ems. — It seems that printers that are not in night offices get only 10 to 12 dollars per week — and 28 cents for 1000 ems.

"Blacksmith Helps", about 1000, now get only from 1 to 1.13 per day. Ask for 12½ cents more.

Pattern-makers & Millwrights get 1.88 per day. They ask for 12 cents more.

Coachmen get 25 dollars a month without board or 15 to 18 dollars a month with board: some get only 12 & board. are employed all days. Sundays as well as others. They ask for $20 per month & board, or 32 dollars without board.

Shoemakers complain of very low wages — say they work 12 or 14 hours a day, & the best can earn only 8 dollars in a week (4 pair mens boots at 2$) while other trades, get 9 to 12 dollars a week; and work fewer hours. Bosses did as they pleased and used the men like dogs. They ask as to boots that $2. and 2.25 per pair should be paid for making where 1.75 is now paid; & for some 2,50. $2 is now paid for some.

Labor and Wages.

Wages in New York,—continued. April 1853.

Book & Job Printers—now get 10 dollars a week; and ask for 12 dollars. Press work to be 12½ by day and 14 for night work.—Composition to be 30 cents per 1000 ems for reprints; and 33 cents on manuscript, from Pica to Agate; 6 cents more on French; 12 cents on Latin & Spanish; German 7 cents, Welsh, Indian, African &c., 8 cents extra per 1000 ems. They now have 27 & 30 cents, or 1000 ems of English. They fell to 11½ per week.

Firemen & Coal passers of Steamboats demand 5 to 7$ per month, in advance. Present wages not stated.

Coal Hoisters who unload canal boats & Lehigh scows demand 8 cents per ton for former and 11 cents for latter. Shovellers to have $1.50 per day. Present prices not given.

Metal Roofers. Present rates are $1.25 to 1.50 per day. They ask for $2 per day.

All who ask for an advance in wages,—a large portion are journeymen—base their demand on the rise in rents and provisions. They seem in many cases to ask more advance than the increased expenses of living.

Coal Heavers, or those who work in & about Coal yards (over 600) have received 1$ per day. They now demand 1.50, or 25 cents per hour.

Quarrymen demand 1.12½ per day, or for 10 hours labor. Present wages not stated.

Journeymen Ship Smiths demand that their days work shall be 9 hours only. Masters propose 10 hours for 8 months, and 9 hours fm Nov. 1. to March.

Morocco Leather Dressers, Finishers & Shavers. The present prices per doz. for Kid Skins, Boot Skins, Goat Skins, Split & colored Splits, Black French, Black Roan, Upper Skins, Colored Roans, Goat Bindings, vary from 1.00 to 2.00—or 1.00; 1.12½; 1.25; 1.37½; 1.50; 1.75; 2.00; The advance demanded is about 10 or 12½ per cent on most; on some nothing.—Shavers to have 6¼ cents per doz. on present prices—men working by day or week to have $8.50 per week.

Hotel Waiters demand 18 dollars per month (and board, of course). Their present wages are not given.

[The demands of workmen are acceded to by some masters and employers, in whole, or in part—by some not.

The wages of the carpenters at the Navy Yard. L. I. have been raised from $1.75 to 2.25 per day.

Pianoforte makers demand 15 per cent more. Present prices not stated.

The wages of policemen have been raised from $1.37½ to 1.50 per day.

Saddle & Harness makers demand 15 per cent advance.

The Sugar Bakers demand $1.25 for a day of 10 hours. [Very moderate compared with many.

Mould Candle Makers—get now $1.12½ a day—some night work. They want more.

Laborers in Leather Stores—demand $1.50 per day. Or 25 cents per hour for a short time.

Hand Bread Bakers get now $1.75 per day—demand $2.00.

White Lead Laborers (Brooklyn) have now $1. per day:—demand $1.25

"Long shore" Laborers have 1.00 a day & 12½ cts an hour. Demand 1.50 a day & 19¼ 25 per hour.

Labor.

It is impossible to raise permanently the wages of labor in a trade or business, which has too many laborers. Tribune.

[Continued on Page 212.

Deer and Deer Hunting & Moose M. 2. 292 c
Misc. 2. 255 (See Misc. 6. 248, and Misc. 3. 432, & references. and Misc. 9. 385. 728
Con & Misc 2. 204 Megapolensis says, 1644, that Deer are fat in Harvest time and Autumn.
Con. 10. 30. Zeisberger says the Delawares called August Deermonth. (Doubtless because deer were in good order.
Misc. 3. 432. Roger Williams says the Indians go forth to hunt deer "about harvest time"
Misc. 6. 237. Deer swim to Deer Island to get away from the wolves.
M. 6. 228. Deer, in Wood, & hunting them. A great help to Massachusetts.
M. 6. 305. Morton's account of Deer.
M. 6. 432. Deer Hunting & Deer Trapping in Roger Williams.
6. 399. Deer Hunting & Deer Shooting in Vanderdonck.
6. 248. Deer Hunting & Deer Trapping in Wood
Con & M. 2. 116. Deer Traps — a noose & an elastic sladde. Young.
M. 6. 228. Deer destroyed by Wood-hunting them. Much annoyed and many killed by wolves. They swim to Islands.
M. 3. 138. Indians hunt Deer & Moose on Snow shoes in the 3. 147 winter. Josselyn.
M. 3. 253. Deer Trap of Indians noticed by Johnson — a bent down pole with a noose.
M. 11. 365. "Good News from N. E." 1648, mentions pursuing Deer in winter "with bracket shoes" & dogs [These must be "racket" shoes, or Snow shoes like those then noticed by Josselyn, above, I think.
M. 3. 158. Vanderdonk says Deer are incredibly numerous
M. 1. 297. Belknap's Deer, & Hunting them.
M. 9. 385. Hunting moose and Deer in Maine.

M. 2. 54. Size, &c. of Moose said to be greatly exaggerated by
M. 15. 148 Josselyn. He made them 12 feet high, & tips of horns 12 feet apart. Paul Dudley corrected this error. He sent a pair of horns with tips 56 inches apart from a large moose. A Doe of the 4th year was 6 feet 11 inches high.

See Deer & Elk Hunting on the Prairies in Irving's "Tour on the Prairies" young deer or fawns "bleat," & by imitating this bleat old ones are attracted and killed by hunters sometimes.

Deer killed in abundance in western states in
M. 15. 149 winter of 1855-56. see M. 15. 149. Same in winter of 1856-57 The deep snow of the two winters has made deer killing easy.

Deer.

This valuable animal yields buckskin & meat, and the horns are put to many uses. Man is the constant destroyer of deer, & it has other enemies, as the cougar, lynx, wolf and wolverene. more deer are killed by animals than by man chiefly by wolves. Yet the deer is still common in some states and the markets of the cities are supplied with Venison. They feed on twigs, leaves of trees & grass. They are fonder of tree shoots than of grass. The buds of flowers of pond lilies are their favorites. They love the shady forest better than open grounds, and haunt the streams or their neighborhood. When pursued they run for water, & thus keep off dogs & wolves. They are fond of salt and repair to salt springs, where they lick up the earth. They are hunted with deer guns or rifles, with & without dogs, on horseback and on foot. Torch hunting is one method.
Putnam's Mag. Aug. 1855

Deer.

Time when Deer might not be killed.

Mass. 3.61.

Laws of 1698. Massachusetts enacts that they are not to be killed between Jan. 1. and Aug 1.

M.G. 128

1698. Connecticut - from Jan. 15 to July 15
1728 Rhode Island. from Jan. 1 to July 1
1734. Virginia - from Jan 1. to Sept 1.
1740 Delaware from Jan 1. to Aug 1.
1728. Maryland from Jan 1. to Aug 1
North Carolina from Feb 15 to July 15

Mis Hon. 1.16. Connecticut had a new law, Jan. 15 to July 1.

Deer Parks. (see 2.296, etc.)

Con. Min. 1. 55 } Joseph Treat had a Deer Park at New Milford large enough for 300 deer. 1744.
Laws of Con. to preserve Deer in Parks. 1744.

Misc. 3. 149. Cratlock had a Deer park, west of Mistic River noticed by Jonelyn. It was "impaled."
Saltonstall had a Park fenced near N. bound of Windsor, E. side of River.

Deeds 245. 4 persons fined (of Suffield) for killing Deer contrary to law 40/. & costs. for each deer prob. May Court 1701

Worcester Mag II. 58 } Brigadier Ruggles of Hardwick, Kept a Park of about 20 acres, & between 20 and 30 deer.

Col. Rec. I. 141. } Rev. Stiles relates the tradition that Francis
Con. 9. 183. } Stiles had the charge of 30 men in building a Park in the Upper Part of Wenson for Sir. R. Saltonstall.
Con. 11. The Colonial Records show that Francis had made or was to make 2014 rods of pale according to agreement for Mr. Saltonstall. 4 men chosen 1646 to set a value upon the work.
[2014 rods of fence could have been only for a park. I think This would fence in a tract 2 miles long & upwards of a mile wide or 640 by 370 rods or 1480 acres.

Con. 4. 35. The record to F. Stiles is 1500 acres - 60 rods at west end, 444 at east end and 3 miles long. These dimensions would make 241920 rods or only 1500 acres 1500 acres is 240,000 rods. — These measures would make 60 + 444 + 960 + 960 = 2424 rods of fence. This would make too much. Not all inclosed.

Phelps's Simsbury p 76. Town Hist. III } Deer were very plenty in Simsbury, & furnished much meat for the people. Venison sold cheaper than beef, pork or mutton
Deer Parks were made in Simsbury.

Hadley 3. 135. Wm & David Pierce killed a deer (probably in Hadley) Dec. 13. 1770.

160 Fish and Fishing

Continued from Misc. 9. p. 89. 103. 315
do " Misc 11. p 55. 101.

Misc. 3. 407. Higginson 1629. mentions the Sea fish; does not mention Salmon nor Shad — had not been here in Spring. Mentions Whales. Bass were highly esteemed.

Misc. 3. 392. Vanderdonck, 1653. names the fish in the Low Netherlands, mentions Salmon "in some rivers" [not in Hudson] and Striped bass, "both delicious fish." and Blackfish very good. He has Shad, but places them among cod fish. mentions Whales, but none caught there among cod fish.

Misc 6. 233. Wood, 1634, names many fish of N. E. beginning with Whales. He praises Salmon & Bass, as the others do. mentions Shad but does not praise them. Bass seem the most important. Halibut were "not much esteemed." Shad were "bony."

Misc. 6. 260. Josselyn's Fishes — He mentions many
Misc 3. 144 kinds. A great story about Herring.

Misc. 6. 308. Morton's account of Fishes in 1632. He praises Bass — they were very plenty.

Misc. 3. 233. Account of Herring & Alewives — In 1762 they were worth as caught or by 3/6 to 4/ per barrel in Old Colony, that is, Alewives.

Misc. 6. 119. Gonold's list of Fish — 1602. He begins with whales.

Misc. 6 132. Weymouth's Voyage. List of Fish, 1605

Misc 11. 365. Fish in "Good News from N. E": 1648.

Cen & M. 2. 192. Capt. John Smith's Fish in N. E. 1616.

Misc. 3. 410. Morrell's account of Fishes 1623.

Misc. 6. 236. Fish & Wears at Watertown. M. 3. 149.

Misc. 6. 237. 238. Alewives, Bass, &c. at Lynn & Elsewhere & Wears
6. 239. Fish at Salem, &c.
" 3. 149. Concord stood with fish — Salmon, Dace, Alewives, Shad

Misc. 3. 218.
Hubbard says there was generally a distinct tribe or dominion of Indians, about every noted place of fishing or hunting. Such places were great gatherings of friends & allies, for recreation, as well as for provisions.
M. 9. 314. "These places [for fishing?] were at the Falls of great rivers or near the sea side. Great variances at these places.
They caught near the sea & in it — Clams, Muscles, Oysters, Lobsters, Bass or Mullet, Sturgeon [which they smoked many.
They caught at the Falls of Great Rivers, Salmon, Shad and Alewives, as they passed up. They caught fish in Wears.

M. 3. 219. Hubbard says "Bass are not much inferior to Salmon". [Salmon was evidently No 1. & Bass No 2 in the 17th Century. and after.

M. 11. 365. "Good news from N. E" 1648 mentions that Shad & other fish "fill the pan and the pan."

M. 2. 61. Fish in Virginia (Beverly). includes "an infinity of Shad".
Manner of Catching Fish in Virginia by Indians
6. 138. Fish in Virginia (by Smith) includes "white salmon": Shads.

Cen & M. 1. 167. English laws against Wears, Fishgarths, Gorges Willdams, Kiddles, & other obstructions to fish.

M. 13. 356 Massachusetts Law 1709 against Weirs, Hedges, Stakes, Fishgarths, Kiddles & other incumbrances to the passage of fish.

Fish and Fishing. [Fishing Gear. Con. g. 341.

1853. April.

Shad brought here from Saybrook April 9. ever since. The Price began at 75 cts. next 50 cts. now Apr. 19. 37½ cts.

Halibut are here at 9 cts per lb. Haddock with a black stripe each side; Codfish with a white stripe each side. Cusk with an eel tail – all fresh fish. Lobsters have been here some time, but not kept constantly, only now & then.

Before April was out shad sold for 25 to 33 cents. May the same.

1853. April 9. First Salmon at Augusta Maine was served up this day at Stanley House.

1853 April. Vast numbers of Salmon caught in the Sacramento river, California. 14,254 salmon averaging 20 lbs each, were landed
p. 254. at Sacramento in 16 days in April, making 140 tons. (Papers say 270 tons)
They were selling April 29 at wholesale at 1 to 1½ cent per lb.

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m. 3. p. 8. Angling is catching fish with a rod, line & hook: Fishing is catching
m. 13. 409. them in any manner. The Angler fishes for recreation; the fishermen for profit, but may sometimes angle.

In Old Testament times the hook, the angle, net, drag, &c.

An Angler with his rod, line & hook baited, is described by Homer.

Theophrastus has rods, hooks & lines of horsehairs; nets.

Ovid mentions the "beeraded angle baited". – They used a float and speared fish at night by torch light, ~~as they do~~ now & not long ago.

Fly fishing is recorded A.D. 230. was used long before ~~even~~ fishing with artificial flies soon followed, over 1500 years ago.

Clerical Anglers were common in Catholic & Protestant times.

Izaak Walton thought Anglers minds were more calm & composed than others, & less inclined to melancholy.

Byron calls angling a cursed, cold & stupid sport, & calls Walton "a sentimental savage."

Among the rocks on the roaring falls of St Mary Stellarica is a fine place to catch trout, have 2 Indians to manage the canoe & hold it fast to rocks. Any weigh from ¼ to 1½ pound. Caught with hook.

Correspondent of Tribune May 1853.

Shad in the Hudson, 1853.

This is an extensive business. They are sold about the country in wagons, & are sent to Cincinnati & Chicago packed in ice by rail road. The fisheries extend from the outside of the Narrows up the Hudson to Tappan Bay; & some are caught at Newburgh and higher. There are about 75 owners of these fisheries, each having from 1 to 10 rows – a row including about 30 poles and nets. Poles are from 40 to 100 feet long – there are 200 rows in all. Each row costs for poles nets & one boat about 350$ & requires 3 or 4 men. Shad fishing begins from March 25 (sometimes as early as March 17) to April 15, ends, not far from June 1. There are years of scarcity and years of plenty. In seasons of plenty they are sometimes sold for 9 dollars per 100. The usual price this year has been 25 cents or 25 dollars per 100. The fishermen live near the coast, chiefly in New Jersey. They give experienced hands 35 to 40 dollars a month; ~~and~~ new hands 20 to 25$ per month. The nets used are about 80 meshes or about 20 feet square, & are sunk about 18 feet below the surface of the water. They lift the nets at high tide twice in 24 hours. The boats take the fish from the rows to the markets. Each haul has from 5 to 50 fish. A row yields from 4000 to 5000 in a season. The best time for shad is when peach trees are in blossom. The boats poles & nets are bought & sold. In shallow water, they fish with fykes; that is they stick hedges of brush under water so that the fish run into the nets. About a third of the shad are caught with fykes, & ⅓ of the men are employed with fykes, over 1000 men are employed. Capital invested about 10.000$. Proceeds of the season 1853, $300,000. N.Y. Tribune. May 26. 1853.

[Cont. on page 254.

The Seasons, in N.E. & N.Y. & Climate.

Weather. p. 174

Misc. 2. 286

Misc. 3. 467. Higginson's account. 1629.
498. His Winters in N.E. / wood plenty.

Misc 3. 393. Vanduconets description of the Seasons 1653
The Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn. Fuel plenty.

3. 392. His winds and air.

C.M. 2. 204. Megapolensis. 1644. gives some account of the seasons and Winds. / Hesays truly. / That the Sunshines 9 hours in shortest Days, 15 hours in longest.

Misc. 11. 365. 1648.
The Four Seasons in Poetry in "Good News from N.E."
He begins the Spring "at end of March"

Misc 6. 218. } Wood 1634. His winds or climate - his cold
6. 219 } and Winters, & Summers. "Seldom any rains"; but
6. 220 } lately rains oftener. — He makes the climate much better than that of England. — Days in summer 2 hours shorter than in England, and in Winter 2 hours longer — more healthy than England.

Misc. 3. 138. Josselyns account of New England Climate
He makes the longest day June 11. - from 4.26 h m to 7.34 h m — 15 hours, 8 min.
He makes shortest day Dec 13 — from 7.35 to 4.27 — 8 " 52 min
He makes Spring begin March 15. a middle of March.
He makes the Snow from 4 to 6 feet deep — must refer to Maine

Misc. 1. 54. } Beginning of the four Seasons in Old Style.
" 1. 191 } They commenced with the Solstices & Equinoxes in England — March 9. June 10. Sept 12. Dec 10 } 17th Cent.
or the Leapyear, March 10, June 11. Sept. 13. Dec 12 }
1684 } Longest Day in London, June 10 & 11 — 3.47 h m to 8.13 h m — 16 hours 26 min
M. 1. 191. } Shortest Day in London Dec 10. 8.13 to 3.47 — 7 h. 34 m.

Misc. 3. 216. Hubbards Remarks on the Seasons in N.E.
Seem to be just.

Misc 2. 16. Seasons in Virginia — M 2. 20. in Maryland.
Misc 6. 136 do — do.
Misc 6. 323. do — do.

Misc. 3. 94 } Seasons & Climate in Pennsylvania. Kalm.
3. 195 }

M. 1. 197. John Tully's Almanac; for 1695. begins the four seasons as in England — Winter begins Dec 11. Spring March 10, Summer June 11. Autumn Sept. 12. — Same 1699 [Not quite the same dates as above, in 1695

M. 4. 43. Clough's Almanac, 1702, begins the Spring March 10; Summer June 11. Autumn Sept 12. Winter Dec. 11. (same as Tully.

M. 4. 46. The seasons seem to have commenced with the Equinoxes and Solstices long after 1700 — perhaps down to New Style.

Mass. 3. } Old seasons, from Hutchinson.
277. 278 }

M. 10. 133. President Dwight says the 4 seasons actually begin about March 20, June 20, Sept 20, Dec. 20 — This corresponds very near with the old seasons above, viz Equinoxes & Solstices.

The Season in May 1857

N.Y. Tribune of May 23. 1854, says "Vegetation is three weeks behind hand all over the Union, and farm work is signally backward". Planting is scarcely begun in latitude of N. York by one half, and millions of acres are not yet plowed. The earth has been soaked with water since the frost left it. (A little exaggeration.

The Seasons. Climate, &c

Ed. Enc. VII. 619. Climate does not depend on distance from the equator altogether; but is affected by the elevation of land above the sea, by the height of mountains, by the extent of the continent, and by the nature of its surface.

Nat. Hist. 2. 110 2. 112 } Climate. Its influence on plants, grain, fruits, &c. Effects of cold & heat. Northern Regions

Sm. Mis. 16. 217 Our Climate.

Some in England & elsewhere in Europe maintain that the climate of this country is unfavorable to high development & substantial vigor of the human organization. Our atmosphere is said to produce excessive nervous activity, without a due proportion of muscular & adipose substance. M. Desor, an European naturalist says Germans find that in U. States (or Northern States) things dry twice as quick on washing day, even in winter, as in Europe; that bread becomes dry & hard much sooner here than there: that vegetables & fruits keep better in winter here than there; our atmosphere is too dry to frost our windows as they are frosted in Europe; plastered rooms dry much quicker here than in Europe. Wood amply seasoned in Europe, will crack & split here. Yet our rainy days are as many as in Europe, England & Norway excepted, but the atmosphere is as dry as ever soon after a rain here. Westerly winds prevail here & in Europe, but here they pass over land, there over an ocean.

The writer, M. Desor, says that in the Eastern N. E. States the original form & features of the first settlers are lost, owing to climate; that coarse hair, a want of fulness of body, a long neck, & colorless complexion are frequent. He attributes our keenness in activity to our dry atmosphere. N.Y. Tribune Jan. 1854.

Spring blows, Summer glows,
Autumn reaps, Winter keeps
Spring prepares, Summer provides,
Autumn hoards, Winter hides,
Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring
Each in turn with gladness sing.

said to be from German.

Note Book XII. 342 — The season & vegetation about New York May 12 & 13. 1855, about the same as here.

May 29. About New York May 28. 1855 — Wheat is about knee high; Rye is heading out; corn is coming up; potatoes are big enough to hoe or weed ("cultivate" he says.) Weather is cool. Farmers wear woolen coats in the fields. Grass bids fair. (About as here). 1855, N York Tribune, May 28.

France. About Paris May 10. 1855. Season backward in France. Most fruit trees in blossom May 1 to May 10. Weather cool & cloudy sometimes, but not much rain. Wheat looks pale & feeble. Letter from Horace Greely at Paris.

Kentucky May 3. 4. 1855

The season was 3 or 4 weeks in advance of the Hudson Valley. The avenues of locust were in fragrant bloom; Apple & pear blossoms gone: corn was ready for first harrowing. Forests of beech, oak, elm, &c were all green. Beech has white, smooth bark, and long slender, drooping boughs. Bayard Taylor

Another Traveller says Canada (from Niagara to opposite Detroit) Michigan & Northern Illinois were all in advance of the country about New York, some places one & some two weeks & a half. About May 1. 1855.

[Cont. in M. 16. p. 217.

Shade Trees and Ornamental Trees

Cont. from pages 88 & 126. Misc. 11. Mss. 9. 270.

South Street Northampton. Several men in that street (April 1853) about 60 years old & upwards to 64 & 68. say that when they were young, say 1800, the only shade trees of any size in that street were a few Cottonwoods (one remains at Lucius Clapp's) and a few Willows, before 6 or 8 houses. Some of the Willows grew to be quite large; one before Gl. Starkweather's was cut down some 20 years ago. J. H.K. Starkweather thinks it was 4 feet in diameter. I think 3½ feet is quite enough — There are two or three elms that were growing when they were young & may be over 65 years old, perhaps 68. They are not in the street but stand a little back - one near the late Wareham Clapp's may be a little older — But the largest elms in the street, one at Azariah Clapp's, and at late E.D. Strong's, were set out by Timothy Pomeroy about 1800. There are others that were transplanted some years later, that are nearly or quite as large as these. One in H.K. Starkweather's door yard grew from the seed, was quite small when he was young; may be from 65 to 70 years old.

Maples were transplanted many years later, for shade trees in that street.

The trees by Mr. Joy's fence, Round Hill, were transplanted or set out, in 1828. Also the Maples a little below; near Jabez French's house. The weeping willow at French's was a small stick in 1834; it is now near 2 feet in diameter. — So Jabez French says. 1853.

Mr Whitmarsh says he bought the Fort Hill place in 1829 & began to build. Removed into his house in Spring of 1830. He set out trees & shrubbery as long as he staid there. He thinks the trees by the road down the hill, pines & others, were set out in 1832. That road was not there at first.

Round Hill Proprietors & Bowers had an abundance of trees & shrubbery before he came. Bancroft's place, especially. Ebenezer Hunt had trees & shrubbery before he came — most trees small then, at all these places. Some others had them, &c.

Ornamental and Shade Trees.

Farmers generally neglect these for many years, especially in new countries. The taste for such things is not very strong with many, and there are more urgent wants that must be supplied, or more pressing tastes attended to. Some think ornamental trees add nothing to the market value of their estates. They are mistaken. Even the rude & coarse feel that these things give a pleasant, cheerful aspect to a farmers residence — Trees around a house impart to it a homelike character. A house surrounded & embowered in foliage will always seem to be the residence of a good, genteel family. Such a home seems warm when wintry winds howl around it, and cool when the summer sun beats upon it — A few elms, maples, lindens, larches, cedars, firs & mountain ashes will render a log-cabin attractive.

Drews Rural Intelligencer 1853; & Country Gentleman.

The country cottage or farm house too often stands bleak, solitary, and exposed to every ray of our summer sun.

Dowling.

Ornamental Trees of Rev. E. Kellogg, at Harpswell, Maine are Maples, Oaks, Beeches, Elms, Lindens, &c. He has one Willow that girts about 17 feet & is a monster.

Drews Rural Int.

Nat. Hist. 2.; 54 Shade Trees of the Greeks & Romans. They cultivated Planes, Elms, Olives, Pines & Cypress. They said the Cesialtes were found of ever-blithmic trees, as Pines, &c.

Silver Poplars grow more rapidly than almost any other trees; they will flourish on gravelly knolls and even on blowing sands. They send up shoots from their roots most abundantly.
Howard of Bos. Cultivator. Addum.

Elm Trees adorn a square in Ajaccio, Corsica

Poplar Trees are the shade or ornamental Trees of Carlsruhe in Baden — border the roads that approach it — a tall narrow tree. (was it the Lombardy poplar?) Tour in Germany. 1840.

Lombardy Poplars, so ignoble in England, are seen in plenty in some places in the county about Paris.
N.Y. 1854. Letter of an American Woman in Paris

"Plane trees" ie Button woods were planted about Newport when Berkeley was there. Crevecoeur just before the revolution mentions that the roads had on each side acacias (locusts?) and plane trees.

Chestnuts, Elms, Planes and Limes form a deep shade in a grove not far from the Tuileries at Paris.

Ed. Enc. 18. p. 245 The Prater, the finest park in Europe, at Vienna, is a forest of oaks, elms & chestnuts, with 5 alleys & several lawns of fine turf, & coffee houses along the walks.

Coffin Newbury p. 144. 1646 Newbury ordered that all trees in the highways & in certain commons should be preserved as "shades for cattle & sheep"; they might not be "cut, fell, girdled or lopped" — "apses, birches & alders except"

Drew's Rural Intelligencer. 1855 mentions as Shade Trees or ornamental Trees Silver Fir, Arbor Vitae, Sugar maple and Bass. — As a handsome Shrub he mentions the Moose-wood, called by Indians Wickabee. He says it is one of the handsomest shrubs in the world especially when transplanted to the open air: and it has brilliantly yellow flowers, which appear early. It is Dirca palustris. See Nat. Hist. 2. 236. The bark peels off in strips of any size, fine or coarse, & is stronger than any hempen thread.
Nat. Hist. 2. 236.

The finest trees at Breslau, Silesia, in the public grounds, are native Lindens and beeches, and American Button wood or Plane tree, and Am. Sugar maple. The Arbor Vitae is there from America, but does not grow so fast & large as in America.
Letter from Germany. Tribune 1855.

Shady walks or Parks about Berlin, Prussia, occupy 1000 or 1200 acres; they are covered with wood & traversed in all directions by avenues & paths, all open to the public. There are routes for carriages, riders on horseback & footmen, women & children with little ponds, gardens, flowers, &c.
Letter from Berlin in Tribune 1855

Hist. Groton p. 34 Groton ordered trees to marked for Shade for cattle in all common highways — these trees to be marked with a great T and not be felled.

Francis's Watertown p. 40 Two men were appointed in W. in 1648 "to mark certain trees in the highway with a W. that shall continue for Shade"; penalty for felling such a tree 18/. [Shade for animals was the object.

[Cont. on ll. 18. 260.

166 **Wood** for burning or fuel.
Cont. from Misc. 9. pages 95, 397

Misc. 3. 408. Higginson mentions, 1629. that though the winter was cold, yet we had plenty of wood; that poor men were better supplied with fuel than English noblemen, & "here is good living for those who love good fires." He said "we are forced to make great fires."

Misc. 3. 383. 3. 393. Vandedonck mentions the plenty of wood in New Netherlands — oak & nutwood. The only expense was that of getting or cutting it.

M. 9. 399 **Wood Piles.**
15. 354. In South St. Street, Northampton, Men 60 years old say that when they were young, say 1800 and before & after, there was a pile of wood before every house, in the street, in its whole length. It was unloaded from the sled into the street, cut up & piled up in the street, & remained there till put on the fire. A very few had a small place where they could deposit a little wood for kindlings & making fires, but the main part was in the street. These small places used for wood houses were not built purposely for that, & there were not many of them. Much of the wood was carted in summer & fall.
It was nearly the same in other streets in the town; it was the same in Westhampton when I was a boy. There were a few woodhouses back to 1800 or before. My father had none till 1801, & that only held some dry wood — not an eighth part of his wood.

Misc. 6. 218. Wood's N. E. Prospect, says there is a good store of **Wood**, to build warm houses & make good fires & for mills & all other wood work. 1634
M. 6. 224 for mills & all other wood work. 1634
M. 3. 83 Kalm says Wood in N. York. 1748 is 30/. N. Y. cur. a fathom (How much is a fathom?)
M. 3. 77. Kalm says Hickory was the best wood; Oak next best.
Misc. 4. 59. Cord of Wood in Manitoba 8 feet long. 4 feet high & wide. Early
6. M. 1. 198 " " " in Rhode Island, the same 1698.
misc 2. 19. Jones of Maryland 1699 says Hickory makes the best firewood.

Hamp Gaz Feb 22. 1804 } Feb 15. 1804. 7 Hadley teams brought into N. H. 18¼ cords of oakwood.
Feb 21. 5 loads from Hadley measured 14 cords 4 cords 75 feet
Feb 21. 1 load from E. Hampton " 6 cords
Feb 21. 1 load from S. part of N. H. "

Buck's acct 1760 to 1765 } He gave for some wood 6/. a cord — He gave for "fine"
1761. (pine knots &c) 8/. Cord & 12 loads. — 1 Load 1764. 8/6 pine.
1764. Bought wood at 7/. Cord. Some at 5/. a load.
1763 Load of Pine 4/6.

Mid. Wood in Charlestown. 1663-4. (Robert Long). 12 Cords @ 7/. 84/
M. 13. 274 One before this found wood in Mid. @ 8/ Cord. M. 13. 1661.
M. 13. 279. 1678. 2½ Cords wood @ 8/. Charlestown.
M. 13. 287. 1678. Rev. Thos Shepard had "cord wood 60/." Wood seldom appears in inventories.
Saf. M. 14. 150 1705. 1 Cord wood 10/
M. 14. 177. 1742 3 cords wood 540/ Dalton. p. 178. 1742. 11 Cords wood in yard 42
M. 14. 191. 1760. 1 Cord Pine wood 9/4. L. C. — 1760. 192. Pine wood 8/. cord. Brit.
Timber M. 14. 192. 1760. 5½ cords Ash Timber. Boston 20/. (not for wood.
M. 4. 198. 1745 It is stated that Boston & other maritime towns depend chiefly on Maine for firewood

Cont. M. 15. 354

Wood.

Misc. 8. 401. Wood for a voyage from Old to New England for 135 persons in a vessel, is called 4000 billets. It was estimated by the stick, or billet.

Misc. Hist. Coll. 2. 248 — In 1632-3. they cut wood in Boston on the Neck, & in 1637-8 bay frozen over — they could not get wood from the Islands by water as usual, & were distressed.

Misc. 3. 235. Woods says, 1633, that "wood & meadow were never in that place", i.e. Boston. "They bring their wood and building timber from the islands in boats and their hay in lighters."

Wood in Nantucket. 1715 was 14/ a cord; in 1774. 12/6 O.T. or 15/ Lawful.; in 1784, 15/8. (each 16/ Lawful.)

Boston Ev. & Post. Feb 1774 — James Burnham of Norwich town, Con. brought to that village in 20 years, 1754 to 1774, about 4 miles, 2500 loads of wood. He attested for the 2500 loads about 820 £ L.m. (This is over 6/ per load.)

Old Laws 1660 — "Hereafter, no cottage or dwelling place shall be admitted to the privilege of commonage for wood, timber & herbage or other privileges that lie in common but such as are already in being, or shall hereafter be erected by consent of the Town."

Weight of a Cord of seasoned wood, of various kinds; and Comparative Value of the Same, (white heart hickory being 1.00 and shell bark Hickory 1.05)

		Cord	Proport. value
1	Shell Bark Hickory	4469 lbs.	$1.00
2	Common Walnut	4221 "	0.97
3	White Oak	3821 "	0.81
4	White Ash	3420 "	0.77
5	Swamp White Thorn	3361 "	0.75
6	Shrub Oak	3337 "	0.74
7	Apple Tree	3115 "	0.70
8	Red Oak	3083 "	0.69
9	Black Oak	3002 "	0.66
10	White Beech	2936	0.65
11	Black Birch	2815 lbs.	63 cents
12	Yellow Oak	2813	60
13	White Elm	2692.	58
14	Maple	2668.	54
15	Button wood	2449.	52
16	Spanish Oak	2391.	51
17	White Birch	2369.	50
18	Pitch Pine	1964.	43
19	White Pine	1868.	42
20	Lombardy Poplar	1774.	40

[This is not to be relied on — is not accurate, I think. What kind of maple does he mean? He says each cord of green wood is estimated to contain 1443 lbs water.

Wood in 1806. (Mass. Ag. Society Papers

Worcester Correspondents said wood in that county grew scarcely as fast as it was consumed. About Boston, at Newbury, in Middlesex Co. & the growth is not equal to the consumption. Nothing done to prevent a future scarcity. — wood lots, some fenced, but generally left open.

Law of 1759. Wood for fuel called "Cord Wood": not to be less in length than 4 feet including half the cart, if brought by water. By a law of 1707 (4 Anne 4th) all cord wood exposed to sale was to be 4 feet long including half the cart, the cord being well & close laid together and to measure 8 feet in length & 4 feet in height. This law is quoted in part in that of 1759, & it is said that great abuses & frauds have been committed for years past. Some called cord wood being only 3 feet long, or 3½ feet. All such wood to be forfeited if brought by water. Measurers of wood to be appointed. All wood carried from wharves or landing places for sale to be measured & 4 feet long with the cart. Penalty 6/ a load. Sleds & carts used to carry wood from wharves to be measured & the quantity they will carry marked on them by wood sealer. No carts to carry over 6 feet (¾ cord) at a time in Boston. —— Cord Wood seems to mean wood cut 4 feet long, to distinguish it from sled length & if was brought by water. in 1707, included all wood that is pretended to be 4 feet long. Was sled length carted into Boston?

Cont. in m. 15. 354.

Barns, &c

Misc. 2. 232. Nat. Hist. 2. 270.

Misc. 10. 177. Mr. Stoddard's account of Northampton Barns.

Elderly people in South Street inform me that, formerly say 50 & 60 years ago, & before & after, the barn or barn yard was next to the street. In general, the barn was a little back with a barn-yard between it and the street: but some barns, perhaps many came out to the street, & had the great doors on the street, & some had, & the yard was on one side of the barn, & came out to the street. All barn-yards, or nearly all had bars (or gate) opening into the street. —— It was so in other parts of the town, and some such barn & yards are still to be seen, a little out from the central parts of the village — at least yards adjoining the street — barns adjoining the street are very rare.

Indian Barns.

M. 2. 232 } Con. & M. 2. 116. } Misc. 6. 250. } " 1. 276. } They were holes in the ground for their corn — "sealed with rinds of trees". The corn was put in baskets with mats around the baskets. Some holes held a hogshead — but 4 bushels, Young says. They buried other things besides Indian corn.

Building Barns.

M. 11. 201. Thomas Fitch of Boston, built barns on some of his farms — one at Mansfield, Con. cost 38 £. 1722 and one at 6 mile meadow, 1723, cost 38 £. The materials of wood cost nothing — got from the land. Labor (with nails probably) cost 38 £ — only 19 £ 20 £ lawful money — say £ 65 dollars — possibly 70. — 1722 one at Dartmouth 38

Barns sometimes have weathercocks. Whittier says

2. 2. 214 "From spire & barn looked westerly the patient weathercocks" in a quiet day in Autumn.

Dutch Barns 1577. (Heresbachius says:-

M. 13. 402. In Holland they have few barns that are close, but all hovels or stocks, with hanging roofs upon posts which may be raised or lowered with pins or winches. [Such stacks I used to see about Albany among the Dutch, 40 years ago or more

M. 3. 86. Kalm says 1749 that English & Swedes in Pennsylvania did not stable their cattle — they had no shelter all winter. but remained in the fields "as is customary in England" They had no shelter for any thing but hogs & human beings. Germans & Dutch had stables in Pa.

Old Barns

A writer in N. E. Farmer, June 1857, says, that a century ago, barns and sheds furnished a sorry protection for animals. They were in exposed situations, with large crevices between the boards, and the wind whistled through every or and the rains & snows came in abundantly. Now these things are changed, and barns are made tight. I knew some good barns 50 years ago.

[Cont. in Misc. 19. 208.

M 2.298. Slaves in Mass. &c Cont. from M.G. 391

Con. 10.114 Suffolk

1656. Capt Keayne - 2 negros & a negro child 30£
Negro maid Da Scott 20£
1663. John Gullick, a negro Boy 10£
1667. M.6. 207 a Negro of Capt James White —— 25£
1675 M 6. 242 Rev. Oxenbridge a negro woman & boy 40£.
1684 M 6. 213. Negro Boy 25£. £
1684 M 6. 213 Dr Elnathan Chauncy, Negro woman Juno 20
1683. M 6. 213. John Winslow, Indian Girl 10£
1683 M 6. 214 Negro Maid 20£
1686 M. 6. 215 Negro Girl Kate 16£
1668. M 6. 207 ½ a Negro Boy 12£. (24£ for the whole.
1687. M 6. 350 Negro Girl £20.
1687 M. 6. 351. 3 Indians at Nuffork, 16£, (sold out for life
1688. M. 6. 353. a negro 18£ (under their hands.

Con 8. 405. Slaves in 1678 brought 30 to 40£ cash in N. York — were worth only 12 & 14£ in Barbadoes.

M. 13. 316. Slavery in Pa. Slaves held by Quakers & non quakers.
13. 309, Slavery opposed by some quakers.
3. 86. The Quakers held Slaves 1748 when Valuation was in Pa.

£ £
1692. M 6. 357. 2 Negroes 14£ 1692 M 6. 357. Negro Boy 10.15.0; negro girl 12
1693. M. 6. 357 1 negro man 30£.
1699 M. 6. 358. 1 negro man 30£
1700. M 6. 359. 1 Negro maid 22£ £
1693. M 6. 362 Rev. John Hunel of Hadley, 3 negros, man, woman & child 60
1702 M. 6. 364. A. Brinton, negro man 25£.
1708 M 6 367. Slaves an common in Boston 1708 &c. and many farmers owned slaves.
1708 M. 6. 367. an Indian Boy 40£. Negro woman 25£
1712 M. 6 369 2 Negros, Tom & Tony 65£. E. Holyoke.
1712 M. 369. Negro Tom 40£
1714 M. 6. 371. Negro Man 40£. Negro Boy 10£
1715 M 6. 372 7 Negroes 300£ (Charles Hobby, Knight (below.
1717 M. 6 372. Servant Boy 20£. 1717 (probably a white servt.
£
1700 M 14. 147. Negro Tom 30£ Dido 21£. Hagar 18.10. Sunbury. will 31.

Middlesex

1658 M 13. 265. Negro maid. 25£
M 13. 1665. Negros Congo & maria 28£
1678 M 13 274 Negro woman 22£. Pomun 18£
1678 M 13. 280. Negro Girl 20£
1681. M. 13. 285. Negro man Tanto 20£. 1683 p. 288 Negro girl £20
1683 M 13. 288. Indian Servant 10£. Negro Girl 16£
1692 M. 13. 292. Negro 20£ - 1716 negro child 8£. 1722 Negro Woman 40£

Suffolk

1704. M 14. 148. Negro man & woman having 3 years to serve 40£ (6 years yet
Slave Zipporah 28£. — 14. 149. Negro man 40£
1704 M. 14. 149. Negro Boy 25£ — 14. 150 Negro man & girl 40£
1707. M. 14. 150 woman Betty 10£ (late ye white Servant. 1706 Negro Girl 25£
1707 M. 14 157 Negro man 35£ - his bed blanket & rugg. 15s.
1711. M 14 153. Negro Boy 50£. Negro woman 20£. £
1712 M. 14. 154 negro Boy will 45£. Negros Mingo & Bristol £40. Indian Woman 40 £
1714 M. 14. 156 Indian man 40£ Negro girl 30£ [1714. M. 14. 155. Negro man 40£ maid 30£ Negro woman 40£
1718. M. 14. 156 Indian Girl & her cloths, bedding &c 38£ £10
1715-16. M. 14. 157 Charles Hobby 7 Slaves 50. 40. 40. 50. 40. 40. 40, all 300
names given. 3 of them females @ 40£.
1716 M. 14. 157 Negro man, woman & boy 70£. 1718. Negro woman Dina 40 £
1713 M. 14. 160 Samuel Shrimpton owned Noddles Island & had 14 negroes, on the island valued at 25£ each. & 350£. Needed 1678.
1724. M. 14. 162. Negroes. 70 & 60£. a negro woman 60£
1724 " 162 Indian man & negro woman 120£
1716 " 166 Negro boy & girl 80£ ea
1716 & 1718 " 159. a Slave 35£. negro girl 25£ [Cont. M. 15. 186

Hunting & Fowling. Trapping

Misc. 2. 282. Misc 10. 170 Misc 2. 126.

Misc. 9. 74. Hunting Deer, &c. Page 158 of this. Misc. 9. 75.

Misc. 9. 75. Hunting at Adirondack.
9. 75 Hunting of Various sorts. See References
9. 75. Hunting Raccoons. See References.

1. 2. 148. Indian Hunting & their Traps & contrivances
3. 147. Their Hunting in winter. Josselyn
3. 3. 99. Their Hunting of various kinds. Wood's Prospect.
3. 232. Their Hunting; contrivances called Traps. R. Williams
3. 215. Roger Williams says they "hunted all the country over" and "burnt up all the underwood" in reference to Hunting.

1. 277. Traps for animals - a tree for a spring & a noose. Young.

11. 366. "Good News from N.E." in poetry, notices the ease with which the gun procured "wild Fowle" — also Venison and moose could be obtained without difficulty. 1648

Fowling in Northampton.

Misc. 10. 170. Ducks are not in our meadows every Spring. They are on their way to the north but stop here a few days. Elihu King has killed 7, & wounded two more; & saw another man with one in his hand. They are here three days in March and first in April. Elihu King kills his & the week preceding April 3, 1853. They were of 2 or 3 species or sorts — They sometimes alight here in September.

Wild Geese sometimes alight here in the spring, and remain some days, feeding on the blades of grain. They are shy, and though hunted & shot at, it is seldom that one is killed. They are not seen here every year. There was a flock in N. meadow 2 or 3 years ago. Samuel Phelps (1853

N. Hist. 1. 23 / Misc. 10. 170. S. Phelps, a son of late Sylvanus Phelps, perhaps near or quite 40 years old, says when he was young, Quails were plenty, especially about Fort Hill, and remained through the winter, & were caught under figure 4's & in box traps. Late years, he has seen very few but observed a flock a few days since, picking up grain about the Bark Wigwam barn —

N. Hist. 1. p. 33. Woodcocks. Phelps says these have lived in the lower, wetter part of the meadows (in the lands about Pynchons meadow) ever since he can remember but were not formerly hunted. They are not a water fowl, but have long bills & search the mud & moist ground — are about as heavy as a pigeon, but shorter & thicker. They are much sought after & have been for some years. Great numbers have been sold at the Mansion House at 40 to 50 cents a pair, within a year or two. Some years ago, George Ashmun used to come up from Springfield and shoot Woodcocks in our meadows and up Fort river in Hadley to Amherst. They are generally hunted after the grass is cut in the meadows. They are scared up by a dog who is used to it & shot on the wing. They are not hunted in the usual way. They come in the spring — Phelps has seen them this Spring.

N. Hist. 1. 23. Partridges are still somewhat plenty & are hunted.

N. Hist. 1. 22. Turkeys. Phelps has seen a dozen in a flock on Mount Tom not very many years ago; afterwards only one or two were seen; & for two or three years he had seen none.

[Continued on page 194

{Hunting, Fowling Trapping
Fowling pieces. M.2.268

p.165 Arms & Ammunition used. Firelocks. &c M.9.298.

Misc.8.400.6. Long Fowling pieces, musket bore 6½ feet long.
4 Long do do a Caster musket bore, 5½ feet long.
80 Bastard Muskets with snaphances, (firelocks) barrels 4 feet
10 Full muskets 4 feet 6 barrel, with matchlocks, & Rests.

[90 only 100 of these seem firelocks — what was a fowling piece different from a snaphance musket? Had it a longer barrel? I think so. Probably a four feet barrel did not make a musket much over 5 feet — perhaps 5¼ or 5½ feet.

M.3.131. Winthrop, in 1642 & before, had Fowling pieces with Firelocks.

Conn Hist. 2.117. They had at Plymouth in early days c.1643. Fowling pieces; muskets with Snaphance (firelocks) & matchlocks; also match caliver and carbines. all these were allowed as good arms.

Hamp.2.46 Thos. Coytmore. Fowling piece 1647. Mass.5.235. Scherby. Fowling piece 1645.
Misc.6.183. Lieu. Geo. Philips of Wallstown, 1644, had Fowling pieces & muskets,
6.188 Capt. Robert Keayne of Boston 1656 had a Fowling piece, & muskets
6.185. Mr Busby "Binding piece" 1657. 6.198. Shrimpton, Fowling Piece. 1666.
M.6 Many of the early settlers had Fowling pieces (besides others
guns — Mr. Dudley had "Binding Piece". Thos. Lamb. Fowling piece. Thos Bird 1667

M.6.242. Wood says, 1634. that those who go to New England should have for Fowling, 6 foot guns, powder and shot. Great shot called Barn shot. Shot is best:

M.6.146. The emigrant (Virginia 1624) was to take along piece 5 or 5½ feet, near musket bore. Same in Josselyn M.3.135. and powder, shot or lead — pistol shot or wood shot. 3 oz of shot & lead to one pound of powder.

[A "long piece" seems one longer than a carbine or caliver — not necessarily very long. 5. 5½. 6 feet feet in length, called "long" above.

Con.q.31. Complaint of Stamford people. 1644. that the mohegan Indians had set traps in their cattle walk, & done much damage. messengers sent to them.

Con.Rec.1.490. Timothy Stanley of Hartford. 1648. had a Fowling Piece 15/ and 2 muskets 2£ 12/.
" " 1.481. Thomas Dewey of Windsor. 1648. had a fowling piece (no other gun).
" " 1.460. Rev. Ephraim Huit had 2 fowling pieces & 2 muskets 1644
" " 1.455 Thomas Scott. 1643. had a fowling Piece & musket.
" " 1.448 Hezekiah Olmsted. 1640. had a Fowling Piece & 3 muskets.
" " 1.444 Richard Lyman had "2 firelock pieces". what worthy?

Nat.Hist.1.48. The sooner wild animals are extinct the better. Hunting does not improve man. Emmons.
" " 1.31. "The habits of the hunter are inconsistent with regular industry". Remark on Fowling M.5.162 (Peabody.
" " 2.77. Remarks Elizur Wright.

Misc.4.284. Hunting of various kinds in Virginia. Beverly.

Con Hist.2.117. The Pilgrims had one or more fowling piece 1620, and they had flint, later they had snaphances. see above, and one is mentioned 1620. yet most seem to have used matchlocks.

Conn.2.121. The Pilgrims directed new settlers. 1621. "to bring a musket or fowling piece", with a long barrel. "Fear not the weight of it for most of our shooting is from stands!" [This shows that a fowling piece was not always a light piece, or it refers only to the musket.

Con.q.61. E. Town had 1640: 1 long 6 foot Gun 40/. sterling. 1 Carabine 20/
2 muskets & bandoleers 40/. 1 small piece 20/. Little piece for Sons Nath. 30/

M.6.356. Daniel Gookin had a fowling Piece 1685.

Cont. in Misc. 15.148.

Fruit Trees, Orchards. Nurseries.

Cherries p. 208. [Continued from Mass. 9. 251; M. 11. 172. 173.

Misc. 3. 133. Gov. Winthrop sent for and received from England — sent for 1630, received 1631 apparently, 300 Trees which cost 4½ each or 6£ for all. [see opposite]

M. 3. 137. He set out an Orchard on Governors Island and Josselyn says he had some Pippins from this orchard Oct. 10. 1639. He says there was not in the apple or Pear tree planted in any parts the country but upon that Island. [This is false. See M. 18. 80: 81 was on the Island.

M. 6. 237. Wood, 1633, mentions the Governor's Garden, where he had planted an Orchard & Vineyard.

Engrafting was neglected 50 years A.D. and before and after. There was a reason for this, for cider and not apples was the principal demand. The sour, crabbed, homely apples made cider which would sell; but there was no extensive demand in the country for choice apples.

Misc. 2. 14. Fruit Trees in Virginia 1676 — very plenty, and much fruit, especially Apples, Peaches & Quinces, much cider. Some Quince Juice. Some Apricots & plums. But few Pears. No English Currants. Cherries plenty.

Misc. 4. 285. In Virginia, very few engraft or take any pains about fruits. Apples make cider & cider brandy — Peaches, Nectarines &c in plenty; and peach brandy is the best of Brandy — The Virginians were too indolent to cultivate any thing requiring care & industry. They had what grew spontaneously or without trouble. Wormy.

M. 6. 329. Shrigley, 1669, names Apples, Pears, Quinces, Peaches, Apricocks, Cherries, figs, vines, as Virginia fruits.

M. 3. 92. Peach Trees are sometimes killed by a severe winter. Kalm. Those on hills stand most better than those in valleys.

M. 3. 385. Vanderdonck's Account of fruit-trees in New Netherlands 1653 — Apples, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, plums, &c. He says Quinces were first brought over by the English [i.e. by New Englanders. They did not engraft in N. N. — fruit was good without.

Misc. 4. 57. There were early Laws (1646, &c) in Massachusetts to punish robbing orchards, gardens; hurting or stealing grafts, fruit trees, fruits. Linen & woolen goods & things left out in gardens, backsides, &c.
[It is evident that grafting was done in those days.
[The linen, woolen & other goods seem to include not only cloth but garments hung out to dry.

Old people think there were not many grafted trees in Northampton previous to Yeomans selling them about 1791. A few persons had some engrafted fruit before.

Hive April 17, 1804 David Tracy adv. Fruit Trees & Lombardy Poplars in nurseries at Hartford, Suffield, Granby Conn. and at Norwich Northampton, Leverett, Conway, Williamstown & Pittsfield, Mass

S. & Snow bought of E. Yeomans Oct 1796. 64 Apple Trees 21/3. all set 4 Pear Trees 3/. 2 Crab Apple Trees 6/.

2 Nurseries of Apple Trees adv. in N.Y. Paper. Oct 1793; one near Pattytown & one near New Windsor. Some thousands of trees. Price at the Nursery, 1/2 each N.Y. Curr. None but apple adv.

Mass. Centinel & Gaz, 1805 Nov. 13. 500 Cherry trees "inoculated with large English sorts and 500 apple trees budded with the Roxbury Russet, with a variety of flowering trees & shrubs" from Hastings' nursery near Boston, to be for sale at Asahel Perkins's Inn. The trees are packed in wet moss, will remain till Thursday next. (8 days). (Not all expected to be sold here, I think.

M. 6. 275. Fruit trees sent to Gov Winthrop 1633.
(opposite) "100 young apple & Pear Trees", or they were about to be sent. also "Twigs of the Quodlin tree".

M. 13. 219. Fruit Trees, a large collection offered, of different kinds, March 1769. Adv. as if imported, perhaps not so intended. [First fruit trees advertised that I noticed.

M 13. 229. & "a woman offers" a large collection of grafted
March 1772 } and inoculated English fruit trees of all sorts" 400 or 500 are ready to be removed. many pears & plums. many young apple trees from the seed, fit for grafts. "English" may mean that the graft & buds were from England, but more likely it only means that the trees from which grafts were taken originated in England. This woman kept Garden seeds, Flower Roots, Dried Herbs, &c.

M. 13. 229. Another women advertised Trees as above, and
1772 - numerous, Cherries, Pears, Apples, Quinces, Lime Tree, English Elms, Red & white Dutch currant bushes, English Gooseberry Bushes, Asparagus Plants.

Ibid A man advertises all sorts of fruit trees and flowering shrubs, & box for edging.

Ibid Another has a "nursery garden in 7 Stan Lane" and sells fruit Trees, seeds & sweet herbs.

M. 13. 233. 2 persons adv. English Fruit Trees. 1773.

Oct. Quinces.
1854. N.Y. Tribune says very few quinces are raised for sale in the region about New York, or in Connecticut; though 20 or 30 trees may be seen about most farm houses. About N.Y. they have for many years produced just fruit enough "to flavor the apple sauce" of the family.

M. 13. 375. Thos. Fitch, of Boston, 1734 bought (or sold) (he was a farmer) 300 Apple Trees for 10£. That is 8¢ each. (3 or 4 £ m.

p. 208 Cherry Trees.
The Agriculturist; a newspaper. 1854, mentions our common fruit trees, & has only two kinds of Cherries — viz.
English Cherries — [many varieties.
Kentish, common red, or pie Cherry. — [Here is our old sourish cherry — called Kentish

Miss Caulkins p 102 } Thomas Minor, in the deed of his homestead in Newlondon, 1652, mentions house, barn, fences, orchard, garden, yard. apple & pear trees, and Gooseberry trees.

Old Fruit trees.
Orange Judds Am. Agriculturist, Feb 1854, mentions an old farm, on rocky land in Mass. West of Con. River, on line of Rail road, that was cleared up after the revolution, and bore excellent apples, peaches, plums & common cherries for many years, but all the fruit trees have disappeared, except some decaying apple trees. The writer who once lived on this farm, says numerous such farms and orchards in Mass. Con. R.I. eastern & southern N.Y. N. Jersey, East & Central Penn. which are now like the one he describes. — Choice apples were not so common as now, but every farmer could select an abundance of tolerable apples from his wildings. Apples are now produced with more difficulty, owing to the wearing of our soils, & increase of insects. Fruit trees do not flourish on old soils as they did on new.

Weather, & its Prognostics.

Season b. 162.

Misc. 2. 214 a to 6; 296. — Misc. 1. 55, 341, 342 & 8. 370.
Nat. History 2. 273. 278 — Ed. Ency XIII. 159 to 163.

Misc. 3. 138. 139. Josselyn's Signs of Weather in New England

A day of cloud & sunshine, is in poetry: —

"That beautiful uncertain weather,
When gloom & glory meet together." Chr. North.

Scientific Convention at Cleaveland. 1853. A paper read on Indications of the Weather by W. H. B. Thomas of Cincinnati.

He says the possibility of foretelling weather has occupied the attention of men from the earliest period of our record.

He says the insects & smaller animals furnish the best means of determining the weather. He mentions various species of Helix & Snails, & their motions before a rain. One species of snail moves at the rate of a mile in 44 hours — another at the rate of a mile in 14 days 16 hours.

Wasps, leaves of trees &c. foretell rain. The Rana, Bufo and Hyla are said to be found out before a rain. The Locusta and Gryllus (grasshopper & cricket) may be found under the leaves of trees & in the hollow trunk, a few hours before a rain. They hide, while the toad, frog & tree frog expose themselves.

M. 1. 301. White Fog on fresh Rivers in the morning, as sure sign of a fair day. Dr Belknap.
No Fog on do — indicates rain.

L. & Review 8. p. 422 (8. p. 422 Vol XXXII) } Signs of Rain given by birds, oxen, dogs, mice toads, snails &c

Worthington 1. p. 52 } April 1631. "It is a general rule, that when the wind blows 12 hours in any part of the east, it brings rain or snow in great abundance."

M. 11. 41. Broken Bones foretold the weather, in the time of Beaumont & Fletcher.

Idler No 11. June 24 1758 } Talk about the Weather.
"It is commonly observed that when two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather; they are in haste to tell, each other, what each must already know, that is is hot or cold, bright or cloudy, windy or calm".
Johnson says this notice of the weather, is the natural consequence of changeable skies & uncertain seasons. And the reason for this is — our dispositions too frequently depend on the weather and change with the color of the sky.

No weather Wisdom

Mr D. Meriam of Brooklyn, N.Y. who has devoted a life time to meteorological and atmospheric observations, &c. gives the following as the result of his experience: (1857.)

"With all my practice & experience in observing atmospheric changes, and recording hour by hour and day by day, thermometrical observations, and in connection with simultaneous observations made and recorded elsewhere, I feel more & more convinced that it is not in the power of any human being to determine, even a single day in advance, what changes will take place in the atmosphere".

Prognostics.

Comets

Ed. Enc. III. 348 — Bayle in 1682. published a letter, proving that Comets are not the presage of any evil. [This was then a hazardous doctrine, and he did not put his name to the work. He referred to the Comet of 1680.

Festival Prognostics.

"The idea of prognosticating the future condition of the weather, from the state of the atmosphere on certain festival days, prevailed early and generally".

Am. 2 Recens. III. 430.

He notices St Pauls day, Jan. 25; Candlemas Day, Feb 2. St Swithin's day, July 15.

Birds & other Animals give tokens of Wind & Rain as the Lon. Quarterly Review affirms, No. 78, p. 422, viz.

The mavis & blackbird announce a sleety & snowy storm by a low, untuneful voice. — Other indications of change are — when the cock crows at unusual times & flaps his wings — when the duck quakes loud & preens her feathers to the water — when the goose utters shrill screams & cackles — when the swallow skims low & dips her wings in the water — when the raven croaks on a dead tree — when the owl shrieks by day & the bat shrieks — when the peacock squeals and the frogs croak loud — when the ox turns his tail to the wind, the dog bellows dull and drowsy & the cat washes her face with her paw — when the mice fight & squeak, and toads & snails creep out of their holes — when these omens are observed, rain may be announced with more certainty than from the indications of the barometer.

Am. 2 Recens. No. 69. p. 161 — When torrents & streams made a louder roaring by night than by day, the peasants consider it a sign of rain. This is often heard at the mills.

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Wampum - Mass. 13. 58. Conn. Rec. I. 290.
or 2. 213. or Indian money, from shell beads.

M. 2. 15. Lover, in Virginia, 1676, calls the white shell money Peake, and the blue shell Roanda. The latter is the one purchased only 3 pence for a string 1 1/2 foot long. or 3/ (sterling) for a fathom of 6 feet [White must have been cheapest.

M. 3. 147. Josselyn, calls the two sorts of beads blue & white, and I day, the blue are the most precious. He says they make of them belts, girdles, tablets, borders for women's hair, bracelets, necklaces & links to hang in the ears. Ten moons give 10. a fathom (a string of beads 6 feet long) for white beads and more for blue ones - many double

M. 3. 398. Vanderdonck calls the wampum black & white and the former much the most valuable. The black are made from Conck shells. Dutch deal much in them.

M. 3. 431. Roger Williams, 1643. - calls the white money M. 3. 444. made from the Periwinkle, Wampam, & says 6 beads pass for a penny, among English. — The black money inclining to blue is made of shell of the Poquaunock, or Venus shell and is called Suckauhock. 3 pass for a penny (All do. [The maker, the black, the most valuable] They pass for 20 miles N. & S. A fathom worth 5/. They make ornaments, necklaces, girdles about the middle, bands about the shoulders, breasts, arms with eyes, upon, &c. of beads

M. 3. 70. Mr. Morton says the Indians call their money Wampampeak - one sort a white, & one violet color. current in all parts of N. E.

M. 4. 282. Beverly has peak wampum, white, and some purple-brown, which is the most valuable. He has also some called runtees (blue?) & some same as roanda above. — Also they have Roanoke, made of the cockle shell. not made round & smooth. Not so valuable

M. 4. 59. This Indian money is called Wampumpeag in early laws of Massachusetts — was to pass for all debts to amounts of 40/; the white 8 for a penny, and next page the black at 4 for a penny. 1643. & 1650.

M. 7. 143. Wampum called Sewan by the Dutch. White & black or purple. White worth half as much as purple. Made on L. Island. Algalla han names Long Island Sewanhacky. (Wampumland?

M. 3. 413. Gookin says of Wompompeague, the black is double the value of the white. Made by Narraganets, Block Islanders & Long Islanders. It is their money.

M. 3. 163. Lechford's account of Wampumpeag. 1642.

C & M. 1. 290. Boyman's notice of Indian Money. Derived from Beverly, &c

Misc. 2. 118. In Virginia Roanoke - a Wampum, formed by the arms' length. 40 arms length was equal to a matchcoat. 1662.
2. 75. In Virginia, 1655. Roanoke & Wompompeake mentioned.

Con. 9. 9 Wampum at Newtown, 1640. to go 6 for a penny.

M. 13. 265. 1668. Jos. Rowlandson, money & Wampumpeag 10/6
M. 13. 268. 1660 One had Wampumpeag £5. 10.
M. 13. 269. 1659. Wampumpeag 8 for a penny £4. 10.
M. 13. 270. 1661. Wampumpeag loose at 12 a penny 43/9 £14. 9. 4
M. 13 270 1661. Indian Debts at 6 peags a penny

Connecticut Wampum.

Col. Rec. I. 12. 13 — 4 & 3 a penny for certain debts — made 6 a penny afterwards. p. 61. 4 a penny p. 79. 1642. Wampum 6 a penny for taxes. p. 179. 1648. To be paid by strings - much in proportion to what wampum made.

Wampum

Connecticut.

Con Records I. 13. 61. } Wampum had been 6 for a penny — and previously 4 for a penny & 2 pence more in 1/. — 1641. The 6 for a penny repealed, and 4 for a 1/, and 2 on 1/. restored.

13. 79. Wampum for taxes, 6 for a penny (Hom 2/8.)

13. 179. Peage, white & black, to be suitably strung. 1648 Same in Laws of 1650.

Con. 9. 70. 1656. John Harriman of New Haven took wampum for hay in his ordinary, but it would not buy such things as he wanted, as grain, Beer, &c. Town did that wampum is a drug, & that Mr Harriman may refuse it.

Wampumpeag — first statement of its Value in Mass. Same as this M. 17. 436.

Col. Rec. of Mass Vol I } p. 208 — 1637. ordered that it should pass at 6 a penny for any sum under 1/. (This may the common or the white wampum

p. 302. 1640. White to pass 4 a penny & blue at 2 a penny. sums under 1/.

p. 329. 1641. Ordered that wampumpeag (white pay only) shall pass at 6 a penny for any sum under 40 s for debts hereafter made

Same reduced 1643 to 4 a penny. [Repealed 1661 as to the 40/. or may be entirely. see below

Vol. II. p. 261 } 1648. All wampum to be without breaches or holes, & the white & black, & strung in 8 known parcels — 1d., 3d., Same p. III. p. 146. 1/. & 5/. in white; 2d. 6d. 2/6. & 10/. in black — length not given. This for convenience in making payments.

p. 279. 1649. Peag not to be taken for country rates

p. 27 1642. Wampum might be paid for country rate

Col. IV. Part 1. 36 } 1650 Wampumpeag to pass for debts to the value of 40/. the white at 8 a penny & the black at 4 a penny, except for country rates. [This continued till 1661. & was then repealed as to the 40/. or entirely.

After 1661 I find no mention of Wampum in the Laws. It seems to have had no legal value, but passed between man & man as they could agree. In Mass. Wampumpeag, when no color is mentioned, seems to be always the white or cheapest. This was apparently much the most plenty.

The more valuable wampum is called black, blue, purple, violet — was probably of different hues.

Wampum about Springfield. Pynchon's Books. See M 17. 36 37.

M 17. 37. 1662. Wampum by quantity was apparently 12 a penny for white and 6 a penny for colored.

17. 200. 1663. Wampum as good pay was, white at 15 a penny, black 8 a penny. In Pynchon's accounts, "wampum" seems to mean white wampum. When black it was so expressed.

17. 201. 1663. Pynchon estimated white wampum at 2/6 a fathom and black at 5/.

M. 17. 36. 200. Stringing Wampum was a regular business in Springfield, and probably in other places.

Winthrop I. 74 } He first mentions Wampampeag. Sept. 1631. The Tarentins I. 133. amended wampum for a ransom. The Bark Blessing found at Long Island 1633. Indians "who had stored the best wampampeak both white & blue."

M. 3. 100. 1749. Kalm says the Albany people made Wampum for the Indians and made a profit by it.

178 Ploughs — [Continued from Mass. 9. 277

Mass. 3. 135. A plough was in the necessary articles, for a plantn to be sent over — but it is mentioned that some things could be got in N. England. Plough, 3/4 share & coulter cost in England 4 l 10 s.

M. 9. 277

M. 3. 133. Ploughs were used at Saugus 1632. 20 acres of barley & oats were "sown with the plough" and harvested in August — [What had they for team to draw ploughs?. No oxen. Were cows or horses used? Plymouth had "oxen grown" in 1632.

M. 3. 255 & 3. 258. Johnson mentions that they planted chiefly Indian corn till they had Ploughs — Does not tell when ploughs came; that is, Oxen to draw ploughs.

M. 6. 238. Wood says, referring to 1632 or 1633, that Saugus had more "English Village" than all the rest of New England and Virginia. Raised Barley, Rye & Oats. His English Village seems Village with the plough

M. 6. 222. Wood says (he went from N.E. Aug. 1633) he had seen here "10 oxen toiled, their iron chains broken and their shares & coulter much strained" in breaking up i. tough & hard land — Where did he find 10 oxen in 1633?. At Plymouth? At Lynn?
: Some lands could be ploughed with less teams; and after the first breaking up, "2 oxen & a horse may plough it", ie, the tough hard land.

M. 3. 211. Winthrop says there were 30 ploughs at work, 1636

M. 3. 237. Johnson says that before they had oxen, one man could not plant and tend more than 4 acres of Indian corn: — now, 1651, a man with a yoke of oxen & plough could could plant and tend 30 acres.

M. 6. 140. "They dug up 30 or 40 acres in 1608 in Virginia — Had no oxen apparently to draw a plough.
C. 144. Ploughs mentioned 1618, & probably used before in Virginia

M. 3. 259. English ploughed Indians land. The plough was to the Indians an object of wonder & delight.

Prince. 229. Thomas Dewey (see opposite) made a plough for David Wilton at G. about 1674.

M. 13. 400. Here's Hachins and Googe } Plows in 1570 to 1578, were various. The parts were the tail, the the shelf, the beam, the foot the coulter, the share, the Wheels, the staff."

M. 13. 400. Plowing was then "the chiefest Joint of husbandry."

M. 3. 35. Markham gives the plough or Plow these parts.
1 Two handles, the right hand handle is shorter & slenderer than the other. 2. The Beam fastened into the left or main handle.
3 The Coulter. 4. is the plough Head at the bottom on the left side (or on both sides is hidden in the figure) 5 Sheath seems to be the strong brace or stud, back of the share & coulter that goes through the beam & runs into the head. 6 Share is fastened to the head, & is made with a wing. 7. The foot is an iron near the end of the beam, that may be driven up & down & so regulate the depth of furrow. 8. The Shelboard (so he calls the mold-board) covers parts of the right side of the plough, or all. 9. An oaken staff carried by the plowman with an iron shod at the end, to clear the plough. No wheels He has other ploughs — some with wheels, some with one handle, one kind has no wing to the share — all uncouth. 4 Clevis drew the plough.

Ploughs & yokes.

Mass. 6. 189 & Capt Keayne had 2 plows & plow irons:
1656. Keayne 5 plough chains. — 6 yokes.
M. 6. 183. Thomas Lamb. 1646. 2 plows, yokes &c
" 183. Ploughing 12 acres land. 1646. once valued at 5/6 an acre
" 180. Glover 1653 had plows @ 8/. & "Indian plough 8/."
Had yokes, chains, &c (What was this? perhaps error
6 210. Dennison 1668 — plow, chain, plowshare, coulter, yoke, shackel & pin.
Mass. 5. 235 Crosby 1645, had cart, plow, yokes, chain, and "spickell" I copied it — same as shackel above prob.
M. 6. 184 Geo. Phillips had a "coulter". 1644.

Roger Sherman's Plough of 1742 said to be now in existence. (very doubtful). Then considered an improved plough; now we wonder it could have been used. The beam is 4½ feet; handles are nearly upright, 3 feet high with pins in behind; standard 14 inches high; mold board from point to wing is 3 feet; length of land side, 2 feet 4 inches. Mold board, standard & land side are of wood partially plated with iron — Many a clerk now in use, and some not so good as this. N.Y. Tribune.

Middlesex. Mass. 13.
Ploughshares 1656. — Plows 1657. — 1658 & coulter & share
a clevy, and a clevy & pin 1657. 1654 & coulter. 1662. Coulter 2/6
Mass. 13. 270 1661, 2 shaw shakells. 2 pins ? (what does not belong to plough. see Essex 16. 436
13. 277. 1665. Plows Plow irons & yokes & "Clivers"
13. 281. Ploughshare, coulter & chain 29/. 1674
13. 283. 1680 Share & Coulter 15/. — M. 13. 1692. Coppin
13. 296. 1695. Share & Coulter Clevis & pin used with a cart

Pynchons at Springfield. In their accounts, or in John's
M. 17. 96 & 336 are credits for making ploughs 4/. & 5/. or some 6/. Later price of Thos Dowley jr 7/6 or 6/. — 1 plough called 7/6. The ploughmaker found timber, & made all the woodwork, for 6/. 1673 & 1681. — They were made in England for 3/9 sterling (see preceding page.

17. 276 Iron Work. Share & coulter in 1666. 24/ & 24/. 1673, 24/6.
1658. 31 lbs plow irons @ 7d. 18/1. see above
1653, new coulter 6/6. Laying coulter 2/. 1/10. 2/6. 1/8. Many.
1 Sharpening shares often at 2d. Laying share 2/. 2/6.
Sharpening Coulter 2d. Sharpening coulter & share 4d & 5d.
1652. New Coulter 10¼ lbs @ 6½ 5/7. New share 10½ lbs 8d. 7/.
There was much shaping, laying of shares & coulters.
Clouts for a plough 7/10. (How did share & coulter get up to it?
Plow Gear.
M 17. 305. New plough & new share cost 16/ (for one or both?
1680. Old coulter new laid weighs 12 lbs — plough chain 7½ feet long with hooks & swivel. new clevis & pin. Draught yoke with staple & ring and key & 2 hooks. whippletree with chain 2½ feet long. (This must be for a forward horse What were the hooks of a yoke?

2 yokes
M. 17. 305. Pynchon notices 2 kinds — viz. the draught yoke above, and "a. coⁿ yoke & staple, ring & key." What was this?
Had clevis & pin.
Prices 260. Plough Irons. 1727, sold by Daniel Nash at 28/. (about 14/. C.m. of dit. Do irons include share & coulter?
M. 17. 276. T. Stanley made Plough Irons 31 lbs at 7d. 18/1 (see above) 1658.

Cont. in M. 18. 176

180- Whales & Oil. [Continued from M.11.185.

Other Oils.

Mass. 3. 228. Seals were caught abundantly on Long Island, before Hubbard wrote 1682: & yielded good Oil

Mass. 6. 233. Wood, 1634, says the Oil of Seals is good to burn in Lamps.

Mass. 2. 10. Whales are noticed as being between N. York & New England, 8 or 9 months in the year; also taken about Bermuda, for 3 months. Do not yield Spermaceti.

2. 13. Later date. Dr Molineux says Spermaceti as well as other Whales are taken in New England. He says the greater part of Spermaceti comes from the head, but the fat of the body affords Spermaceti — Refined Spermaceti, he says, is sold for 12/. alb.

[This was written for Royal Society some years before 1700 or at least before 1700. It seems that little was known about Spermaceti Whales then; and spermaceti was obtained in so small quantities as to be worth 12/. sterling a pound.

M. 6. 152. In 1578. there were 20 or 30 sail of Vessels from Biscay employed in catching Whales "for Traine". ie Train Oil.

6. 152. In 1583, among the Fish of Newfoundland, are "Whales of which train Oil is made". No allusion to Spermaceti.

A large number of Whales seen off Southampton, L.I. April 18. 1853. They were chased & some captured, making 20 or 30 barrels of oil. — Others were about Capt Cod April 16 — Humpback Whales & Rightwhales, yielding 10 & 30 barrels. Newspapers.

Con. M. 2. 115. The Pilgrims, 1620. mention Whales about Cape Cod

Con. 10. 2. People of New Jersey, 1685. had among exports, "Whales and whalefins" [Were the latter Whalebone? yes.

In 1853 April, they were catching Whales about Bermuda. Had caught 4 in 10 days. Seem to catch whales most seasons at B. P.S. more were caught before May. There were Companies for whaling, using boats chiefly.

Con. 8. 146. In the purchase of Easthampton, L.I. in 1648. of the Indians. they (the Indians) reserved the right to fish & hunt, & to fish for shells to make wampum; "and the Indians are to have the fins and tails of the whales cast up." [It seems that whales in those days were stranded on the coast & taken, or were cast up after they were dead.

Mass. Col. Rec. 1. 138 p. 638 Connecticut G. Court began to talk about taking Whales in May 1647. But there is no evidence that any were taken so early. Some were stranded on S. side of Long Island, in early days — perhaps occasionally one on the Sound shore.

Whale boats were owned in Connecticut before 1700 and after.

N. Hampton 1. 138. Southampton L.I. had Whaling Vessels and went to Cape Canewell; 1737

M. 13. 274. 1663. Josiah Winslow had barrel of Oil 36/.

M. 6. 203. H.S. Boston 1666. had "40 barrels of Oil at 40/" (1/3 Gal.

M. 11. 185 [This was Whale Oil or Liver Oil. — Whale Oil has long worth 1/3 Gal. or thereabouts at Long Island.

Con. 8. 405. Whales were caught in N.Y. Colony [Long Island, &c]. 1678. Rev. I. W.

M. 13. 52. 1716. Whales had been caught about Long Island "above 60 years" — so back to 1656 or before. A duty imposed and opposed 1712. &c.

M. 13. 311. Penn wrote 1683 that 11 Whales had been caught near the mouth of the Delaware, & worked into Oil in one year.

M. 3. 383. Vanderdonck 1653 says Whales are numerous on this Coast and in Delaware Bay.

M. 3. 400. De Vries men caught 7 whales about Delaware Bay 1633. but they were lean.

Whales & Oil. Spermaceti Whales.

Mr David Joy, formerly of Nantucket, now of this town, says Sperm oil is obtained from the head and blubber of the sperm oil Whale. The matter in the head and the blubber about the nose & other parts of the head & near the throat, makes 1/3 of the oil or oily matter yielded by the sperm whale; the blubber of the body yields 2/3. This species of whale has large white teeth, like ivory – no whalebone.

Spermaceti, made into candles, or hard matter is obtained from the crude oil of the head, inside & outside, at the rate of 60 or 70 lbs to a barrel of oil, by straining. The blubber oil from the body yields by straining about 12 lbs of spermaceti for candles to a barrel of oil. Of course the head matter is the most valuable, the spermaceti being more valuable than oil. The oil strained or pressed out is of about the same value whether it comes from the head or the blubber of the body.

Mr Joy thinks Sperm oil weighs only about 7 lb to a gallon.

Mr Joy thinks there was not much Sperm oil used before the Revolutionary war – not many Sperm Whales taken, but some were caught long before.

The first Spermaceti Whale known to the inhabitants was found dead on the island. The sperm from the head was used as a medicine – was considered a cure for all diseases.

Sperm Candles were first made in Rhode Island a little before 1750. works burnt. made at Providence 1753; at Newport 1754 & then followed. In 1761 there were 8 manufactories of Sperm candles in this country (New England) and one in Philadelphia.

Before 1750, Spermaceti oil was mostly sent to England in its unseparated state, the head matter being mixed with body oil. First Sperm candle manufactory at Nantucket was established 1772 – From 1771 to 1775 Nantucket took 26,000 barrels of Spermaceti annually. – Price before the war, a few years, 40£ sterling a ton (177.#) for Sperm oil and 50£ sterling for head matter (222.#) Whale Oil about 70.# per ton. These were prices in England. Less at Nantucket with spermaceti oil 35£ per ton & head matter 44£ probably N. E. pounds – Sperm oil 1784. #141 1/3. & head matter #213 1/3. 1786. fell, Sperm oil to 24£ in crude state or 80.#, & head matter to 45£ per ton or 150.#. In 1792. Sperm oil was worth #100 per ton or 30£; head matter 60£ or 200.#, and whale oil 15£ or 50 dollars per ton. History of Nantucket.

[Possibly those Pounds were not Sterling, not so said.

The first Spermaceti whale taken by the Nantucket Whalemen was not far from 1712. About this time they began to use small vessels of 30 tons to whale; their cruises were about 6 weeks. When they caught a whale, they took off the blubber & returned to N. & tried it. Chiefly right whales were caught. In 1715. they had 6 vessels of 30 to 40 tons each in the whaling business. Their vessels were after some years enlarged, & they went Southward, & to east of the Grand Bank. – Previous to 1712, they used only boats & did not go far from the shore Indians became good whalemen. Ibid

Before the war, 380 tons Spermaceti candles were annually made in Nantucket.

Head matter makes whiter candles than the blubber.

E. Enos Scottend Whale Fishery – 248 Whales yielded 3396 tons of Oil & 150 tons Whalebone
Ex. 722. Coverage 14 1/2 tons oil & about 6/10 ton bone [Cont. on page 250.

182 Strawberries & other Berries.

Misc. 2. 209 — see some kinds M. 6. 129. Cranberries in this p. 199.

M. 3. 406 Higginson, 1629, says "Strawberries are in all places" Also has "huckleberries", grapes & mulberries.

M. 3. 426. Roger Williams, 1643. had seen enough to fill a ship, within a few miles compass.

M. 3. 219. Hubbard says the woods were every where furnished with Strawberries when the first settlers came, or in 1630

M. 3. 227. Hubbard says that in June "the fields and woods of Long Island are dyed red with strawberries, in a manner.

M. 3. 384 Vandendonck says Strawberries are abundant all over the country, ripe from May 15 to July. also grapes, mulberry, gooseberry, blueberries, raspberries,

M. 6. 223. Wood says, 1634, Strawberries are abundant some very large or 2 inches about; one may gather half a bushel in a forenoon.

M. 6. 262. Are mentioned by Josselyn in Rarities Not noticed by Morton, in N.E. Canaan

Misc. 7. 333. Strawberries grow in the woods in England. Spenser
7. 406. do - plenty in woods about Albany. Mrs Grant.
Misc. 10. 5. "Strawberries all over the woods" in N. Jersey
10. 11 Strawberries most abundant in the woods. in N.J.

Misc 3. 124. Strawberries grow abundantly in fields and woods in Virginia; for men & beasts. Beverly.

Misc. 6. 137. Ripen in April in Virginia
6. 157. Carter found Strawberries in Canada
6. 130. Capt Weymouth found Strawberries on Islands in Maine. 1605

M. 2. 209. Ben Jonson has "Strawberries gathered in the wood."

Winthrop I. 31 Winthrop's men, in his vessel, went ashore at Cape Ann June 12. 1630. & gathered "store of strawberries."

Strawberries were received in New York from Havana, April 19. 1853. Sold at $1. for a little basket. Tribune

Strawberries from a village near Paris, Fontenay aux Roses, are sold in Paris during 8 months for over a million of francs They are sold in small baskets. N.Y. Tribune

Berries in Maine.

Strawberries abound from Kittery to Madawaska. Begin to ripen from June 10 to 15, & are abundant for a week or two. Housewives make preserves, & other preparations of them.

Raspberries succeed the Strawberries, in all parts of the state. Are pleasant, sub-acid, fruit, & used also for pies & Sauces, &c. Boys & girls bring immense quantities to market — mostly the red sort, but in some places also the black sort or Thimbleberries

Currants, native, or wild, are in the woods of several varieties but most of those used are raised in gardens. Very acid, but used for pies, preserves, currant jelly; & formerly for currant wine

Blueberry comes next (Vaccinium tenellum) all over Maine
Swamp Huckleberry, large (V. corymbosum)
Blk. Shining do (V. resinosum)

Blackberries — 2 species, the tall & the running.

Gooseberries — abundant in low, moist places. Others in Gardens. many gathered & sold. Used for sauce, preserves, pies,

These berries are found in the Maine woods, meadows and fields from June to September. Maine Farmer, July 29. 1852

Misc 11. 365. "Grapes & many berries" in Good News from N.E. 1648.
" 7. 406. Bilberries were plenty on sandy hilly about Albany. Mrs Grant.
Children gathered berries.

Cont. in Misc 15. p. 34.

M.2.738
M.2.239.
Con 10.337.379.

Cards for wool, cotton, &c

Ed. Enc. V. 337 } **Old hand cards described, & their operation.**

The use of them in England supposed to be derived from the Netherlands & they were imported from N. until 1463. when importation w. prohibited. They were used for the woolen manufactur in England for 300 years, and for cotton after the manufactur of that began.

Hand Cards were succeeded by stock cards (what were these? and these by Cylinder cards - about 1771.

Wool cards are of a coarser, stronger kind than cotton cards [Flax cards not noticed - same as wool probably]

When Vol V. of E. Enc. was published (Jan 1813 or 1814) the English cut & bent the wire by machinery, & punched the holes, but the card teeth were all stuck into the leather by the hands of women & children.

V. 341 The machine to cut, double the wire, punch the leather & stick in the wires, & give the bent to them afterwards was invented in Mass. by Amos Whittemore of W. Cambridge in 1797. He had a patent with his brother William for 14 years and again for 14 years. In 1809 they had 55 machines of which 37 were in use (Nov 24. 1809) & employed 40 hands. (made weekly 180 doz pairs hand cards, and 400 square feet for woolen & other factories - Their whole cost in England 15,000 dollars a year - they supported as much more was used in other Card Factories in U.S. - much greater demand in 1809 than in preceding years. "Our manufactures have increased astonishingly since the obstructions to our foreign trade."

M.10.178. Benjamin Prescott made cards several years in Northampton; and employed women & children in this and the neighboring towns were employed in setting card teeth — Prescott began to make cards in Northampton in 1787 — was making them 1792 M.10.181. In 1802 (Sep. 298) & to 1804, was in partnership with Whittemore in making cards. Prescott failed soon after.

Morse Geog. 1805. p 382 } Jan 1793 Whittemore & others made vast quantities of cards at Boston; & Hillsborough (Cambridge) then or after made cards. employed 2000 children &c, in sticking cards. There were made in 1793, 12 000 dozen cards in or about Boston & 2 000 in 3000 doz at other manufactories in the State — Morse barely alludes to the new machine for cutting, bending & sticking, as being in operation in 1801. See below.

Mr Bailey Birge lived with a merchant & card manufacturer in Leicester in 1812. This man made only hand cards, and the teeth were stuck by women & children in the towns around both for this man & for others in Leicester. But some had the sticking & done by machinery then. Mr B. often carried loads of the sheepskins & cut card teeth to farmers houses, & carried back the card leather filled with teeth. & paid them the cash for their labor. He thinks about 7/ for a dozen pairs or 7d a pair. The teeth were cut from the wire & bent in the shop by a small machine which a girl turned by a crank; she would cut & bend about 12 lbs wire or teeth in a day. Most of the cards were sent south of Massachusetts. — In the time of war it was difficult to get wire; a good deal was smuggled in; this Leicester man & others were interested in smuggling, though Democrats and favorers of the war.

Dec 1853

No Cards made in America before the revolution, I think.
P.S. Cards seem made here in 1736. See Misc. 14.186.

M.13.155 Card makers from England came over to Boston and adv. wool & cotton cards April 3. 1749.

Webster's Dictionary. 1st Edition p. 469 says a machine for bending & cutting card teeth was invented in Mass. 1787; and a machine for bending, cutting & sticking was invented by Mr Whittemore of Cambridge 1797. This agrees with above.

Cont in Con. 10. 439.

184 Lecture Days

M. 2. 1946. Hadley 3. 257. Prices (Hawley) 283.

Con. q. 31. The New Haven Marshall, 1646, was to cry all things brought to him, on Lecture days or days of Fairs. Have a penny for each cry. of those who claim the things cried. [There were lost goods found by some one, I think — The object was to cry them on a public occasion, when people were together.

Punishments on Lecture Days. [M. 2. 244. M. 16. 211

Con. Rec. I. 28 Men to be whipt at the carts tail upon a Lecture day at Hartford. 3 mts to stand on the pillory also upon ringing of first bell to end of Lecture. One to have A. & R. burnt upon his cheek. April 1639

I. 50. One to stand on pillory at Hartford next Lecture day during the time of the Lecture. 1640.

I. 69 Gen. Court adjourned to "first Wednesday in January, to meet at Governor's house after the Lecture".

I. 70. Met Jan. 5. 1641. 2. [This must have been Wednesday.

I. 124. A man to be publickly corrected the next Lecture day. 1645

I. 129. One female to be whipped "after the first Lecture."

I. 129 Another female to be whipped "at the next Lecture"

I. 135 Court adjourned to 1st Wednesday in Feb. after Lecture.

I. 142. One to stand on the pillory during the Lecture, and then be whipped. 1646

I. 144 A man to be whipped, the next Lecture day. 1646

I. 176. The Court adjourned to the 2d Lecture in Hartford in March. [met March 14. 1648-9

I. 194. A man to be whipped next Lecture day. 1649

I. 216. Court adjourned to 2d Lecture day in March, after the sermon. 1651

I. 225. Court adjourned to Wednesday come 3 weeks after Lecture. 1651

It was common for the Gen Court to meet on a Lecture day, ~~never after~~ for some years. once in 1653. Then oftener adjourned to meet on a Wednesday, Lecture not noticed. Lecture was on Wednesday.

Hadley 3. 257. Lectures at Hadley in 61. 63, 64. 66. Sacramental Lectures were on Fridays. Others on Wednesday

Rev. J. Judd's Diary Sermons 10. 131. Lectures in Southhampton & Northampton Sacramental on Friday; others on Wednesday 1743 and after 1743. —— At a later period. 1769 to 1773 & after, were generally on Thursday. Not regular.

It appears by J. Judd jr Diary that Lecture days were days of much trade. People flocked into the store after meeting to buy goods — It was just so when I was in trade. N. trade after a Lecture day, J. J. jr says

Con. q. 354. Stray beasts & lost goods found were to be cried on lecture days, or town meeting days, or Market days, when there was a market.

Winthrop E. 324. Lectures considered by Magistrates & deputies as too frequent & too long. Elders disliked interference. 1639 "The elders had great power in the people's hearts which was needful to be upheld lest the people should break their bonds through the abuse of liberty, &c"

[Cont. M. 16. 210

M.2.264. **Fairs or Markets** [M.16.211

Con.Q. 27. New Haven ordered that Third Wednesday in May, and 3d Wednesday in September should be markets or fairs, for cattle and goods. April 1644.

Con.Rec. I. 125 } Hartford may have two Fairs in a year, on 2d Wednesday in May & 2d Wednesday in September April 1645.

M. 13. 202. Fair at Hardwick authorized by G. Court to be held Wednesday & Thursday Oct. 20 & 21. 1762. This seems the first time or is the first advertisement. In 1763 adv. again, to be Oct. 19 & 20.

M. 14. 30. Law for Hardwick Fairs — to be on third Wednesday and Thursday of May, and third Wednesday & Thursday of October — 2 in a year. Law to be in force 7 years. Seems first passed in May 1762, & first fair held Oct. 1762 Were there May fairs at Hardwick?

M.4.52. In 1672 } there were Markets at Boston, (5th day) Salem, (4th day) Lyme, (3d day) and Charlestown, (2d day) once a week, — no others in 1672 and Fairs twice a year at Boston, (May & Oct) Salem, Watertown and Dorchester. (May & Oct) no others previous to 1672

Old Laws p. 10 } Laws of every session of G Court are to be printed, & ordered to be read in the Market place at Boston upon the 5th day, (Thursday) being a Lecture day within 10 days of end of Session

Winthrop II. 46. 1641 } A man was executed on a Lecture day — attended the lecture, then walked to the gallows. &c.

E. 124. 1633. A market to be kept in Boston, upon Thursday, being the lecture day. Mass. Rec. I 112.

Old Laws p. 1639. 101. marriages might be published three times at some public Lecture & Town Meeting, & set up on a post of an house door.

M.1.146. Nutfield or Londonderry N.H. had a Fair. viz. the Scotch Irish. — In 1733. the fall Fair was to begin Oct 9, & there will be sold cattle, horses, linens manufactured there, &c

Boyd Watertown p. 997 } Two Fairs were held at Watertown 1639.
p. 1073 } One on first Friday of 4th month (June) and one on first Friday of the 7th month (September.) "to be kept on the Training place" Seem to be held yearly.
Mass. Rec. E. 241 1638 } ordered by Court Sept 6. 1638. — Fairs were then held at Salem & Dorchester also. They probably soon fell into disuse in all these places.

Ibid. 241 1638 Two Fairs at Salem — last Wednesday of 3d month (called May, and last Wednesday of 3d Month, called September.

Ibid 241 1638. Two at Dorchester 1st Wednesday of 3d Month and last Wednesday of 8th month.

Ibid. 127. 1634. Market at Salem weekly on Wednesday

Ibid. 169. 1636. Market at Charlestown weekly on Friday. 6th day qwk.

II. 164. 1646. Market at Lynn every Tuesday being Lecture day

III. 395. 1655 Market at Hampton every Thursday, their Lecture Day

186. Horse Blocks. [Continued from Cor. 9, 283.284

Men in South Street, about 60 years old, say, 1853, that they well remember when there was a horse-block at nearly every house, on both sides of the street. Some were made of boards or plank & lit work or longer timber; and others were made of a large log, squared, and steps cut out at one end.

Old Horse Blocks. See Roman & other Cor. 9. 284.

M.1.169 "In Paris at all the palaces and public buildings there were steps for mounting on horseback, such as those the parliament caused to be erected 1594."
Beckmann

Greek & Roman youth vaulted into their saddles (had no stirrups), & those aged persons were aided by servants or used stepping stones. — Servants were also required to stoop down, & their backs became a footstool (or horse block) for their masters to mount.
London Edition 1823. Beckmann

"Stepping stones were formerly placed at stated distances in the roads, at the gates of inns, and public buildings, and at the doors of most private dwellings." (London Edition 1823, with additions.) This was after servants were required to humiliate themselves and bend as a step.

M.10.175. Horseblocks common in Bolton, Conn. (Mrs Bugbee
15.427. Horseblocks at Palmer & Deerfield — (Mrs Amsden

Bailey's Jossing Block. A block to get up on horseback. &c.

1859. Mrs Allen Clark says that in her younger days there was a meeting house horse block in Hadley, in front of John Hopkins's store, and those who rode (females) got off and on at this horseblock. There was also a horseblock at almost every house.

M 2.212. Umbrellas. (& parasols

H. Gaz } Walter, Hutchens & Mathus advertised in Gaz.
June 92 } Umbrellas, at Nth – & rad Bounds thro June 1793

H. Gaz } John Hopkins, Hadly adv. Umbrellas.
May 1798 } Are the only ones which I notice as advertised in Gazette, previous to 1800 & for some time after. There were very few sold & most of merchants did not keep them.

H Gaz. James Shepherd 2d. adv. them, 1802. Parasols were advertised about 1802 a 1803.

Mass. R. 1803. Levi Shepherd & Son, adv. 50 Umbrellas & Parasols.

May 24. 1804. Herman Pomeroy adv Parasols.

Umbrella Manufactory adv. in Boston – continued:
March 1797. He made & mended, oiled or glazed umbrellas.
Mr Holland. He says nothing of Parasols.

Another Umbrella manufacturer in Boston. Daniel Hewes
July 12 1797. Advertises Silk, oiled silk, oiled cloth Umbrellas, more neat & durable than imported – Also Parasols, with or without angle joints – convenient for riding or walking. Umbrellas mended & covered.

Eleara Boston adv. Umbrellas May 1799.
In Boston. 2 cases green silk Umbrellas 1799
3 cases Umbrellas – many in Boston 1799. Some Parasols

1792 Umbrellas adv. in Worcester. 1793 Some from France in Boston – [illegible] Parapluies.

1796. Nov. Wm. Ashley at Hudson adver. Umbrellas.

1794 May. Stebbins & Snow of S. Hadley bought 2 umbrellas in Boston, probably for themselves, at 22/ each

1853. Feb. Bayard Taylor in India said they rode on Elephants & each man had a servant behind him to guide the elephant, & hold an umbrella over the head of the man. This was to keep off the sun, not the rain.

"Umbrilloes" advertised by John Cutler, at the Golden Cock, Marlboro St. Boston June 17[illegible] He says in his adv.
1774. M. 15.62. "Umbrilloes of all sorts for ladies & gentlemen, made in the best manner, & to be sold by John Cutler." Also "Umbrills Sticks for sale uncovered" – minds & covers old Umbrilloes – He has the picture of a female holding an umbrella over her head.

1793. Silk Umbrellas & Oiled silk Umbrellas adv. in Philadel.
1793 In a French adv. in N.Y. "Parapluyes & Parasols" "Umbrellas & Parasols"
1794 "Umbrellas of all sorts" adv. in N.Y. Probably include Parasols.
" "Umbrellas oiled, waxed & repaired" in N.Y. most umbrellas seem oiled.
M. 4. 210 "Silk Umbrilloes" a great variety, adv in Boston 1770
1770. Old ones mended. New ones made.
1755. "Umbrellos" adv. in Boston. M. 4. 203
1767. "Silk Umbrellos" adv in N York M. 4. 207.

M. 4. 315. The Umbrella & Parasol were the same formerly – Umbrella was used to keep off the sun – was a little shade. Chambers says they were made of Leather, Calico, Oil cloth, &c. Opened & shut by means of whalebone. He speaks of them as of used in England & France when he wrote. Parliament
M. 13. 336. Umbrellas in Philadelphia in former days – also Parasols. made of oiled linen. said to have been first used in Phila. in 1771 as a defence from the sun in summer. Doctors & ministers first used umbrellas to keep off rain. Doctors previously used an oiled linen hat case & an oiled linen cape on the shoulders.

[Continued in M. Misc 13.52

Timber – its preservation; a scarcity feared } Cont. from M.G. 360

M. 2. 210c
M. 2. 298c

Con. 9. 34. Complaint at Newhaven 1645. that much timber was destroyed to get bark for dyeing and tanning.

Con. 9. 42. Two men appointed in Newhaven to prevent the spoil of wood on the commons; to see that tanners do not commit waste in getting bark.

Con. Rec. F. 60 } Court ordered Feb. 1641. that no timber should be felled without the Connecticut plantations, without license from Particular Court; nor any pipe staves be sold out of the river, without license, nor transported to foreign parts until they are inspected. They were then preparing to send off pipe staves to pay for cotton.

M. 13. 347. Timber in England might be felled only in Summer, on account of the bark. Woolridge 1681. W. thought it would be better, if cut in winter.

Allin Coulkins p. 79 } Newlondon Voted 1651. that none should transport pipestaves, bolts, clapboards or shingles from this side the river (west side) without leave of townsmen. Penalty 5/. the hundred.

p. 93. Commissioners to regulate the felling, sawing & transporting of timber; masts, boards, planks, palisades, &c 1660.

Hartford regulations about Timber

Con. 4. 119. Dec. 1679 } Sam. 2. 96 } No boards, timber or plank to be brought out of the commons or lots in Hartford, & sold to be transported out of township. Penalty 10/ pr 100 for boards, & 20/ for plank. That no sawn timber to be sold out of town.

Con. 4. 123. 1686. Complaint great spoil of young timber for fire wood on commons. Posts & rails are like to be much wanted in a short time, & these young trees would soon be fit for posts & rails if left to grow. No staddles to be cut – penalty 12d for every staddle cut. — Place to be set out in the commons where all may go for wood; they to cut & clean all great & small as they go. Coopers may get hoops.

4. 123. 1686 Timber brought to Sawmills on t. side shall not be sold out of the township. 5/. pr 100 penalty for boards & plank

Wards Watertown p. 1030 } Mr Bond infers from the early records of Watertown that wood & timber were not plenty when the place was first settled, as strict orders were passed to prevent the destruction of trees. Some of these orders are in his book. Rev Dr Francis says there is now (1830) very little wood land in the town. Most of the present town is fitted for tillage & there is little broken or waste land.

Francis p. 40 } Some shade Trees in the highway were to be marked W. and not to be cut down, but be kept for shade 1648

Hadley 3. 17. 27. 42 } Scarcity of timber in Hadley. 60. 70. 80 or 90 years ago.
S. Hadley 84. Scarcity of White Pines in South Hadley formerly.

Bushes in Streets, &c to be cut.

M.2.237. [Underwood p. 206 Continued from M.9.361

Con & Mic 1.22. Connecticut G. Court. 1666. recommended to towns, "to subdue the undergrowth & shrubs near the towns, that so pasturage for cattle & sheep may be increased"

Conn. 1.22. In 1670. an act to encourage the raising of sheep ordered that all persons (male) should cut & clear away bush one day in a year. (underwood is the word used

[These laws seem not limited to highways — take in other commons.

Conn. 1.28. Reference to the old law of 1670, and a recommendation by Court that they should first clear the roads from towns "at least one rod wide" 1679

Col M. 1.28. Complaints that the highways from town to town were "incumbered with dirty slows, bushes, trees & stones" Summons to attend to them. 1684. see page 130

[all men, rich & poor alike, worked 2 days a year on highways, & one day in cutting underwood.

Miss Caulkins Norwich p.61 } She says that all males betwn 14 & 70 were required to cut bushes on the commons 2 days in a year — assembling on the hills & in the town. A quantity was every year laid down to grass, hayseed being provided at the expense of the town.

Con & Misc 1.144. — 1672 } New York Law, says there is a "decay of feed for horses & cattle in the woods by the increase of bush & underwood, which is suffered to grow up without sufficient care to subdue the same." Each man from 16 to 60 to work 4 days each year cutting bush in the woods — on Long Island only

Miss Caulkins p. 92 } New London 1660 instructed the townsmen to appoint some way "to clear the streets in the town from trees, shrubs bushes and underwood" & to call forth the inhabitants to effect the same. [It is evident that bushes & underbrush grew up in all roads, & in the streets of the village, in N.L. and elsewhere

Bushes in Hartford.

Con. 4 p. 80. 81 } Wm Goodwin charged 4/ June 1694 for warning people of Hartford to cut Bushes. Also 4/ in 1695. In 1692 he charged 3/ for this warning, and in 1693. 3/ In 1691 3/ — mostly these warnings in June.

It is evident that Hartford people turned out every year to cut bushes, being warned to do so. [Windsor cut bushes in June

190 Ferries — [Cont from Misc. 11. p. 174. 175

Con. Rec. 1. 174 } John Bissell, 1649, to keep the Ferry over the Connecticut at Windsor, 7 years, To have a sufficient boat, &c. — to have 8d for a horse or mare, & 2d for the person that goes over therewith; 3d for a person alone. He might entertain persons that could not go to the ordinary.

1. 281. : To keep the ferry one year, May 1656. on former terms — the troopers & horses to go over free as often as they go to Springfield or beyond. also 1657.

1. 310. March 1658. John Bissell Jr. to keep this ferry 10 years. Ferriage as before, 8d. 2d and 3d. Trooper still free on his way to Springfield or beyond. Windsor people to cross the ferry for half price, for man & horse; for man alone 3d as before.

1. 394. John Bissell Jr. wants a successor at this ferry

Massachusetts Ferries in county of Boston.

See Misc. 4. 65. } No carriages mentioned, not even carts
See Misc 14. 33. } in laws of 1694. 1710 & 1711. ; though "other things" are mentioned in a law of 1711, besides men & horses — Act of 1718 provides the passage of Coaches & Chaises at Ferries.

M. 14. 33. } Quarter Sessions to grant licenses for ferries
May 1694 } in their respective counties, & state the fare. Members of Assembly to pass free in going to & returning from Court & the General Post to be set over without delay at all ferries

Chm. 1. 188. By act of Parliament 1711, Posts were not to pay Ferriage &c. the General Posts, in N. America

Hamp. p. 186. Lower Ferry in Hadley 1687.
Hadley p. 169. Upper & Lower Ferries in Hadley.
" p. 271. Hockanum Ferry.

Laws. Jan. 1760 } Some Ferries not kept where they are necessary & travellers interrupted. Towns to provide persons to keep ferries in their limits, to be licensed by the Quarter Sessions. Heavy fines for neglect.

N. H. 3. 85. Major Hawley paid for ferriage at the Connecticut for man & horse in 1774. 3¼d & 3½d — he has both prices The ferriage was doubtless 5 coppers, or 3⅓ pence. He has one ferriage 2d & one 2½d meaning 2⅓d. Early in Nov. City in Nov.

Hadley p. 169. Ferriage at Lower Ferry in Hadley, 1764, for man and horse June 1st to Nov. 1. was 2⅓ pence; rest of year 3⅓ pence man alone 1⅓d. all the year — that is 3½, 5 and 2 coppers

Hadley p. 169. Upper Ferry was the same 1769 nearly — 2d. 3⅓d. & 1⅓d. or 3. 5 & 2 coppers.

do p. 271. Hockanum Ferry 1755 — May 15 to Nov 15. man & horse 2⅔. Nov 15. to May 15. 3⅓d. Single person two periods 1d. & 1⅓d In 1756. Ferriage raised to 5 & 6 coppers for the two periods — & pence not named — for man & horse. Same as 3⅓d & 4 pence

It is evident that the old ferry between Hadley & Northampton was for man & horse 2⅓ & 3⅓d. or 3½ & 5 coppers from the restoration of Specie currency 1750, to the revolution, Hockanum began nearly the same, but was raised a little Upper Ferry in Hadley was about the same as the lower.

N. H. 1. 248. In 1763 Ezra Clark kept ferry W. side, John Kellogg on Hadley side. at each ferry, they were allowed 2⅓d for man & horse. June 1 to Nov 1. and 3⅓d for rest of year. For a man 1½d all the year. (see 1764 above)

M.17.229. **Ferries.** £

1771. M.14.195. At Chelsea, two Ferry Boats at 8 ea.

Charlestown Ferries.

1631. A Ferry was established between Boston & Charlestown
Rates 2d for single person, and 1d each if two or more together.
no horses then, or very rare.

1637. The Ferryman agreed to pay the colony 40£ a year for 3 years.
He was to have the fees of 1631 for a man; including lecture
days — horse or cow with a man 6d, a goat 1d, a swine 2d,
more after dark & before day light, according to circumstances.
H. College had 50£ from the Ferry 1639, & in 1640 the income
of the ferry was granted to Harvard College.

Penny Ferry was established 1640 by Charlestown, where
Malden bridge is. Fare 2d single man; if more than
one, one penny each.

Ferry at New London.

Mass Court Rec. 3 Edward Messenger 1651 was to keep the ferry over Pequot river
p 89 21 years. He came it up 1654 and removed to Windsor.
In 1654 the ferry was disposed of to Cary Latham for 50 years
from March 25. 1655. He to take 3 pence for a passenger; 6 pence
for a horse or great beast (as Ox, cow, &c) and 3 pence for a calf or swine;
He might keep some provisions & strong liquors or wine "for the ref-
reshment of passengers." No others to ferry over passengers for
pay near the ferry place. Latham had a pinnace a canoe only,
but was to have within a year a boat sufficient to convey man and
beast. He was to build a house on the east side & to dwell there;
Width of river opposite the town 1/2 to 3/4 of a mile. Water rugged.

Hamp. 186 Hadley Ferry.

The travel of persons on Horseback between Northampton
and Springfield was for some years through Hadley,
there being no horse ferry at Holyoke, & no good road
on west side of River, east of Mt Tom. The Commissioners
and jurors in attending courts crossed at Hadley, not at
Springfield, (after Hadley was settled). John Pynchon
credits Joseph Kellogg for ferriage May 1666. 6/2 —
"for my ferriage & my family 1667 & 68. 8/" — Ferriage of the
County Surveyors 5/9 — ferriage 1/. 5 2.4

1671 By ferriage of Associates, Jury & some upon County acc. 13.8
1672 By ferriage of Associates jurymen, &c. to & from Courts 5.4
1672/3 Jan By my ferriage 4/. N. Elys ferriage as County Court. 1/4.
1673 Ferriage of Associates, jury &c. 5/4 — 1674 for same 9/. 14.6
1675 Ferriage to & from County Courts 8.0
1676. Ferriage from Sp. to N.H. & back & some from & to Hatfield. — 15.0
1677. Ferriage on the county account: 3 Hadley Jurymen coming & goe. 1.0
an associate 8d. Messengers 1/4. myself & servant 1/4. 3.4
Hawley to Albany 8d, 3 jurors from N.H. both ways 3/4 4.0
2 Jurors & Recorder 1/4: Court & Jury 8d 3 horses to Albany 2/. 4.0
Recorder 1/. 1
1678 County Ferriage paid 11/7. my part 6/1 17.8
1679. Associates & Clerk 1/8. Mr. Pynchon Court 1/4 3.0
1680. Associates &c 4/8. 4 jurymen (County paid for all these). 4.8

[The ferriage seems to have been about as in 1687 (See Hamp. 186)
man & horse 8d (or money). Persons single 3d, & more than one 2 each.
It is evident that the old travel of Horsemen between N.H. & Sp.
was mainly through Hadley village, even after Philips war.

Charlestown Ferry (to Boston)

Frothingham 95 Granted to Edward Converse 1631 — to have 2d single person
and 1d if two or more. Renewed 1637, fees for a man 2,
two or more 3d each; man with horse or cow 6d. goat 1d, swine 2d
Passengers after dark, according to pains & hazard & same on lecture
days. He to pay 40£ a year into the Colony Treasury.
1640 granted to Harvard College. College had 50£ from it 1639.
Penny Ferry when Malden Bridge is 1640. 2d single: 1 each for 2 or more.

Horse Hire. and Post-Hire.

[Continued from Misc. 9. 125

Mi. 2. 286
Mi. 2. 296.

Con. Rec. II. 242 & Con. Mus. I 32 } Connecticut price for horse-hire, for Posts, 1674. was fixed for all the towns to and from Hartford, of the shorter distances. The price is not far from 1½d per mile for most, but some routes are a little higher, about 1¾d — none so high as 2d. Evidently 1½d was intended in general, with good allowance for the number of miles. Windsor to Hartford 1/. Wethersfield 1/6. New Haven to H. 5/. Saybrook to H. 5/. (then would be 40 miles at 1½d.). Fr Bran Windsor to Springfield. 3/. (this is 24 miles @ 1½d)

The price for the services of the post & his expenses is also fixed on every route. This ~~some~~ was 50 per cent advance on the price of the horse-hire; ~~on~~ on other routes more than that; about 60 or 70 per cent advance; Windsor to Hartford, horse-hire 1/. man's expenses 1/6. New Haven to Hartford, horse-hire 5/. man & expenses 8/. Haddam to Hartford, horse-hire 4/. man & expenses 6/. Fairfield to Hartford, horse-hire 8/. man & expenses 13/6. New London was 8/. and 11/- the only route that the man & expenses were less than 50 per cent advance on horse-hire. The man paid for meals 6d, horse keeping at night 4d, and Oats 4d half peck — probably 2d or 3d for lodging. His expenses in a night and day for self & horse would be about 2/8. besides liquor. From N. Haven or Saybrook to Hartford & back would take 2 days and one night; and he received 8/6. If he bought only 4 meals, lodging & horse keeping, & liquor, he would need about 5/. leaving only 1/9 a day for services or perhaps 2/.

see Mass below

M. 11. 234

Con. Rec. I. 32 } In 1750. Posts were allowed 4d a mile, which was to cover all expenses & services. This 4d a mile does not differ much from the above prices of horse hire, men and expenses. New Haven 40 miles at 4d would be 13/4 and the man in 1674 had 13/6.

1784 to 1790 } S. Judd charged for horse-hire 2d a mile. To Suffield 4/. N. H. 1/4 Cost to Springfield 1785: 24 miles @ 1½d. 3/. Sleigh to Northampton & Windsor 1788 Feb. 4 miles @ 1½d. 5/6. Horse to Hartford twice; called 40 miles @ 2d. 6/8. each time.

In 1783 he charged only 1½d a mile for a horse — 58 miles was 7/3. once to Northampton 1/. Sleigh to Northampton 1/.

After 1800. S. Judd charged 3d a mile for horse hire.

1763. Rev. Robert Breck paid 16/8 for horse to Boston or 2d mile for 100 miles.

1762. Robt Breck Jr. had for horse to N. Haven twice 11/8 ea. or 70 miles at 2d

1674. Massachusetts ordered that every person sent upon the public service, should be allowed by the Treasurer 3 pence per mile, in money, to the place to which he is sent, as full satisfaction of horse & man. Innholders were to charge such one penny only 2/. bushel for oats & 4 pence for hay day & night. [This nearly agrees with Connecticut. Massachusetts gave for man & horse 40 miles 10/ in cash, equal to near 15/. in pay — certainly equal to 13/4

see Conn. above

1770. Jona. Judd Jr in may. paid for horse to Boston (back by Springfield) 14/6. Evidently 1½d per mile for 116 miles. (horses were galled — this may have added a little.

In 1548, under Edward VI. the price of post-horses was fixed at one penny per miles. L. Q. Review. No 66. p. 79

M. 12. 26. South Hadley fixed horse-hire Feb 1777. at 2¼d a mile — indicating the old price to be 1½d. Sleigh also 2¼d. Old price 1½d.

[Cont. in M. 15. 349

Post Riders

(Post, Publics. p 384

Bost Ev'g Post 9 Oct 17. 1774. } "Silent Wilde, news carrier to Northampton Deerfield &c." says his present year end Nov. 7. 1774. and he requests punctuall paiyment. Proposes, if paid seasonably, to continue his service as usual another year, upon same terms — He had probably carried papers to Con. River before Nov. 7. 1773. — Jonth. Judd Jr. &c. Capt. J. Judd, was a subscriber.

See below

His "first half years engagement" expird May 9. 1774; of course he began Nov. 1773 we should suppose; but the mentions "former customers in arrears" before this 6 months began. He went through Lancaster, Rutland, &c to Northampton Deerfield, &c. He charged for a Boston paper one dollar for 6 months or two dollars a year.

Con. Courant 7 Mass 1778 } Moses Allen carried the Courant — was to meet people for settlement at Hatfield, Deerfield, Greenfield Bernardston, Northfield, Montague, Sunderland, in March and April. Some papers were left in these towns for persons living at a distance — He seems to have gone up one side of the River & down the other. Northampton, Hadley, Springfield & Lee not in this advertisement.

Silent Wilde above was of Shutesbury. He proposed M 13.197. } April 1761, to carry papers from Boston to Northampton, Deerfield, &c. 8 months in the year viz every week 6 months, & once in 2 weeks for two months — 8 months paper to be 8/. To begin first monday in April — His 6 months expired in November (last week) & he then called for a dollar from each subscriber. He offered to do other business.

He was, I believe, the first carrier of Newspapers from Boston to Northampton, &c. He advertised again in May 1771 M. 13.197. & wanted pay for last 6 months. Of course he was a post rider in 1770. Whether he had carried papers all the time from 1762 to 1770 does not appear. He did not advertise in the papers which I have seen. His price was one dollar for 6 months.

M 13. 227. Readvertised again in Nov. 1771. Wanted his pay for 6 mo. would ride once in 2 weeks through next half year if suitable encouragement was offered, for 1 dollar a paper. If not, should stop.

M. 13. 227. 1773. Oct. Says he has engaged to ride & carry papers from Boston to N.H. Deerfield, &c. for a year, for 2 dollars a paper — 6 months every week & 6 months every other week. Proposes to go to Westminster, Templeton, &c

1776 May, Silent Wilde & Isaac Church, both apparently of Shutesbury, were post riders from Boston to Northampton, Deerfield &c. Printers had raised price, & they advanced to 7/4 for 6 months.

M 13. 197. Post Rider to Windham Con. proposed March 1762
" " " Post Rider to Fitchburgh & der. May 1771

Jonathan Judd Jr. had papers from Boston 1770 (& some 1769)
M. 15. 348 He got them from Northampton 2, 3 or more at a time — nothing said about a post rider! Engaged for 6 months in 1770 Post-master Feb. 1771. Brought papers, single books sent for by him

Post Rider from N. York to Hartford & back once a week, except in winter once in 2 weeks, was performed 1761 some years after at 30/ Con. 6. 130 N.Y. a year. (225 dollars). Newspapers from N.Y. were sold to others for 16/. N.Y. a year (2 dollars.)

Ibid. Post Riders 1770 to 1772 Between N. London, Norwich, Hartford & Middletowns. Thus charged for carrying Letters 6d, some 9d & a few 1/. Carriage by riders of all sorts. The post was weekly.

[Cont. in M. 15. 348.

Hunting and Fowling.

[Continued from p. 170

In Northampton:

Nat. Hist. 1. 43 | **Otters.** Phelps (on 170th page) says Otters live and breed in our meadows in the low grounds about Pynchon's Meadow. Perhaps he not here every year. He killed 6 in one season, 2 or 3 years since, when they were worth 4 dollers each, that is, the skin. He thinks they are now worth near $6. Has seen two within a few days, and shot at them from Pynchons meadow; they in the water some distance off, and he had only shot—did not hunt them. He has been after them with his boat to day (April 15. 1853) and dog & gun but without success. There is water all about Pynchon's meadow.

Nat. Hist. 1. 40 | **Foxes.** Phelps has killed 12 or 15 this winter most of them in the meadow. Some burrow in the higher part of North meadow, & of Old Rainbow, but he thinks most come from Mount Holyoke and some from the hills on this side of the river. They go down upon the meadow in the winter for food,—they catch mice, &c. Phelps hunts them with his dog and gun. Skins worth about 1.50 to 1.25

Musquashes. Phelps is a musquash-hunter, but thinks they are hardly worth killing these days, their skins being worth only 8 or 10 cents.

Nat. Hist. 1. 42. **Minks.** He kills some about the meadow. —are not plenty. They go up the rivers & brooks into towns west. Their skins are valuable—worth a dollar or more.

Raccoon Hunting. Did not inquire about this to day.

Squirrels. He says black squirrels were common when he was young, but he has not seen one for some years. Some Grey ones remain

p. 68 **Crows,** he says, sometimes assemble in the South meadow in the winter in great numbers; he thinks he has seen 1000 at once. They make a great noise.

Fish Hawks are seen when there is a flood on the meadow; they descend from a tree to the water and seldom ascend without a fish. [annual Phelps.

Col Shepard says Otter skins have been worth $6, but are not so now. Foxskins $1.25. Minks, very high, $1.25.

Squirrel Hunt in Springfield, first week in Nov. 1853. One side or party brought in 4065; the other 7020. or so counted One man (had had help) brought in 3 Raccoons, 20 grey squirrels, 230 red squirrels, 165 striped squirrels, 8 Woodchucks, 5 rabbits, 84 woodpeckers, 1 Crow, 60 Blue Jays, all weighing over 2000 lbs.—There "counted" over 4500 lbs is said.—One side killed 3 Raccoons 100 woodchucks, 1 wild Turkey, 350 red squirrels 36 Rabbits, and many birds, &c. —[Such are the accounts published.—Seem not very accurate. I presume the wild Turkey was a Tame one. 100 woodchucks is a strange story. They could be got only by digging.

1791 & 1792 } Jona. Judds accounts for these years show that there was much shooting in Southampton — much powder & shot sold, in fall, winter and Spring — Powder was 7l. & shot 7s. Lead not sold

Misc 13. 347. Fowling in England 1681. (Worlidge) viz.
Catching with draw nets, like our pigeon nets.
Shooting with a fowling piece, aided by Stalking horse
Catching with long trammel nets.

M. 13. 347. Flutterers or stool pigeons, called Stales in England were used to decoy other birds.

M. 11. 89. "Call birds" & "Flurbirds" used in England as decoys.

11. 89. Bird Catching in England in Ed. Encyclop.

M. 13. 409. Worlidge mentions a net to catch fowls, "in the form of a scoop net used to take fish."

Hunting may be traced to the earliest period of uncivilized society, and when not pursued for food, the chase is pursued for pleasure. It is practised in every age and clime. — Falconry or Hawking was known to the ancients; it was prohibited to ecclesiastics in the Christian Church. Attained its height in European courts in 12th century; but was revived at a late period. It was practised in Britain from about 450 until after 1600. Ladies formerly kept hawks & participated largely in hawking. — Problem would be worn & earned the hawk "and left study and learning to the children & meaner people."

Virgil's hunting party & Dido [illegible] a close resemblance to the English stag hunt. Dido had horns, hounds, horses, &c. — Kohlmann.

Hunting in Prussia & other parts of Europe. Dwight, Germany. 175.

No fences to obstruct hunters in most countries of Europe.

Early in Feb. 1854. 200 or 300 live quails were sent in coops from Norway to N. York. The Hudson every paper says quails are so plenty that they run about the streets, fly against the windows, &c. All the guns are popping.

J. Judd Jr's Diary 1768. } A hunting match between Jesse Billings and Murray at Hatfield Nov. 29. 1768. Tuesday before Thanksgiving They killed 44 squirrels and 5 partridges.

Hadley 3. 58. Hunting in Hadley.

196 Grain. | Con from Misc. Q. 291, 293 &c. America
M. 2. 274 | " " Misc. 11, 214, 215, 216. Europe & Asia

Indian Corn. The method of elevating a high hill around the roots of Indian corn was derived from the Indians, it is said. Now said to be erroneous farming, & no hills should be made. A stalk of corn without a hill takes as strong a hold, in good soil, & is as firm against winds as a stalk that is hilled. N.E. Farmer.

Virginia.

M. 2. 69. Grain in Virginia 1682 — Wheat, Peas & Garavances 4/. bushel
Barley, Oats & Indian Peas 3/ 3/4. Ind. Corn 2/. "
M. 277. A bushel of Wheat 1665, is said to be equal to 3/ in money.
M. 277. 1666. Wheat, Eng. Peas & Garavances 4/. bushel or 40 lbs tobacco
" Indian corn shelled, 2/. "
" Indian Peas & Barley 3/6 " Oats 3/.
English Peas & Indian Peas were not the same
M. 2. 196. Garavances seem to have been a sort of Pea.
Oats higher than corn always.
Sons of Ordinaries might sell Oats at 6/ & Corn at 4/.
or double the usual price.
M. 11. 214. Garavances — are the chickpea — grow in S. of Europe
M. 4. 286. Beverly, 1705, says: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, grow
287. well in Virginia, but the inhabitants make no commerce
with them — had no surplus. Peas injured by an insect.
Virginians were satisfied to live from day to day without trouble.
Indian corn was more abundant than English grain.
M. 2. 82. Down to 1662, there seems not a great deal of wheat
2. 83 raised — most lived on Indian corn. A barrel of
corn called 5 bushels, or 40 gallons Winchester measure.

M. 6. 329. One man in Virginia could plant, tend & get in 50 barrels
of Indian corn, each of 5 bushels, or 250 bushels in all, without
the help of man, horse or ox. 1669.

Grain in Springfield 1760 to 1765 — Robert Breck Jr's acct.
Indian Corn commonly 2/. some 2/6
Wheat, much at 3/6 & 4/. some at 5/. — 3 prices
Oats 1/2 1/2 to 1/6. Rye at 2/8. (seems always 2/8.
Flour advertised in Boston 1774 was Philadelphia and
Baltimore. No New York flour adv.

N.Y. Flour — adv in Hartford Nov. 1793. Flour had begun
to come up Con. River.

1793 Flour in Philadelphia — Sup. 5.75; common 5.50; pr barrel
March Indian meal 3.13. & Rye meal 3.13, pr bbl.
" Grain in Phil. Wheat 1.07 to 1.27. Rye 60c; corn 66c; Oats 35c
" Barley 1.00 to 1.03: Buckwheat 40c
" W. Flour in N.Y. Oct 1794. $7.50 to 8.00; Wheat $1.50 bu. Ind corn 66c
Rye do " " " 5.50. Rye 62 1/2c — Oats 37 1/2c
W. Flour in Boston June 1794. 44/ to 42/. bu Oct '94 48/ to 51/. Middlings 42/.
Grain, Boston Oct. 1794. Wheat 6/ pr. Rye 5/4, corn 4/. Do Southern 3/8. Barley 5/. Oats 2/6
White Beans 6/ pr.
do do June 1794. Wheat 6/. Corn 4/. Rye 5/6. Peas 5/. Barley 4/.

M 4. 101. Peas from Connecticut to Albany — offered in Boston 1737 at 23/ to 25/.
a bushel, retail — (about 7/6 L.C. Blacked eyed peas only 10/. (say 3/4 L.C.
White Beans 12/ (about 4/. L.C. M 4. 142. Connecticut Corn 1728, 4/6 (say 2/3.
4. 85. Connecticut Indian corn, same year, July 6/. (say 3/. L.C.).
4. 135. English Wheat adv in Boston 7/. 1720 retail (about 4/6 L.C. Com. 15: 203.
M 4. 104. Connecticut Peas 1718. 8/6 (about 5/. L.C.
M 1. 105. Wheat in Boston adv at 7/. Jan. 25. 1720. (about 4/4 or 4/6. L.C.
M 1. 109. Wheat in Boston adv at 8/6 Jan. 1723 (about the same.

Grain.

Con. & Misc. 2. 249 250 } Prices of grain first fixed by law in Mass. May 1640, on 3 corn 4/ rye 5/ wheat 6/ for new debts. Things to be appraised to pay old debts. Money was plenty & prices high. 1637. 1638. 1639, but in 1640. but few passengers came; money was drained and everything grew cheap; many could not pay their debts. Dearth in 1641. & similar 1642 — In 1642 a cold, wet summer; great scarcity of corn in 1643. all pessimism again 1644 & 1645. Exported 20,000 bushels of grain in 1645.

Felt, Ipswich p. 31. } He says rye & Indian corn were long the only breadstuffs in Ipswich. A little wheat flour was used in a few rich families. More used after 1800.

Mr West, born 1766, says in Granville, on old land, without manure, they raised 15 & 20 bushels of corn on an acre, and about half that of rye — sometimes more.

Wheat, Mr West says, was raised in his native town, Holland, Con. until destroyed by the Hessian fly in the time of the revolution or about that time. The fly made such destruction that they ceased to sow wheat in all that region elsewhere.

Indian Corn was raised at Nantucket 50 bushels to the acre in 1729; only 20 bushels to the acre 1773. For some year before 1835, the average was only 10 or 15 bushels per acre. Wheat was raised in 17th Century — Some good farms now — The first of May is called planting time in an Indian deed. 1660.
Macy's History of Nantucket.

On p. 22. He says for a hundred years, they rarely manured their cornfields, & other crops did not average 15 bushels to the acre.

Wheat. Ebenezer Kingsley born 1769, removed to Chesterfield 1794 says the new lands in Chesterfield would not then & never had borne much winter wheat, or any other. They raised some Spring wheat on older lands. He is confident that Wheat had never prospered there on new lands — run to stalks, without wheat. He says beech & maple lands will not bear wheat or winter wheat when new; but oak & chestnut land will. Is this so? (June 16. 1853.

S. Judd's Account } He sold wheat flour at 2d a lb. From 1783 to 1790, his price for corn was often 2/ & rye 3/ sometimes considerably higher. or Rye 3/6. Corn 2/6. Rye flour was sold at 1d per lb. when rye was 3/. Thus of Corn. Wheat was various — 4/. 4/6, 5/. 5/6 & 6/ — varied more than the grain Meslin in 1786 & other years was 4/. — 1792. 2 bushels Barley 3/. 1792 Grain fluctuated much from Revolution to 1800. The advance was irregular. There were some bad seasons.

Jona Judd's Prices of Grain 1791. 92 & 93 May } Wheat was 4/ in fall of 1791. 4/ in Spring of 1792. 4/ in fall of 1792; 5/ in Spring of 1793.
Rye was 2/4 in fall of 1791 & 3/ in Spring of 1792
2/6 & 2/8 in fall '92, 3/4 in Spring 93.
Corn was 2/ in winter of 1791-92. & 2/6 in Spring of 1792
Corn was 2/6 in winter of 1792-3 — & 2/9 in Spring of 1793
Some Buckwheat @ 1/8 — some oats at 1/6. some Flaxseed 4/ to 5/.
In April & May 1791. Corn was 2/4 rye 3/. Oats 1/4. Wheat 4/6.
Some Buckwheat 1/6, & oats 1/4 & 1/8 Buckwheat 1/8
In Jan. 1792. Corn 2/. Oats 1/4. Rye 2/6. Wheat 4/. Rye 2/9 [illegible]

Cont. on page 378.

198 Kindling Fires

M. 2. 266.

Formerly very many, indeed most people, stooped down and blew the fire into a blaze with the lips instead of the bellows, when there were coals or brands with fire on the hearth; making the ashes fly & getting smoke in the eyes.

When the fire was all gone, and no tinder box (and few people had one), the gun was brought forward, & powder put in the pan & fired, & tow held over it; the burning tow set the combustibles on fire. It was so done at my fathers. But in days of fire places and hard wood, the fire very seldom became extinct. There were live coals in the morning under the ashes, even in hot weather.

M. 2 211. "Tinderboxes & Flint" mem. Not finished. See B. & Fletcher

N.Y. Tribune, Nov 5 1853. notices the old ways of kindling fire. Sometimes the old musket was taken down from woollen hooks over the fire place, & the flint, steel, & "punk" from an old tobacco box, struck a light, & whittling went on vigorously to keep it from going out. Sometimes a coal with a little fire on one end was taken up in the tongs in the right hand, the other hand holding a candle, & the coal was blowed with the mouth; it brightened & glowed & revealed the inflated cheeks of the blower, until the wick was ignited; & a little puff too much then would at times put it out.

By & by, a piece of sand paper of two leaves was in vogue, and a strip of card paper, immersed in some preparation, was pulled through the little folio, as an argument. It would pull through a pen wiper. [I think this drawing through that I first noticed was a little splint of wood, which had been dipped at the end in some combustible matter. 1836. I think it was 1836 & that all Lucifers came after 1836.

Lucifers came next that lighted by touching them. At first they split out little sticks by hand for Lucifer matches, but soon they used machinery, and even steam engines have been used to make matches, & the little fellow containing the phosphorus, &c. has grown into a huge kettle.

New Haven & towns in vicinity buy 300,000 feet in a year of the best white plank worth 25 to 30 dollars per m. to make into matches. [By plank he probably means boards but perhaps it is with boards] N.Y. Journal of Commerce Dec 3. 1853

M. 6. 210. about 1668. A man had a Tinder Box, but they were not very plenty.

Middlesex. M. 13. 284. 1680 & Ten Tinder Boxes

m. 2. 222 Kindling Fires in England. [Penny magazine Feb. 1838.

The old machinery was flint & steel, and tinder made partially burnt cotton or linen, on which the sparks, or particles of steel fall. On this tinder now ignited is applied, not wood or paper, but sulphur or brimstone, on a thin piece of wood, — a match. The sulphur is ignited & that ignites the wood.

Some years ago, light was procured by thrusting a brimstone match into a phial containing oxide of phosphorus.

Also light was produced by dipping a match in sulphur, then in chlorate of potash, & then in asbestos soaked in sulphuric acid. Such matches & acid bottle sold at first in elegant cases at 1/ per 100, but fell to 1 penny per 100.

Lucifer matches came next & superseded the others. The end of a match of wood is dipped into chlorate of potash mixed with sulphuret of antimony & starch — the composition takes fire by friction, the matches being quickly drawn through sand paper folded. [He alludes to no patent improvement I just sent these Lucifer matches in 1836. Mr. Bauer got them at Springfield Others came after.

see next page

Cranberries [Cont. from Misc. 9. 129

1853. Oct. 29. A Boston paper says 12000 bushels of Cranberries were brought to that city in one day, Oct. 29. They were soon sold, chiefly at $1.75 per bushel, to provision dealers. The public will have to pay about 3 dollars.

Owen's Geology of N.W. p. 615 } Vaccinium macrocarpum, or American Cranberry is most abundant & of fine Quality in the region bordering the St Croix river. It grows in the marshy grounds. 14. 42. The fruit is gathered from September till the snow falls by the Indians.

Whitney p. 368. has Vaccinium Oxycoccus and microcarpum in the vicinity of Lake Superior. 2 Species of Cranberry

The Cranberry bush is about Lake Superior, & mentioned by Parry in Owen, & by Whitney. Bears abundantly. Owen 613.

Cranberries are abundant in Wisconsin on the marshes, between Wisconsin & Yellow Rivers. One marsh has thousands of acres, & thousands of people congregate there to pick the berries. Fires have run over part of it (1856) and destroyed vast quantities of fruit. But 5000 or more people have been on the marsh at one time, it is estimated. This season, (September 1856.) & all have done well. The writer, who is a resident of Wisconsin, says he picked 14 bushels in part of a week. They sell at 50 cents to 1.75 per bushel, & are used for preserves.

Letter from Wisconsin in Drew's Rural, 5:4.

Kindling Fires — continued

1756. m. 13. 182. Fire steels, and pistol Tinder boxes. adv.

1745 m. 14. 180. Sarah Dolbeare had Steels for Tinder boxes

Horses — contin. from misc. 9. 86. 357. Misc. 11. 91. 163.

Misc. 2. 18. Horses in Virginia 1686 (Clayton) were about 5£ each, and this said to be about as in England. Never shod in Virginia, & seldom stabled; Indians did not ride horses, one exception.

M. 2. 19. In Maryland Horses were shod only in frosty weather. 1699.

M. 4. 285. Horses became wild, & were hunted in Virginia. afforded sport, but cost more than they were worth. Beverly

M. 3. 93. Some Horses turned wild in Pennsylvania (Swedes

H. Gaz. Stallions advertised in the Spring — very many 1792. 93. 94. 95. &c. are generally said to be 15 hands high — one 14½, one 15½ & one 16 among them. Stray horses 13½ & 14 hands high.

Prices 4. Levi Shepherd bought some horses 1784. at 10. 4. & 34. £ Dollars 8 in 1784 & 3 in 1791 at 11£ each. One 1791 at 13½ or 43 $. These seem good horses. A good horse seem worth about as much as a yoke of oxen, not fat.

Horses in C. Courant — adv. as strayed, stolen, &c. 1778. one from 13 to 15 hands high — or 13, 13½, 14 & 15 hands. Generally "pace & trot". Some are "natural pacers" Several are 15 hands high, but 14 hands is more common.

Colors, sorrel, black, chestnut, bay, dark bay, white, dark brown, dun, chestnut sorrel, light-bay, roan, silver dapple,

Stallions were advertised abundantly in the Hartford Courant, in the Spring of 1778. I have not the previous years. There are no such adv. in the Boston papers in 1774.

M. 2. 98 & 99. Horse Stealing — was not uncommon after the revolution, & down to 1800 or later. Many stolen horses advertised — often done in the newer & more thinly settled 11. 15. 114. parts of the country, but not confined to them.

Horses stolen in Penn. & south Penn. abundantly. A dozen stolen M. 4. 72. horses adv. in a Philadelphia paper in a month, 1736

Ambling Pacing Horses. It seems that formerly they took pains to make horses amble in England. Chambers Cyc. 1752 says a "Trammel (or kind) of rope or leather, & fitted to a horse's legs to make him amble".

M. 13. 410. Markham 1631. gives directions how to make horses amble, by trammelling the legs.

N. E. Farmer p. 133. 1790. Deane considered ambling "vulgarly called pacing in this country" as not good for horse nor rider, but tiresome to both. He mentions & condemns the method so much practised of teaching horses to pace swiftly, and racing in that gait." An amble he says, is disgusting in a carriage, & ought not to be more tolerable in a saddle.

Deane says "some colts naturally amble, and 5 they trot." But all may be made to trot — Loudon says "an amble is usually the first-noticed pace of young colts, which they quit as soon as they have strength to trot."

1853. N. E. F. Horses in N. Y. Shipping sell for 75 to 110 $ ea. For Carts & other work 100 to 175 $. M. 11. 163. Family & working City Horses $150 to 190. Family use & Roadster 225 to 350. $ Pairs of horses 375. 450, & upto 1000 & 1200 $. Most horses from 100 to 200 & 250 $. Horse keeping in city, 60 cts a day.

Springfield Horses. (Cont. from next page

56 Stallions over 7 years at Springfield; as far as height, color, &c. are given, one 14 hands high; 3, 14½; 5. 15; 3, 15¼; 7, 15½; 16 with 16 hands high; 4, 16½; 4, 17; one 17½ — 11 were bay; 10 black, 8 Chestnut, 2 gray; 2 supple gray, one each, mole color, dappled bay, brown, sorrel, Roan — each let generally 1000, 1100; One at 1200 + 1250, 1350, 1500, 1300, 1670, — Most are Morgans & Black Hawks — Some Hambletonian, Messenger, Arabian, Eclipse, French, Andrew Jackson, Highlander, & English breeds.

Thorough-Bred — 4 Stallions & 3 mares.

[cont. to 378

Horse Show at Springfield, Thursday Oct. 20. 1853, or pom Tuesday Oct 18 to Saturday Oct 22. over 400 Horses present, pom various States.

Ponies. A report makes Ponies 13 to 14 hands high. They have "Charlestown (S.C.) Marsh Ponies, not over 13 hands; Mustang Ponies about 13½ hands; Indian Ponies of N. & W. not over 14 hands; generally not over 13 hands: these crossed by French Norman Horse of Canada formed the well known Canadian Ponies, which average 14 hands high, or pom 13 to 15 hands, with short head, thick neck & heavy mane & tail — a stout built horse. They have foolishly disregarded the old meaning of Pony, & carry the Pony up to 14 hands high, including a large portion of the stout Canadian Horses. The Shetland ponies, they say, are only Playthings.

London says the Highland Ponies are pom 9 to 12 hands high. A few have been raised to 13 or 14 hands by selection & better feeding. The Highland breed is in Iceland, Norway & Faroe Islands, but not on the Continent, South of the Baltic. They are gray, bay and black.

At Springfield Horse Show — were entered on 400 horses. Of these about 175 were stallions; 100 mares & 60; about a dozen Draught horses; rest fancy horses & Roadsters. Some mares with foals by their sides. [Errors in this.

9 Draft horses — 4 were 15½ hands high, & 2 were 16 hands. Others height not given. They weighed about 1200 lbs ea, some 1500 lbs. Some pairs drew a waggon 1700 lbs & 5100 lbs pig iron on it.

48 Breeding Mares & 9 more with foals at side. — Small. Of those whose height & color are stated, 1 was 13 hands high; 2 were 13¼ hands; 1 was 14½ hands; 13 were 15 hands; 9 were 15½ hands, and 2 were 16 hands — 7 were bay; 1 dappled bay; 1 dark bay; 3 Chestnut; 3 Black; 3 sorrel, 1 gray and 1 brown. — Most were of the Morgan breed; some of the Black Hawk, Messenger & other breeds. Weight 200 to 825 to 1000, & 1200 lbs. Average say 1050 or more.

33 Pairs Matched Horses, including a few mares. There were 15, 15½, 16, 16½ & 1 pair 17 hands high; also 15¼ & 15¾ Average about 15½ or 15¾. They were bay, black chiefly, as far as color is given; 1 pr Buckskin color; 1 pr gray; 2 prs sorrel; 1 pr brown. Weight 975 to 1200 lbs. Average about 1075 or 1100 lbs. — Breeds mostly Morgan; some of Black Hawk, Messenger, Hambletonian & other breeds. Some English. Some French Gelding

17 Stallions & 2 Fillys of 3 years old. — One 17 hands, 1400 lbs of Andrew Jackson breed. Rest 950 to 1100 pounds — and 14½ to 16 hands. Colors & breeds as before. — There were [illegible] of 2 & 1 year old, viz. 8 & 7 Stallions & 1 Filley.

16 pairs fancy Matched Horses & mares. 925 to 1000 lbs ea & a pair 1000 to 1100 lbs. Bay & black mostly, but some brown, sorrel, chestnut, white, gray, cream color — height when given mostly 15½ hands & for 15, 15½ & 16. 1 pair 18 hands. Breeds as before.

56 Stallions over 3 years old [illegible] delegates pm. supposed

33 Stallions 4 to 7 years — Colors, dappled gray, Dark bay, black, Chestnut, Mahogany bay, chestnut sorrel, bay, iron gray, — were 14 to 17 hands high; and one 18 hands, & weight 1550 pounds; generally from 16 to 15 hands & weight when given 950 to 1100 & 1200 lbs. Breeds, Morgan, Black Hawk, Hambletonian, Jackson, Messenger, & others [all Stallions had 50 Morgan, & 22 Blk Hawks. Sp. pgs.

109 Geldings — Color, height, &c. as far as given — 4 were 14 & 14½ hands; 9 were 15; 14 were 15½; 5 were 15¾; 17 were 16; 2 were 16¼; 5 were 16½; and one 17. — 23 were bay, 12 Chestnut, 7 black, 6 gray 3 dappled gray; 3 sorrel; 2 dark bay, one each dark brown, roan, cream, white, brown. Weight 950 to 1200 lbs and 3 or 4 1300 lbs. Average 1050 to 1100 lbs. Breeds mostly Morgan, Black Hawks, &c.

26 Ponies — Weight 400 lbs, 500, 750, 800, 850, 640, 545 lbs. Height when given 11 hands, 13, 13½, 14 & 14½. Breeds, Morgan, Black Hawk, Indian, Canada, Shetland. Color like other horses.

Justin Morgan of Vt. raised the first Morgan Colt — took it to Vermont 3 years old 1798.

Morgan horses were most numerous. Black Hawks next way, & many as Morgans. Messenger next.

Cont pag. 208.

202 Burning the Woods and Prairies. [Cont. from Misc. 3. 312, 407

Misc. 3. 95. In Pennsylvania, 1749, &c. (Kalm) it was customary to burn the leaves in the forests about the end of March. Leaves, he says, were 3 or 4 inches thick on the ground. All young shoots are killed; only old trees remain. All their pasturing was in the woods.

Misc. 6. 301. "The burning of grass" is mentioned by Morton.
Gr M. 2. 115 The fewer were the trees, the less was the quantity of leaves, and the greater was the quantity of grass. Morton says the savages burn the country twice a year, at the Spring & fall of the leaf. [If the ground was burnt over in the fall, what was there to burn in the Spring?

M. 6. 383. Vandendonck says 1653, that "the Indians burn the woods, plains & meadows, in the fall of the year, when the leaves have fallen & the grass & vegetables are dry. The places not then fired, are burnt over in the Spring. [This seems to explain the meaning of the two burnings in the Spring & fall — It is plain that they burnt over meadows & plains, covered with grass, where there were not many trees.

M. 6. 224. Wood says "it is the custom of the Indians to burn
M. N. E. 2. 115. the wood in November, when the grass is withered and the leaves dried. It consumes all the underwood and rubbish." [The leaves and grass are mentioned. Grass formed a considerable share of the combustible "rubbish" apparently.

M. 6. 214 Swamps seem to have been preserved from the fire by their wetness; underwood grew in swamps and wet low grounds. Some swamps were 10. 20. or 30 miles in length. English got "osiers & hazels" in swamps.

[Many herbs or tobaccos & plants, not grass, must have been mingled with the grain, I think.

M. 4. 174. In April 1639. the woods in Concord were set on fire by lightning, & had not been burnt for 40 years.

M. 3. 228 & M. 13. 97. Denton 1670, says the tall grass in New Jersey (not then N.J.) is burnt every Spring — by Indians apparently.

M. 3. 383. Vandendonck says the woods, plains or meadows are burnt in the fall in dry places not then burnt are fired in the Spring in April.

Con. 9. 278. Gov. Winthrop of Con. 1662. says the Indians set the woods-grounds on fire every year; the fire burns up the dry grass and weeds, and by degrees all the dry boughs & other wood (some one year & some another) except the pine knot which alone escapes the fire.

In Western Texas the country was long burnt over by the Indians.

In the last week in December 1853, fire raged in the Big Prairie in Harris county, Texas, & burnt over a great extent of country. The flames were terrific & one account says they shot up nearly 100 feet high. Fences &c. were destroyed. For miles & miles, the prairie is covered with a sable pall of ashes, and in the timber bottoms, the fire burnt the herbage down to the water's edge. The prairie was covered with grass, and this being destroyed they have nothing to feed cattle on with.

M. 13. 322. Chester County, Pa. had thin forests when Europeans came, owing to the Indians custom of firing them once or twice in a year, which kills all the small trees & bushes. A horse & cart could go anywhere

M. 13. 322. Bucks County had also been burnt over by the Indians

Burning the Woods.

On Sunday, May 1. 1853. there were fires in the woods in several towns in the eastern part of Massachusetts, set accidentally or purposely – viz. Needham, Dedham, Stoneham, Plymfield, &c. The flames "licked up" dry leaves, grass & decayed limbs, but did not so much damage as was feared. Dwelling houses in danger were saved by setting fires to burn from them towards the advancing flames, as on the prairies, & formerly in New England. There was a great smoke, which attracted people from 15 or 20 miles.

In the Cattle party in May 1853, a fire swept through 6 or 8 towns in Canada, destroying every thing & driving off the inhabitants. 70 miles by 40 are said to have been burned over & over 500 families left destitute. Montreal has raised 950£ for relief. – P.S. The fire was along Ottawa river. Commenced May 15. in the woods. Went down the river 18 miles destroying fences, bridges, mills houses, cattle, flocks, &c. About 200 families left houseless. 2 churches burnt.

Prairies

Oct 1853. Miles of prairie fires lighted up the heavens in Illinois. Some hay & grain stacks are burnt. Farmers plow around fields to protect which they mean to preserve from the fire.

In Michigan, in vicinity of Detroit, a strip 30 miles in long, 5 was burnt over in Nov. 1853; 27 houses burnt, crops & wood on 100 farms destroyed.

Nov & Dec 1853. Being on Mount Tom twice, I noticed that there is a thick bed of leaves in all the chestnut region which fell last autumn, which if dry & kindled would burn readily. These extend in some places to the summit, that is, leaves of chestnuts & other deciduous trees. In some places where stones are thick, & trees more rare, & many of them evergreens, the leaves are much less plainly, and perhaps a fire would not run over some of these spots. And there are greenstone precipices & piles of greenstone fragments about the mountain peaks that would effectually stop the fire. Between the peaks, fire would in some places go over the mountain.

In the first part of December 1853, great fires raged in the woods, &c. of Central & Southern Michigan. This drove the deer to the South where the woods were full of them for 50 miles, and great numbers were killed daily.

M. 4. 165. 1737. May. Fire in the woods in Rochester, Mass. Damage one and one house burnt.

Many fires in the woods in the drouth of 1854, summer. One in Pa. is described as resistless. The flame steals up over the tall pines & wraps their green tops in a red blaze; it licks up the dry grass in the meadows & plays among the saplers even seems with it fiery tongues – it leaves dead trees behind, makes a sharp crackling among the bush; mounts & consumes farm fences, &c.

Many fires in the woods & much damage in the New England States in August 1854. Atmosphere very smoky; also in middle States & some others.

Fires again in dry month of May 1855. some in N.H.

Hyde's Ware 15 M. 15. 338 The Indians were accustomed to burn over Ware Brookfield eastwards burnt over the Ware lands and used them for pastures. "Brookfield pastures" was the name. The township in early days had not much timber. A stray beast could be seen from top of Coy's hill.

Pelham 2. Pelham hills were burnt over by Hadley people for pasture for a long time – so I am told. In 1738 proprietors of Pelham agreed that none should take cattle to feed in the woods except their own. The woods were pastures, to begin with, having been long burnt over.

[Cont in M. 15. 338.

204. Open Woods or Pastures in Woods } No Underwood.

Misc. 3.96. In Pennsylvania (Kalm, 1749) they led no
3.95. green pastures except the woods. The cattle collected their food in the woods. Trees were fair as under, & grass & various plants grew.

3.97. Kalm says cattle do not like many plants that grow in the woods — have to live considerably on shoots and branches of trees; are in woods nearly winter in Pa

M.C. 3.07. Morton, 1632. says the custom of burning makes the trees
C&M. 2.115. grow here & there as in our parks, & makes the country beautiful & commodious. Wesays large trees are found only on wet grounds, where fire does not come.

Misc. 3. 183. East Weymouth, in 1605, found on the Penobscot or not far from it, "woods with only scattered trees, and grass in plenty among the trees".

3.182. Capt Gosnold found grass among the trees near Mathes Vineyard, 1602.

3. 383. Manhattan Island, 1626. had good grass in the forests and valleys.

3.404. Robert Juet. 1609 found places on the Hudson, and in N. Jersey, &c pleasant with grass & flowers.

C&M. 2.115. The Pilgrims, 1620, found the woods on Cape Cod "open for the most part" and without underwood". It was fit to go or ride in.

C&M. 2.115 } Wood says, 1634, "In many places divers acres being
M. 6. 224 } clear, so that one may ride a hunting in most places of the land. There is no underwood saving in swamps & low grounds." The Indians burned the wood in November, when the grass is withered and leaves dried; by this means, there is scarce a bush or bramble where Indians inhabit, or any cumbrous underwood in the more champaign ground.

M&C. 2.119. "Though the country be wild & overgrown with woods, yet the trees stand not thick, but a man may well ride a horse among them." (Cumbers

Con. 10.4. In New Jersey, 1684. Trees did not grow thick — 15. 25. or 30 trees to an acre, very rarely as high as 100.

10 5. About Raritan River is much land free from wood, and the trees of woodland are a good distance from each other.

Misc 6. 131. Up the Penobscot, 30 or 40 miles, E. Weymouth, 1605, found but few trees, chiefly Oak; "resembled a stately park" & was good for pasture.

Wad. 3 p. 11. Pasturing in woods near 1800

Mayor S. Smith says, 1859, that when he was young, many cows ran in the highways & woods & wore bells & other creatures. They sometimes did not come home at night, & were inquired as to their milk. There were few fenced pastures. The Bowery & river were used for pastures.

Open Woods — and lands cleared by Indians.

M. 2. 244 Guilford. Mr Ruggles in his History of this town, 1769. says the Great Plain, lying south of the town plot towards the sea, with some other points of land adjoining the sea, were all cleared by the Indians, & were rich & fertile; & by industry, afford the first planters a comfortable subsistence for themselves and families quickly. There was not any great distress with the town among the early settlers for want of bread. — For a great many years the planters were chiefly confined to the lands cleared by the Indians near the sea. For a long time, they cleared land slowly — they digging up the trees & small growth, & rubbing them up by hand.

Con. 10 288 [Were not the lands cleared or partially cleared by the Indians almost the only lands cultivated by the English in all parts of New England for a long time? They cleared up some lands in most or all townships, but thought it necessary to grub up by the roots all trees on new land, & to plow it, & must have made very slow progress where trees were thick. In many of the Parklike lands burnt over by the Indians, the trees were not thick, but required a good deal of labor to get rid of them & root & branch.

M. 2. 294. c. Pasturing in fenced Pastures. Hadley. &c. some At Hay.
Enos Smith pastured cows at 1/. per week many times. Had. 3. 124. 116. 114. per Oxen at hay 3/6 week. H. 3. 116
Had. 3. 138. J. Pierce gave 2/. per week for pasturing a pair of Oxen in Amherst or 1/. a week for an ox. 1766.
3. 119. Enos Smith charged for a horse 2/5 a week, 5 2/7 weeks, 13/8
2 104 Ebenezer Smith. keeping yoke of cattle in Jany 3/. per week
Prices. 258. Jos. Hawley. 1734. Pasturing cow 2/6 & horse 2/6 a week. Not far from 1/. lawful. Calf 1/. a week (less than 6 a lawful
Prices 26. E. Dent pasturing cow 3/6 1738; 1739 to 1741. 3/. 1742. 3/6
do 26. do. pasturing horse 1738, 3/. & 1740. 41. 3/. 1742. 4/.
not much above 1/. week. perhaps a little.
Keeping horse at hay 7/. week 1738. (say 2/4.
do. 62. Pasturing cow 1/6 week 1754. do horse 1/6. 1765.
do. 76. Pasturing by Sam.l King. 1762 to 1768, Steer 1/. cow 1/6. horse 2/. week.
do 73. Horse keeping in winter 2/8 week.
72 Oxen to hay Feb 1775. 5/. pair. April 1777. 6/. pair
do. 153. Pasturing Colt. 6 week 1790 —— Pr. 141. Pasturing horse 1774. 1/6 week
do 14. Pasturing horse 1736 to 1741. 3/. and 3/6 week (about 1/. lawful to 1/2.

Hartford.
Con. 5. 371. G. Stanley. pasturing cow 1701 & 1710. 1/4 week. Steer 1/4. calf or heifer 7/8
" 5. 373 do. do. 1700 to 1704. 1/4 week. (seems cash price

Bushes or Underwood.

Misc. 2. 237. 212c. Cutting Bushes. M.q. 361: p. 189 of this.

It is evident from the early accounts of the country, the laws, &c. that wherever the burning of the leaves & grass ceased, bushes or underwood sprang up with great luxuriance & profusion, & covered the ground. It was so on the commons generally, in the highways, and about villages. In meadows & other grounds mown or ploughed & hoed, the bushes were destroyed & gave no trouble, but elsewhere they were often a great annoyance, especially in highways. There was not travel enough to keep them down.

M. 6. 301. Morton says, that were it not for the burnings, "the country would be so overgrown with underwood as to be all a coppice, & the people could not pass through."

M. 6. 224. Wood says that were it not for the fires, "the underwood & rubbish would overgrow the country making it impassable", & spoil the Indian hunting.

M 6. 224. Where the Indians died of the plague, & the lands were not burned over, the rivers stopping the fires set in other places, it was troublesome to travel through. "Ragged Plain" towards Plymouth, so called because the clothes of those that passed through, were torn by the bushes and briars.

Not all the plants that sprung up were woody, or shrub-like — many mere herbs came in of course.

M. 2. 119. The Pilgrims, 1621. found on a river, "weeds higher than their heads".

M. 3. 389. Vandendonck mentions "ploughing rich land" "to keep down weeds & brush" — In raising corn on new land, there was no ploughing; they hoed it & cut off weeds & sprouts

Eon. 10. 7. Weeds came in profusely in crops, & after crops. N.J.

M. 6. 128. Gosnold called underwood & brambles, "Rubbish" — names several sorts of "Rubbish".

M. 6. 136. Capt John Smith says grass did not grow in Virginia, except in swamps. Trees grew in the country, & their droppings, he says, turned the grass into weeds.

208. Cherries. [see p. 173. [1853

M. 2. 242.

N. Hist. 2. 90 2. 176 "The ordinary old English Cherry", of England in Parkinson's time, was evidently our common Cherry of New England (see Parkinson's account. N. Hist. 2. 90. a rounded, red cherry, pleasant but somewhat tart. Tree did not grow tall, but spread. Obtained from the seed, not from grafting or budding. This was "the English Cherry", "ourordinary English Cherry"; but some others were English cherries. The Common English Cherry, he says, sends up many suckers. Used to engraft upon.

[These cherries were very common when I was young, and bore abundantly; but few of the trees remain now. The suckers were numerous and grew fast; & when taken up & set out, they soon made a tree. They started from the roots of the old trees, and probably some came up from cherry stones, under the trees.

M. 3. 98. Kalm found the cherries in New York 1749 "the sour red ones". Doubtless the common English of Parkinson. He says they had black sweet cherries [black heart cherries, note] in Pennsylvania and other sorts abundant in Penn. & New Jersey.

M. 2. 45. Cherries in Massachusetts. 1724; were "not so good as the Kentish cherries of England", says Dudley. They were undoubtedly the old red, sourish cherry of Parkinson. There were no dukes or heart cherries except in two or three gardens.

M. 3. 385. Vandendonck says "Orchard cherries thrive well". Probably the same kind. He mentions others.

Dear. Enos Clark, born 1779, says he knew no other cherry in his younger years but the old red, sour cherry. Thinks there was no other here until Yeomans sold them. Some have an idea that Gov. Strong, Dr. Hunt. &c. may have had sweet cherries before Yeomans sold any, but not before the revolution probably.

Gov. Strong had a good black, sweet cherry before 1788. Dr. Hooker says he had of the same soon after he settled in N. H. Wm. Clark says Gov. Strong had a good red cherry when he was a boy; he brought this seed from Philadelphia when in Congress. Wm Clark had some of the same. About 1800, & before & after, the common cherry was the old red, sourish cherry. Some people had a good supply & some had none. Children loved them much

A Maine Farmer 1855, calls the old sourish cherry, "the common Kentish or Pie Cherry". These were called Kentish, it seems and so were superior cherries. These thrived in Maine. They have many cherries in Nova Scotia, the Maine writer says.

M.2.294.c. Oysters.

Fair Haven, Con. is a great region for oysters on the Quinnipiak river. Most of the Oysters are first brought from Chesapeake Bay in the spring, & planted, for the fall. Their original cost is about 25 cents a bushel & the freight is about 15 cents a bushel. Vessels bring from 2000 to 6000 bushels each. Profits are good; one firm has made from 75 to 100,000 dollars. There are about 40 firms concerned; the largest shown send off from 1000 to 1500 gallons a day. They are sent to Buffalo, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Canada West, &c. One firm expects to sell this year (1853-54) 150,000 gallons. This firm employs 75 & 100 girls & boys in taking oysters from the shell, 6 months in the year. To shut a hamine removes the edge of the shell; next the knife is used to open it, & the oyster is thrown into a tub. The openers have 2 cts a quant for opening. It takes about 150 oysters for a gallon. Some will open 100 quarts in a day; but most open only 50 quarts a day, & earn 1 dollar. They can put in kegs or cans & thus pack in larger (wet) size.

The Oysters are removed from the vessels which bring them from the Chesapeake, in small boats, & are planted in the oysters beds, in squares or lots staked off, in the Spring so laid that one shall not cover another. By Fall they are considerably larger, & have much improved in flavor. — If they remain too long in the beds, they perish with cold; if planted too thick, they smother each other.

The native Oysters near Fairhaven are sold about home, being esteemed better than the southern ones. Piles of oyster shells are about all the houses at Fair Haven. They are used to mend roads, make shawns or land, but most are burned into lime for farming purposes.

Cor. of Jo. Commerce, N. Haven Nov. 23. 1853

Ed. Enc: XVI. 869 } The oyster fishery in the Medway, England, is kept up by "spawn brought from foreign parts, and after being laid in proper beds, soon arrives at maturity."
Query. Must this spawn small oysters?

IX. 92. Small oysters, (+ young oysters. The spawn is covered with a shell in 2 or 3 days & is ready for market in 3 years) "are taken by dredgers & removed to different places in England & laid in beds or pits of salt water in order to feed and fatten"

IX. 437. Oysters are plenty in France. Some are "transplanted"

London p. 1087 } Oysters are dredged [a dredge is a dragnet for oysters] on the coast of Hampshire, and conveyed to the Colne or Colchester in Essex & feted there. In other places in Essex oysters are deposited for a year in the produce is dredged and deposited in other places for feeding. Colchest Oysters, so called, are sent to Hamburg, Flanders, London, France, &c

M. 13.375. 1732. Oysters called 5/. a bushel (say 2/3 a 1/3. 1 sm.
Also 18 bushels + 2 hhds called 5£ — say 1/4 or 1/6 bush.

Oysters in N. York about 1750
A writer of that day says Oysters were a considerable article in support of the poor. Their beds are in view of the town; and a fleet of 200 vessels (small craft) are often seen there at once in the winter, in mild weather. Their annual value 10 or 12,000£
Oysters have not diminished since then.

1577. Holinshed says Oysters are not eaten in months that
M. 1.77 } have not the letter R. viz. May, June, July, August.

210
M. 2. 298 Sassafras.

M. Rose. 3. 182. Capt. Gosnold found Sassafras at Elizabeth
M. 6. 128 Islands, 1602. They gathered some, for England. &
6. 129. carried it to E. Sassafras Roots said to be 3/. alb
in England.
6. 160. Sir Thos. Hariot found Sassafras in Virginia 1586
called by Indians Winauk.
6. 130. Martin Pringe, 1603, loaded with Sassafras. D. 10
6. 137. Capt John Smith mentions Sassafras trees.
in Virginia.
C. M. 2. 121. Plymouth people, 1621. sent Sassafras to England.
2 116. Sassafras grew on Cape Cod & was supposed
to have great medicinal virtues. A ship load
sent to Europe. Bark & root both said to be
used.
M. 3. 84. Kalm says the bark of the root was put into beer
3. 79, and the flowers used for tea.
M. 6. 268. Joselyn calls it Sassafras or Aque tree.
Good for bruises, the leaves being put into an ointment.
The bark of the root used instead of Cinnamon,
and sold at 4/. alb in Barbadoes.

March 1793. Sassafras in Philad. Price Current, is from 6 to 8 dollars a ton.

Stockings & Knitting

The Greeks & Romans were unacquainted with Hose, and stocking-knitting. They could make nets by knotting into meshes that cannot be unravelled, but knew not how to arrange loops, that could be unravelled, as in knitting stockings. It is thought that this was not discovered until the 16th Century, & no one knows who discovered it. The first was a company or guild of knitters in France in 152?, whose patron was St Fiacre, a Scotch saint. Stow says Stockings were first knit in England in 1564. but it is supposed that his date is wrong - should be earlier. In May 1550 Henry VIII. wore cloth Hose, &c., & a pair of silk stockings from Spain. King Edward VI. had a pair of Spanish silk stockings and Queen Elizabeth had silk stockings from Italy, &c. Woolen Stockings were worn, if not knit in England under Henry VIII. The old cloth hose were sometimes made by a Tailor. - Knitting is spoken of as common in England in 1577. - Lee invented the Stocking loom in 1589, was not patronized in England & went to France. Some of his workmen returned to E.

Beckmann. Edit. 1823

"Among the light occupations of females, which serve to fill up vacant time agreeably as well as profitably, few possess so many advantages as that of knitting." It does not interrupt thought nor conversation, requires no ungraceful position, does not strain the sight, may be interrupted & resumed without loss. Often devoted to domestic hours to mere social enjoyment.

Beckmann.

M.9.180
U.2.209.
Con.10.324.365

Stockings = Hose.

p.294. Louis Barats Stocking Weaving.

M.9. 1717–1768 } In my materials for womens garments, I have put down no stockings — not finding any stockings in Hawleys and Dwights accounts, that were called womens, though some were so (woollen. They sold but few of any kind.

Con.10.365. Hose in 1774 and 1790 to 1800.

Short Stockings. when they came about after the revolution, or after 1790. they were called "Footings": so in my fathers &c accounts: "Stockings" were long, of course.

Long Worsted Stockings. 1788. &c. were 5/. & 6/. pair. S. Judd's acct.

Footings were of wool, & some Linen

Leggins. stamped by S. Judd Dec. 1795. 1/2 pair.

Con.10.3. Hose bought in Boston & NY. 1790 to 1800. by Stebbins & Snow.

Prince 203. Dwight gave 1763 for homemade Woolen Stockings 4/4 & 5. (33/ Ct.

Cotton Stocking yarn made & adv. in N.Y. Dec. 1794

1640. E. Teach had.
Worsted Stockings @ 4/ & 5/. sterling; Woolen do. 1/9 & 3/4
& Childrens do @ 1/. Knit Hose @ 3/4 & 4/ p
Socks @ 6.

1669. A Boyse had 3 prs silk Stockings @ 10/. Serge Stockings 5/
2 pairs worsted Stockings @ 2/6 — this out apparel pub.

M.6.195 2 pairs weash leather Stockings. Edmund 1676.
" " Wadmeal Stockings (see wadmoll waistcoat. Con.10.324 & stock.

M.6.174. Silk Stockings. H Webb. 1660. Other Stockings many. p.173. White Cotton 1/6 pr

6.178. Hose. womens & childrens, worsted & cotton. 1663.
All traders had abundance of Stockings.

6.354. Womens Silk Stockings 6/. sterling. 1688; Scarlet Stockings 19/ & 23/3

6.355. Girls Stockings 1/4 & 1/6 pr sterling.

Con.5.168. Whiting 1652. } and Stockings @ 1/. 2/3. 3/3. 3/7. 4/10 & 5/6 Hair
6.215. Womens silk Stockings 8/. 1686. & 10/. 1688. } (wherewith pulaces
M.6.352. P. Jones 1688. Silk Stockings 14/. 3 prs do Worsted at 3/.
Thread Hose & Leather Hose

M.6.191. Atwater 1676. 4 prs Childrens Stockings 3/3. (about 10
6.191. 2 prs Child. Stockings @ 1/4. 6 pairs @ 0 — @ 1/9
6.191. 13 prs womens Hose @ 1/2 & 20 prs @ 1/6 & 3 pairs @ 1/6
6.191. womens Hose @ 1/9. 2/. 3/9. 4/. 4/4. & Worsted Hose 5/6
6.371. Stockings @ 2/ pr

M.13.359. 1720. mens Silk Hose 125/. doz Thread Hose 9/ pair
M.13.360 1720. Womens Hose pointed with Silk 12 pairs @ 9/-
Womens & mens Hose very abundant.
13.367. 1724. 100 doz Stockings at once
1725 " 370. — 12 pairs Silk Hose @ 36/. Womens blue Hose 65/. doz
1726 " 372. Yarn Hose 36/. doz
1749 " 459. Hose of Silk, Cotton, Worsted & Thread,
and Stockings for men, women & children
1704.14.149. a Glover had Hose to amount of £28. R. Kilcup
1710.14.153. Silk Stockings (new) @ 28/6. Worsted Stockings @ 8/6
" " " Wash Leather Stockings. & Spatterdashes.
1742 " " 178. 4 pairs Stockings @ 8/.
1659 13.269. 4 pairs old Silk Stockings @ 10/. — 1660. 6 prs Stockings old @ 4/6
1663. 13. 272 6 pairs mens Silk Stockings @ 16/. new.
1666. 13. 278 3 pairs Silk Stockings @ 20/
1677. 13. 280. 4 pairs Silk do — @ 12/
1694. 13. 292. my Cutler, a trader, a great variety of mens, womens, and Childrens Stockings — Some of both 2/6 pair.

Cont in M.14 p. 298

Labor & Wages — Cont. from page 157

Wages p. 334.

Mill owners, cotton factory owners, master builders, stage proprietors, rail road companies, & others in Virginia & N. Carolina, are said to pay from 150 to 200 dollars a years for northern white laborers, & board. Newspapers. 1853.

In Northampton, I find that good masons, carpenters, Painters, &c have heretofore charged $1.50 per day, & some $1.75. They are now going up generally to 1.75. A Rail Road painter gets $50 dollars per month; works about 11 hours a day in summer but not over 10 in the winter. April 1853.

Farmers give for good farm laborers about 16 dollars a month for 6 or 7 months. A few get 17 dollars, but this is rare, except for 4 months. Many get less than 16 dollars for 6 months.

Hired laborers among us are almost all Irish; French Canadians and blacks. I know not what has become of the yankee hired men. The female Domestics or "help" in kitchens & chambers are not yankees, generally Irish. —— Mechanics are generally yankees.

Thomas Pratt, who came here from Weymouth, 1809, (had worked in Boston) says wages of joiners, carpenters, masons, &c. were generally $1.25 per day but soon went up to 8/ or 1.33. Perhaps some above then 8/. Twenty a 25 years later, say 1830, they went up to 8/ a day & there they have generally remained, or 1.50. Masons rose to 1.75 some years since, and some others are trying to get up to 1.75 now (1853.) Employers sometimes found grog an important item in former days.

In neighboring farming towns, these mechanics had 1 dollar a day and board, when in Northampton they had $1.33 without board.

Pratt says master workmen in Roxbury, &c. had some 1,50 & some 1.75 per day, before he came up here in 1809.

Labor in Canada is said to be now (May 1853) from 1.12½ to 1.25 per day for carpenters, ie. Upper Canada. They demand now 1.25, and $1.50 per day.

English Servants

A Correspondent of N.Y. Journal of Commerce, May 1853, says the servants in England receive about 1/3 as much as in United States. Their number is incredible. In private families they receive from 5 to 10 £ a year. That is, ordinary waiters 5 £; good servants 10 £ and female servants about £6.13.4. (That is ordinary waiters $24 dollars; good servants $48; females $32.) Yet he says servants at N.Y. Hotels get from 35 to 40 £ sterling ($168 to 192 a year) which is considerably over 3 times 10 £. They ask for more in N.Y. In English Hotels, servants depend on donations from customers.

H.C. Carey, on Slavery. 1853. says only 1/4 of the population of England p. 13. were engaged in agriculture in 1841. In 1811, it was 35 per cent. In England, Scotland & Ireland, about 10 millions are dependent on Agriculture. Carey says the wages of these does not average more than 5/ a week to a man; not more than 6/ a week, including the wife's earnings. [6/ a week he reckons at £16 a year to a family of 4 persons, allowing 4£ to each man, woman & child. 16 £ sterling is $76.80, a man at 5/ a week gets 13£ a year, or 62.40 (but he thinks 4 persons is not worth 2 at this time.

1 See next page, any different from this. No reliance to be placed on either perhaps.

Labor & Wages

Lowell Manufactures employ (1852) 8.470 females, and 4163 males. Average wages of females, clear of board, 2 dollars per week. Average wages of men, clear of board 80 cents per day, [4.80 per week I suppose] 4 looms on an average weave per day 33 yards of fine cotton (No. 30 yarn) and 45 yards of coarser cotton (No. 14 yarn). A spindle, on an average, spins yarn enough for 1/4 yd cotton in a day.

Seamen. It is said 1853 May, that there is a great scarcity of seamen, & that wages have gradually advanced to double the rates of former years — they now receive from 20 to 28 dollars per month — The Ass. take for seamen were $10 for ordinary and 12$ for able bodied, 12 years ago, and they remain the same, & men cannot be got, except drunken foreigners.

Strikes & demand for increased wages in England. May 1853. — The movement for advance of wages continues & spread. Some stonemasons who received 4/. a day, demand 4/6, & got 4/3. Laborers with them masons, had 3/6. demand 3/. got 2/9. Joiners all over England have had 2/6 a day or 15/ per week. Have obtained an advance of 3/. per week & get now 18/. per week. Plumbers demand 26/. per week. Bricklayers are on the strike. Bricks are to be now 10 inches long, 5 broad, & 2½ inches thick.

Labor in Europe

p. 212 "A considerable part of the population of Europe, even in the most prosperous regions, pass their lives in a state but one removed from starvation; poorly fed, poorly clothed, poorly housed — without education, without political privileges, without moral culture. The average wages of agricultural labor in England were estimated a year ago (this said June 1. 1853) at 9/6 sterling, about $2.37½ per week. The condition of the working population on the continent is in no degree better, if as good." [9/6 sterling seems to me $2.28. We estimate the shilling sterling @ 25 cents

Mr Everett's address before N. Y. Hist. Soc. June 1 1853

Labor in Lynn

See wages of Shoemakers p. 264.

Farm Laborers. 1850. — wages average $13. a month & board. Do — Do — by day 75 cents & board; $1 without board ($156 a year

Carpenter $1.50 a day without board

Female Domestics 1.50 per week & board

Prices board to a laboring man $2.50 a week. Sanitary Report p 305.

Labor in Plymptonville Mass. (about 1850

Farm laborers with board 11$ a month (132$ a year; $

Do laborer with board 75 cts a day; do. without board $.

Carpenter without board 1.50.

Female Domestics 1. 17. per week & board.

Prices board for laboring men $1.75 a week

Labor in Attleborough. Mass. (about 1850

Farm laborers with board $14 a month for 6 mo. $

Day laborer with board 67c. or without board $1. Carpenter without b. 1.50

Weekly wages of female Domestics $1.50. Price of board $2.00

Operatives in Cotton Mills, $5. per week Men; $ 3.50 women. & board (or does he mean without board?) Board for men 2.00 a week; women 1.42.

Operatives in Lawrence Cotton Mills.

They work 12 hours. Males earn 5.80 in week besides board, and females $2.75 a week, besides board. Board is 1.50 to 2.00 for males and $1.25 for females.

Mechanics. Carpenters 1.37½ Masons $ 1.75. Am. laborers $ 1.00

Irish laborers 70 to 80c. — all board themselves.

Female School teachers receive 225 dollars a year in Lawrence Sanitary Report

Cont'd in M. 15. 276

M.2.212.6. Town Meetings. [See page 114

A writer in the N.Y. Times, April 26. 1853, attempts to describe a Town meeting, & the sports of the boys, &c.

The boys are wide awake early in the morning, and have prepared or bought candy and ginger cookies to sell at the town meeting. They go into the meeting house, in the galleries, & see & hear the men, who are discussing town affairs. They play ball, & engage in other sports.

Some females, old & young, ride with their husbands or fathers, to visit their friends & relatives, who live near the centre of the town.

The farmers & others come in farm wagons, and pleasure wagons, & other vehicles. Their horses and vehicles occupy all the open sheds; some take the horses out, and without unharnessing, tie them into the stables of the accommodating people. They hitch to the branches of cherry trees, to the posts of their own yard fence, and of other fences, giving their horses a bite of hay from the wagon.

In the Church where the town meeting is held, they elect some officers, talk & dispute about the support of the town's poor, & various other matters. Little knots of men stand about the doors and on the corners talking about the health of their families, how the new church gets along, the rot in potatoes and the price of cattle. Towards night a man is found drunk at the tavern stoop, & some boys gather round him to hear his nonsense. The parents take their carriages, & rattle off homeward.

I can remember when all came to town meeting on horseback or on foot. Not a wheel was seen, except one or two heavy farm wagons. There was sometimes sleighing at April meeting, but more often at March meeting.

The boys came together to some extent, but the weather was unpleasant and travelling bad at the old March and April meetings.

The May Town Meeting & the May Trainings brought together many more boys than the preceding meetings. and they played ball and engaged in other sports in the vicinity of the meeting house. Some spent a few coppers for raisins, and for gingerbread when it was to be had. Older boys brought eggs, & bought rum & sugar, and made egg-nog.

Town Meetings

By Charter of 1692, persons, to vote for town officers, must be taxable at 20 pounds estate & one single rate, besides the poll. Qualification for voters in other town affairs not given.

Laws of 1755 — Now by act of 1742. 3 Jan. the 20£ to be estimated as follows— Real estate to be set at so much only as the rents or income would amount to in 6 years, were it let at a reasonable rate; and personal estate & faculty to be estimated as prescribed in the tax acts. The value of lands leased is to qualify the lessor, and not the tenant. This 20£ qualifies men to vote in town, district and parish affairs— Those to vote for representatives who are allowed by charter—— continued to 1756.

Coffin Newbury p. 146. under 1686. } Has an account of freemen & freeholders, & some that were neither. Freemen voted for Magistrates and deputies. Freeholders were entitled to a share in the common & undivided lands— all inhabitants voted for town officers & in raising money. There were "meetings of freemen" "meetings of freeholders" "meetings of inhabitants & proprietors"— meeting of freeholders and inhabitants"— "a general town meeting"— "a legal town meeting"—

Coffin p. 20 & 27. Regulations of Town meetings in Newbury & elsewhere in 1640. 1641. 1638.

Newlondon Town Meetings

Mun Caulkins p. 58. } Penalty for not attending when lawfully warned, within half an hour of the time, 2/6. Voting without the company's leave 2/6 penalty. — 1648.

p. 87. 1654. The fine for not attending a town meeting, within half an hour after the beating of the drum, was now 1/ and men were to stay the whole day or until they be dismissed by a public vote— The townsmen notified the Constable & he gave notice to the warner & drummer, of the time of town meeting. The warner left a summons at every house. The drum began to beat ½ an hour before the time for business. A constable, 2 townsmen and 15 inhabitants made a legal meeting.

Importance of New England Town governments. See Brotherhood pages 49. 50.

Mass. 2. 216. Town Treasurers ordered to be chosen 1699.

216. Weight of fullen — See Misc. 8. 375.

M. 2. 2146 Corpulence. m. 11. 315

The Springfield Republican, June 27. 1853. gives the following weights — J. J. Nourse, of Andover. æ 44, weighs 388 lbs.
Late Stephen Holt of New York, weighed 306 lbs
Late Myron Lawrence of Belchertown " 345 "
Doctor ... Brown of Springfield weighs 360 "
Lemuel Pomeroy of Pittsfield (late Jr.) weighs, it is said, over 360. His weight not given. (370 some one said —
Col Lyman, of South Farms, who died 1801. weighed 320 (Ashbel Lyman.

Col Benjamin Bellows, the founder of Walpole, N.H. weighed 330 pounds. He was born May 26. 1712 & removed to Walpole 1752, & died July 10. 1777.

Analectic Mag. 5. 280 1815. On Corpulence — by a surgeon. A short review of the work, and extracts from it.

The English have always loved beef. There are far more fat men in England than in France & Spain — some say 100 to 1. He alludes to Dr Short's Discourse on corpulency 1727. It is called a disease, brought on by good living, but some become corpulent with very moderate living. Corpulency is frequently accompanied by an easy state of mind, and good humor. much sleep and a sedentary life greatly assist corpulency. Cider drinkers are leaner than beer-drinkers. — The only relief that is permanent is "rigid abstemiousness & strict & constant attention to diet."

Gen Washington and his staff weighed on an average nearly 200 pounds. As they were not selected for physical strength, it is assumed by some, that that was about the average weight of men. This may be doubted. Perhaps then were more heavy, strong men then than now. Some maintain that there is great physical degeneracy in U States. Yet the English are said to retain their physical vigor

Corpulency. (Seabon

Analectic Mag. V. 280 Fat persons are much more plenty in England than in France & Spain. Beef eating is thought to have aided corpulency. Fat people often have an easy state of mind. much sleep and sedentary life assist corpulence. Where beer is the common liquor people are fatter than where cider is drunk

Cure for corpulence. Chewing tobacco, one recommends. Others recommend, leaving off the use of animal food, almost entirely; living on vegetables & breads made of unbolted meal; sleeping little; using vinegar & acids, & soap and salt. Rigid abstemiousness and strict attention to diet is the only certain relief; leaving off malt liquor, & use much exercise. Be temperate in all things.

Corpulency is sometimes hereditary.

M. 2. 207. 2. 298. Shawls. — Misc 9. 198. M. 11. 242.

M. 10. 117. Anne Clarke's account of the first Shawl in N.H.

Price 98. Dr. Shepard sold some Shawls in 1788
at 10/. 8/6 (mostly these) 9/6. 4/4.
do. p. 2. one at 6/8. 1790. — [Breck & Clark adv. Shawls June 1788.

H. G. 3. June 1790. Joseph Clapp Jr. 1790. E. Hamilton advertises Shawls.
" Seth Daight, Hatfield, 1790., advertises Shawls.
" Leth Wright, N.H. advertises Shawls from 3 to 6 quarters wide. Dec. 1789.
" Spencer Whiting, Worthington, adv. quality of Shawls 1790.
" John Hopkins of Hadley adv. Muslin and Chintz Shawls. May 1798. Chintz Shawls were adv. & several. Some did not keep shawls or did not advertise any.
" Breck & Clark advertised Shawls June 1788.

Shawls in purchases of Stebbins & Snow. S. Hadley — in Boston
1790 12 purple Shawls @ 2/6 + 3/. + 6 at 4/. 6 @ Chintz Shawls 50/. doz
1791. 6 Shawls @ 2/3. + 6 at 2/6. 1791. 6 Chintz do @ 50/. doz.
" 6 Shawls @ 4/2 + 6 @ 4/8 and 6 at 2/. 2 Shawls @ 7/. + 1 do 8/.
6 purple do @ 3/. — 4 Shawls @ 3/8 — 6 Shawls @ 3/4
1792 12 purple do @ 2/4 — 6 Chintz Shawls @ 3/9. — 3 Shawls @ 4/6
" 6 buff do @ 2/8 — 6 purple white @ 4/. — 6 Chintz do @ 5/4
" 6 Chintz do @ 3/11 —
1793. 6 Shawls @ 2/8: 6 at 4/.: 4 at 4/6 + 7 at 7/6. Purple at 2/8 + 4/6.
" — Chintz Shawls @ 5/4 & 6/4; Red & white @ 3/4 & 3/6
" — 3/4 Shawls @ 6/. Shawls @ 3/9 [at 3/7, 4/. 2/ Size of these not given
1794 — Purple Shawls @ 2/6. Chintz Shawls at 3/, 3/8 & 5/. ea + 6/. (60 at one purchase
Shawls @ 64/. 66/. + 78/ doz. Chintz @ 6/. ea. purple @ 3/.
1795 — do — @ 24/. 36/. 48/. 80/. — purple white & Chintz.
@ 44/. & 72/. + 20/.
1796. Chintz Shawls 6/16 doz 9/16; do 5/4. 86/6 doz; do 9/8 Ch. Muslin 90/ doz
do do 7/8. 5/16 " Purple Shawls 31/6 + 36/. doz
1797. Chintz Shawls some at 9/ ea. — Purple do 34/. doz.
1797 do — do 7/8. 69/. doz. Some 36/. doz & 45/.
1798 Chintz & purple Shawls continue — 4/2, 4/8, 15/16. & 2/8 to 5/10; 19/16. 5/.
1799. Muslin Shawls @ 5/3 ea. Chintz do @ 5/8. Chintz Muslin Shawls @ 7/16
1800 Purple, Olive, Chintz & other Shawls. some Muslin, 26/. to 75/. doz

1792 "Chintz & purple Shawls, checked, striped, & plain" adv.

Shawls. All my fathers hired Girls in early days had a shawl. Susa Bartlett had one 1787, 6/. Hannah Danks had one 1788. 4/6.
Jona. Judd Jr. sold many Shawls 1791.
In Boston Advertisements 1774 (& some 1773 & 1778) there is not a single Shawl advertised — the name seemed to be unknown and the thing. Possibly some of the rich in Boston had a shawl.

1794 Camels Hair Shawls. adv in Boston 1794. "Some 4 yards long". also
" "Shawls from 2/9 to 16/. ea." — "some 4 yards long."
1794. [Were most of the Shawls Long Shawls? probably not
1794 One man adv. Shawls "from 3/4 to 7/4". These were square.
M. 13. 103. First Shawls that I found adv. in Boston were so in Nov. 1783. but not mentioned as a new thing. many advertised 1784.

American Museum 1791. Appendix III. p. 30. mentions among the extravagances of the times, "the Shawl immense, with mouth figures graced". Says Eve had only a figleaf, "for coats and linen, apron, & Shawl!"

[Continued on M. 13. p. 103.

Carriages — [Cont. from 23 & 84 p. in Misc. 11. & Cont. q. 338, 349.

A Newyork publication says John Clapp, the Newyork publican in the Bowery, made and kept the first public hack ever seen in Newyork. He made the first Almanac that was got up in N. York. M. 11. 48 for 1697. N.Y. Manual of the corporation for 1853.

The only coach in Newyork city in 1745 belonged to Lady Murray. Ibid.

Pleasure Carriages in Middlesex Co. Con. Dr. Field p. 128. Dr Field thinks carriages were first introduced into Killingworth 1748, Middletown 1750, Saybrook about 1755 Durham 1755, & in other towns post 1768 to 1785. In 1814 each town had the following: Middletown 246, Saybrook 113, Chatham 54, Durham 49, Killingworth 39 E. Haddam 31, Haddam 17, Total Carriages 549.

Low's Almanack for 1776, dated Sept 1775, has an advertisement of the "Flying Machine" by J. Mercread, at the new Blazing Star Ferry, near Newyork. Sets off in summer season from Poules Hook for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday morning. From Nov 1. to May 1 it performs the journey only twice a week, setting out Monday and Thursday. The waggons in Philadelphia set out from the house of Mr Joseph Vandegrift the same mornings as the Stages set off early in the morning from Poules Hook, passengers would do well to cross the Ferry the evening before. Price of each passenger 20/. Proc. and goods as usual.

Advertisement in same Almanack — of other Conveyances between Newyork and Philadelphia — on

BOAT sets out from Whitehall Slip in N.Y. Mondays & Thursdays. Passengers generally arrive at Philadelphia Wednesdays & Saturdays. — Price of a passenger to Amboy 2/. Amboy to Bordentown in the Waggon 5/. Bordentown to Ph. 7/6. Goods from Newyork to Amboy per C. 1/. From Amboy to Bordentown per C.W. 2/9. From B. to Philada 1/. per C.W.

Passenger From Amboy to Burlington in a waggon 6/. From Burlington to Philadelphia in a boat 1/. — Goods from Amboy to Burlington per C.W. in the waggon 3/3 From Burlington to Philadelphia in Do. 6 Cwt

Omnibuses in Newyork licensed — in 1849, 370; 1850, 425; M. 11. 83] in 1851, 568; 1852, 562; 1853, 673.

Carriage Factories in New Haven, some 50, make weekly between 400 & 500 carriages — some plain some splendid. Newark N.J. far exceeds N. Haven in carriage making. Journ. of Com. Dec 3 1853.

In Hayti, travelling is done on foot, or on the backs of horses & mules. There may be a few carriages or waggons in or near Prince. The donkey is the common carrier in Hayti. He carries on his back loads of hoop poles, barrels of flour, bundles of hay. Sometimes a load of logwood is drawn by oxen on wheels. They know not how to drive them. Letter in N.Y. Evening Post, may 1854.

Carriages.

M. 10. 148 "In 1775 all vegetables were transported in pannier" referring to Boston market, &c. Could this be true? Were there no horse carts?

An American traveller in New Granada a. 1853. says there are in general no carriage roads in New Granada; though its vast plains seem to invite the pressure of wheels.

Brick's acct. Mr Moses Church of Springfield had a "Chair" 1764. Buck had it to Northampton 1764 & 1765 & to other places. Price not given

do d. — Mr. Joel Eby had a Chair 1764. Buck paid £8/8 for his Chair to N. Haven.

do d. Rev Eben Gay bought a Chaise Whip 1761 J.R.B. 13/4. Must have had a Chaise or chair.

do d. Luke & Lewis Bliss (p. 86. 162). had a chair — Charged Buck £7. for horse & Chair to Northampton 1764. (near 3 mile p. both

1778. A man in Glastenbury advertises "a Dutch Waggon & Harness." See M. 15. 394.

Dutch Waggons

The Dutch at New Netherlands seem to have had waggons early, a century before the New Englanders

M. 13. 19. Waggons mentioned by Rensselaer 1650.

13. 59. Waggons & Carts mentioned by Denton 1670

M. 13. 346. Waggons & Carts in England 1681.

Ed Enc. I 336. Livingston says the waggons used in Northern States are such as are used in Holland, but wider & larger. U.S.

E.E. I. 245. Waggons used by farmers in England; & some long carts on narrow wheels drawn by 3 horses, yoked in a line. In Scotland carts more used — drawn by one horse, or two in a line. Waggons could be best only in a long drive. — Dished wheels disapproved.

— does not appear that two horses were yoked & as cart side by side — the carts in this with have only 2 wheels, apparently — are distinct from waggons.

Con. I. 407. Carriages in Philadelphia

In 1700 & before there were in the city 2 or 3 coaches or calashes.
In 1761 there were 3 coaches, 2 landaws, 18 chariots, & 15 chairs — in all 38
In 1772 there were 84 carriages.

M. 4. 240 Carriages in New York, or Coaches. 1 Con. I. 338.

M. 4. 239. Coaches for Gen. Washington

M. 6. 367. No Carriages on Boston Probate before 1708.

6 367. a "Calash" noticed 1708 .. a saddler had done work on it to amount of 80/. M. 14. 152

14. 157. 1716. Charles Hobby had a coach — first one noticed

14. 160. 1713 Madam Stoddard (Shrimpton) had Coach & Calash & Chair 50£. & Coach house. Shrimpton died 1698 & seems to have had these things.

14. 162. 1724. Chaise & Tackling 25£

14. 169. 1729 Gov. Burnet had 1 Coach and 4 harnesses 140£
a Chariot and 2 harnesses with one Glass 80£
Travelling Chaise with 4 Wheels & 2 harnesses 40£
1 Sley and a square Carriage. 18£
2 pare side glasses for Coach or Chariot 80/

14. 174. 1738. Mary Blair a 4 Wheel Carriage 30£ and a 2 wheel chaise Carriage & Harness 50£

14. 185. 1745. Sarah Dolbeare. Chaise 50£. a Chair 30£. p. 20 Rumney

14. 188. 1755 Riding Chair & Harness 64/. C.C. 1760 Horse & Chaise 10. 13. 4 &c.

191. 1759. Old Chaise & harness damaged 5. 6. 8

191. 1760 H

Cont.-in M. 15. 194

Witchcraft.

Misc. 2. 214. Misc 11. 359. Misc. 6. 417.

Trial in New York. 1665. October. Jacob Leisler was one of the Grand Jury. The complainants were the constable and overseers of "Seatallcott" (Setauket) in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Long Island, and persons complained of were Ralph Hall and wife. Ralph Hall of Seatallcott was indicted & charged with the following:- that he did by some detestable and wicked arts, commonly called witchcraft & sorcery, maliciously and feloniously practice upon the person of George Wood, by which acts he, as is suspected, sickened, and not long after died, &c. They found not guilty, (wife was indicted) were tried, & the jury's verdict was that having well weighed the evidence, "we find that there are some suspicions, by the evidence, of what the woman is charged with, but nothing considerable of value to take away her life. But in reference to the man we find nothing considerable of value to charge him with." The Court (it was the Court of Assizes) ordered "that the man should be bound, body & goods, for his wife's appearance at the next sessions, and so on from sessions to sessions, as long as they stay within this government; in the meanwhile to be of good behavior".

There are several orders on record at N. York to drive Catharine Harrison, an alleged witch from Connecticut out of the County of Westchester, all of which were repealed in 1676.

"Manual of the Corporation" of N. York, 1853.

M. 4. 39. Witches at Portsmouth. N. H. 1656.

Con. 8. 407. Minute of Witch Trials at N. York, Penn. Virg. &c

N. A. Review April 1833 p. 385 } Two Swedish women were arraigned before Penn. 1683; One charged with bewitching calves, geese, & minor cattle. The jury brought in that she had the reputation of being a witch, but not that she was guilty of the reality.

One man in Pennsylvania gave out that he had sold himself to the devil! & should be carried away, 1749. Probably insane.

Witches in England.

In time of Charles II & James II, many houses in England lay vacant from being universally considered to be haunted. No one would venture to occupy them. A belief in witches was general. Witches & wizards were consulted to furnish amulets to avert the evil eye & many natural causes were attributed to pixies or fairies.

Robert Monmouth

Fishermen Mr Sabine says (in his American Fisheries) believe in Dreams and Witches. He alludes to their still nailing horseshoes upon the masts to keep off witches - does not assert this, but it seems to be done [about 1852 or 2

Witch, Moll Cramer, in Woodbury. Account of her in Hist. Woodbury p. 159

Witchcraft Case at Newbury 1679. Coffins Newbury p. 122 to 134.

Witchcraft Turner, of the English Church, 1698, was a full believer in witches - quotes sound Witch authorities. See Mass. 3. 286

Witchcraft.

M. 13. 72. Black cats thought to be witches in Asia Minor. the sight of one dreaded.
In Newbyland formerly, the imp of a witch was supposed to be in the shape & color of a black cat, sometimes.

M. 13. 385. Dr. Plot, L. L. D. of Oxford, seems to have swallowed the witch stories fully, he wrote 1686.

M. 13. 35 Witchcraft in New York Colony.
1665 Trial of Ralph Hall & his wife Mary, of Southampton, Long Island, their indictment. He acquitted but was to be bound for her appearance from Sessions to Sessions.
1668. They were free from this.

M. 13. 36. Katherine Harrison complained of by people of
1674. Westchester. She came from Wethersfield. She was examined & acquitted. [Her Trial in Connecticut. Col. 6. 36 &c.

M. 13. 330 Witchcraft was fully believed in Pennsylvania and there was a trial in 1683. Pennsylvania adopted the English law against witchcraft. There were in Pennsylvania, Diviners, necromancers, conjurers, fortune tellers, Haunted houses, Ghosts, the Germans were full of superstitions. The notion of witchcraft continued down to the revolution, especially in County.

Hol. Register Vol. III. 55 } The Witch Seat. Much is said of this by a writer in the Register, yet he evidently did not know what it was.

Salem Witchcraft. much is said about this in the Dane's Celebration 1852 — a book of 208 pages. Allen Putnam Esq. page 129, says Old witchcraft & modern Spiritual trappings are the same. Both are inexplicable but neither supernatural. He thinks good is to come out of the rappings, though not the work of spirits. ——— He is much more candid than some others that spoke on the occasion

No person was executed for witchcraft in Maryland. But Mary Lee was put to death by sailors, during a stormy passage upon the high seas. And one person at least in M. was convicted of witchcraft; John Cowman, in Ridgley's Annals of Annapolis.
Davis's Maryland, 1856.

Papists & Witchcraft

T. V. Airaldi, Grand Inquisitor in the diocese of Ancona, issued a Document Aug. 8. 1856. against heretics & others; in which he enjoins all persons to inform & testify against all persons of their acquaintance, who are heretics, Jews, Mahometans or Apostates, or "who may have committed acts, from which sufficient proof might be deduced that they are in open or secret league with the devil, performing acts of sorcery, magic or necromancy, offering to the devil perfumes, incense or prayers for the discovery of treasures, or other unholy purposes, by invocations or promises of obedience, or by other practices in which his name or others are invoked, who are familiar with or who practice necromancy or in a matter what sort of magic" — This Airaldi was specially appointed by the pope against heretical depravity "Every absurdity of 1800 years, to which the human mind has bowed, is petrified for the use of the faithful & dug up at intervals to show how far the infallible church is raised above the progress of human intelligence." London Times.

[Cont. in M. 18. 282

Wigs.

Long Hair. M. 4. 39.

M. 2. 214 2. 214b

See Coffins Newbury. p. 220. Misc. 11. 316 in Europe.

Some account of old wigs. N.A. Review. April 1833. p. 382
Quakers wore wigs. Wm. Penn had wigs. — p. 383.
Servants wore wigs — all classes — p. 383.

M. 10. 178. Mr. Stoddard's account of wigs.—
10. 182 Mr Wests account of wigs —

Misc. 4. 36. Walls publication against wigs. 1688 in England or Mens wearing womens hair. He says Quakers wear periwigs of womens hair.

Misc. 4. 92. Things "belonging to a wigmakers trade", in 1730;— were wig-ribbons, Combs, curling pipes, cards, brushes, &c.

M. 4. 97. Stolen from a barbers shop 1731, bobwigs of horsehair, do of Indian hair, do of Goats hair. & other wigs, all with ribbons

M. 1. 143. Wigmakers things — wig ribbons, cauls, curling pipes, m 1732 } combs, cards, brushes, & others. called Perukemaker.
m. 2. 240 } Caul seems to have been the frame of the wig, to which the hair was fastened. — wig ribbons & cauls adv 1736. M. 1. 157.

M. 6. 269. 2 Periwigs 60/. 1667. Some of the first that appear here. These belonged to Capt James White — not a constant resident — was it a perewig?
m. 13. 269. 1659. "a Perewick 4/!! was it a perewig?
Ed. Enc. } White wigs are made of goats hair, baked & bleached.
XII. 540 } m. 13. 298. 1703 Perewigs are with apparel in one case.

The sages & heroes of our revolution wore wigs; as did those among Europe — they were greased with hogs lard & powdered. This filthy custom was made unfashionable by the French republicans & fell into desuetude in England — the horsehair and hogs lard filth are now confined to the judges, lawyers and bishops on duty. N.Y. Tribune

M. 13. 336. Wigs worn by Wm Penn. Jonathan Dickenson, &c some made of white horse hair. Sorts of wigs in Phila — ties, bobs, major, spencers, forlacks, twists; bags, cues, scratches. Odes, curls & towers of ladies. Servants wore wigs — Watson

M. 6. 352. P. Jones R.I. 1688, 30 / 40 old periwigs 25/.
M 6. 359 Anotha 1694 has 30/ Periwigs 10/.
m 6. 367. m 1708 2 Periwigs. — m. 6. 368. Indian Wig 40/. what?
M 6. 372 2 wigs 30/. 1716.
m. 14 153. 1708. 3 old wigs & box 5/.
M 14. 161. 1722. A Wigmaker had 57 3 hair, of various sorts 6. 19. 2
He had brushes, Ribbons, Razors, Combs, 4 Wigs 12 £. about 2/5 Eng.
m. 14. 166. 1729. a new Wig 30/ — 1730 Tye Wig 6. 10. 0. Wig 9 £.
m 14 173. 1736. A Wig & Perukemaker in Boston, had a great deal of hair, black, gray, gristled, pale, & by the ounce at 12/. 10/. 4/. 1/6. 8 d. 6 d. pr ounce.
also Horsehair & other hair — some horsehair 1/6 3. some 2/6 3
Hair on pipes @ 30/. 8/. 2/. 20/ and 2/6 per 3. Gray highest: Black lowest
New wigs 60/. wigstand wig ribbon. Cauls 30/. doz
Wig Combs. Brushes, bags, cards, Blockheads @ 2d/
Razors. Shaving Cloths 4/. ea.

M. 14 190. 1759 Hair Powder 22 lbs @ 4 d. by a trader. [m 14 273.
14. 192. 1760. 2 wigs & box 20/.
m 4 125. 1712. "White Powder" adv. by Dr Boylston. was it hair powder?
" " " Pomatum adv. by Do & Hair brushes.

Judges & lawyers in England wear long robes & full bottomed wigs. This ridiculed in Am. Q. Review, Vol. 7. 348. See M. 16. 24

Cont. in M. 15. p. 320.

M.4.333.
M.2.209.
M.2.223.

Stoves.

Tin Foot Stoves p 344
Wooden Stoves lined with tin, p 344

1798 Nov 2. Stebbins ~~Stowe~~, bought of James Ward in Hartford

13¾ dr Stove	@ 1/8.	1. 2. 11	} probably the first stove seen in S. Hadley — I do not understand this.
30 joint pipes	@ 11ᵈ.	1. 7. 6	
1 ℔ Joint		2 6	
		2. 12. 11	

1794. "Cast Iron Stoves" were advertised in Albany.
1794 Jan. "Franklin & Close Stoves" adv. in N. York.

The Dutch women in Holland keep their feet warm in winter, in the church by little "fire stools" under their feet & these "footstools" open, & are heated by burning peat which has no smoke. [Was it not so 200 years ago?] Europe Described

M.13.334. Foot Stoves in Philadelphia formerly — a square box of wood or tin
" " Franklin Stoves & 10 Plate Stoves. — Cannon Stoves.
M.4.239. 333. 4.330. } Various Stoves: stone & other species

M. 14 Same p. 153

M 6.367 An Iron Stove in Boston 1708. 6£
6.368 6. Holyoke, Brewer, had a stove 40/. & Stove Room
M 13.263. 1653 Th Graves an "Iron Stove". What?
M 14.152. 1707 Rev S. Willard had a "Stove" what?
M.14.153. 1768 — an Iron furnace
M.14.162. 1722. 4 Iron Stoves @ 5£. 20£ (Henry. Goldsmith.
M.4.112. 1740. "Large Iron Stove" adv.

Foot Stoves
M.14.165. 1727. 6 Stove frames @ 5/. (Seem frames of foot stoves — not certain
M.14.171. 1729. Tin Stove 8/. — M 14.177. 1742 Tin Stove 3/
M.14.192. 1760 "Foot stove" 3/.
M.14.199. 1774. 3 Cast Iron Stoves @ 6£ ea.

M.14.195. 1771. "Iron Stove and funnel" 12/. Boston
14.197. 1771. "Two Stoves" Bethiah Olivers Boston.
14.200. 1774 a "Stove" 2/. to Oliver, Esq.

M.15.256. In early days, in some places, woman carried to meeting to warm their feet "a tarry basket tub of bruised straw or husks, in which was placed a heated stone." — Were not heated stones with some covering often carried in early days, before foot stoves were common?
wives

M. 15.422. Wooden Foot Stoves were carried to meeting in womens laps sometimes, as late as 1784 and after, on horseback.

Ed. Enc. X. 443 } Dutch females could not exist without the use of "chauffepieds or stoves." [This in the house apparently. Chauffepied, (a foot stove) is a word used by the French. Women & children are injured by the frequent use of these foot stoves. A Dutch woman could not exist without them. [It was the use of these in Holland that gave them the name of Dutch stoves in England, I conclude.

A Foot Stove, filled with hot embers of turf or charcoal, is essential to the comfort of a Dutch Lady. She uses this not only constantly at home, but has it carried about with her to the concert, the church and the social visit. Hundreds of these stoves may be seen piled up in the aisles of Dutch churches.
Correspondence of Christian Witness, 1856

Page's Hardwick p. 31 } Account of foot stoves in Hardwick. The town forbid to carry coals into the meeting house 1772, being afraid of fire. This prohibition did not continue long.

Fences — Continued from p. 97

Prim Hedges.

Con. 8.147. J. L. Gardiner. 1799, says the Prim Hedges at East Hampton [illegible] died about 30 years before (about 1769.) were a great loss to the farmers. It had been more healthy since they died.

Mrs Caulkins Norwich p.350 } She says many fields & gardens were surrounded with Prim Hedges, in Norwich formerly. They decayed, she thinks "about the period of the Revolutionary war," & have since been rare. Some attribute the decay to whipping the Rogerenes with prim withs; but that was not done after 1726, & prim flourished 40 years later (1766).

p. 97. The Quickset Hedges of Connecticut Laws 1732 must have been prim hedges, I think.

Mrs C's Norwich p. 62 } She says post fences were to be 5 rails or equivalent. & general fences 3 rails or equivalent—

Afterwards, a lawful fence upon plain ground was of 3 rails & four feet high [a sort of log fence,] or a good hedge or pole fence, well staked, 4½ feet high.

Dr Field p. 16 } says the fences of Middlesex Co. Cons—in the stony parts are built wholly of stone, or of stones and posts with 2 or 3 rails: in other parts, of posts & rails, or of rails only. (These last are Virginia fences. Fencing costs about 1 dollar a rod.

Posts & Rails.

Aberck. p. at Sp. 1762 gave 13/4 for 40 posts or 4d a post; and 196 rails at 20/ 100. 38/. —1763. 12/ posts @ 4. 4/. and 120 rails at 20/ 100. 24/.

Stone Fences.

M. 13. 173. Many farms in E. part of Mass. when described, 1750 and after and some before, are said to be "enclosed with a stone wall"—"all fenced with wall"—"chiefly fenced with stone wall"—"all fenced with stone wall" &c. A pasture of 12 acres in Cambridge, Menotomy, M. 13. 185. is fenced with stone wall" 1758. Farm fenced with stone wall in Newton, Lancaster, Woburn, &c.

[Rail fences, or timber for them, must have been scarce in many places 100 years ago or in 1750, & long before. A farm fenced with the old stone walls, uncouth & unsightly as they were, was considered more valuable than one otherwise fenced, or they would not have particularized the stone walls in the advertisement.

M. 4. 175. Land fenced with Stone wall adv. in Shrewsbury. 1740.
4. 188. 1100 rods of Stone wall on a farm in Woburn. 1743.

M. 6. 370. Cedar Rails 7d. at Braintree. 1714.
M. 14. 147. 50 Cedar Posts 10/. at Hingham 1700.
M 13. 288 a parcel of Stone Fence about the land £7. 0. 0. 1683 [at Cambridge Village]
M. 13. 298. Making fence at Cambridge Farms 1702 or before.
80 rods about meadow 6d. 4q. 25 rods on the wood at 1/ making 5 rail fence at 1/ a rod
25 rods stone wall and fence over it 40/ (about 1/7 a rod.
M. 14. 192. 1760. 300 Rails & 100 posts all 6 ft. Dorchester. (say rails 3d & posts 6d ea
14. 195. 1771. 1½ load pine fencing stuff 20/. Colonel.

Old Laws p. 76 1640 & 1648. } English, whose cattle annoy the Indians, shall help to fence the Indians' Corn fields "in pelling trees", riving & sharpening rails & holing Posts"; also draw the fencing & help set it up. [It was post and rail fence the common fence of N.E.

1720. M. 13. 358. 22 Oak posts at 9d. (Thos. Fitch) 36 Cedar Posts 3/3.

Fences.

"I have never seen either a fence nor a hedge in Prussia, and probably few if any exist." Hunting in Europe is more agreeable than with us, "as a fence or a hedge seldom appears." There are a few hedges in Modena, Parma and Normandy, but they are low, & but slightly obstruct the rider. The lands in Europe generally (where he has been) are all open, and an animal can be followed in any direction.

Dwight Germany.

Fences in U. States.

At the N.Y. Farmers' Club, April 18, 1854, Solon Robinson said the repair of fences in Pennsylvania cost 10 million of dollars a year, as estimated by Nicholas Biddle; and he S.R. inferred from this, that in the whole Union the expense was 300 millions a year. [Too high by one half, I think. S.J.] "Farms are common all over the country where the fence is worth more than the land," says S.R. He mentions that rails are worth from 7 to 10 dollars per hundred in N. Jersey, Pa. &c. This expense is much of it to fence against animals running in the highway.

Live Hedges, Mr. S.R. thinks a necessity & unsafe, need a board or post & rail fence one side of them. "Any man is a goose who thinks a thorn hedge in this country is a good permanent fence", the smaller animals & some large ones will go through them. In Virginia they make hedges of red cedar, but Cattle & hogs get through them.

Dead Hedges made of the dead boughs of cedar, walled between stakes, are common in lower Virginia, and are better than the live Cedar Hedges — are often built on the top of a bank.

The Cherokee Rose is used for hedges in Mississippi and makes a beautiful hedge. "No part of the country expends so much labor in fencing as Mississippi and Louisiana". Cotton plantations are fenced with high zig-zag fences of oak rails, staked and riddered. These rails last only 7 years, on some lands Elder & Sumac grow large enough to be used for rails. One 12th of the labor of a plantation is expended on the fences. Some sugar lands are fenced with cypress posts & rails at great expense to keep out the cattle that run in the road. Sod fences on the western prairies crumble to dust in a few years. — "Massachusetts is about the only sensible state, for there you can raise a crop alongside of a public highway without fencing it."

Professor Mapes estimated all the fence in the United States as costing 670 millions of dollars — a monstrous tax upon Industry. Cattle almost every where run in the highways. Wire fences have not answered expectation. Cattle in the highway are a great nuisance; and it is a system of robbery. It is allowed by the public, but not sanctioned by law, in general — only by customs.

N.Y. Tribune

Con. 10.268. Fences in Norwalk 1668, about winter wheat field were to be of posts and rails, stones, or logs, but not hedge. Here are 4 sorts of fence mentioned.

Con 10.265. Norwalk Pound had a post & rail fence, and the posts were 10 inches square. Did other Post & Rail fences have square posts?

[Cont. in M.14. 352

Rattlesnakes & other Snakes.

M. 2. 297.

[Cont. from Misc. 11. 115

Miss Caulkins Norwich p. 130 } Norwich gave a bounty of 2 pence per head for rattlesnakes killed between may 1 & April 15. They were hunted the last half of April — were abundant about Norwich. 160 were killed in Spring of 1721. In 1730 bounty was raised to 2/ — 300 were killed in 15 days. In 1735, 20£ was paid for killing snakes. Bounty reduced to 4d. In 1739 the bounty was raised to 10/. ~~but frequently~~ Simon Huntington aged 21. was bitten & died in 1707 — Bounty of 20/. C.T. was made C. lawful 1764.

Miss Caulkins p. 134. has old stories about black snakes, and the racer or ring snake, winding about the bodies of persons. They exhibited the tails or rattles as evidence as to ~~Rat~~ snakes

Chapin Glastenbury p. 16 } In Glastenbury, and partly in Chatham, is a Rattlesnake Mountain. Meshomasseck, and formerly the town offered "6 pence a tail" for their destruction.

1757. Hugh Queens son bitten of S. Hadley. Dr Crouch visited him. See Medicine 103.

1854 July. A Rattlesnake over 3 feet long, with 6 rattles, was killed in one of the hot days in July, near the carriage path, on the lower part of Holyoke. I saw it. The head was cut off. It had a fine looking speckled skin. The 6 rattles were all naked & very distinct

M. 14. 131. Brickell, 1737. believes that Rattlesnakes charm birds squirrels, &c in N. Carolina.

Hadley 3. 78. Enos Pomeroy of Hadley, bit by one of a family of rattlesnakes at Hadley. S. H. 103. Rattlesnake of a boy — recovered. 26. Rattlesnakes at Hadley.

Timothy Merrick of Springfield Mountains (Wonders of Sp. Republ. Abraham) was bitten by a rattlesnake & died Aug. 7. 1761. aged about 21. so the verses say, which are in Sp. Republican Sept 23. 1854 — said to have been written by a young woman, whom he was to marry. Sept. 23. 1854. "Pisen serpent" is in the verses, and thunder "pison sarpent" in other songs; there are many versions of the song.

N. Hampton 4 No 3. p 164 } New England Weekly Journal. July 1736. says. "a daughter of David Thayer Jr. of Mendon, died June 20 (1736) by the bite of a rattle snake." She was 3 years old.

Worcester Mag. II. p. 133 } Marlborough in 1680 voted to have 13 men go out to kill Rattlesnakes. The town voted to pay them 4 each per day. paid a bounty on 43 wolves in 1683.

Putnam's Magazine March 1855 } A writer in this number believes that Rattle Snakes have the power of fascination though it is disputed by most naturalists. He tells several stories to prove this power; & supposes that with its slow movements, this snake could not get food in any other way than by charming. It seizes its food coiled up. The writer believes these snakes will not live where white ash is abundant; and a white ash branch with leaves laid on the snake, puts him into agony.

M. 9. 406 11. 115. Hogs are destructive to rattle snakes, & will hunt for them. In the west & Pelew Isl. in early days & many hogs are turned into their haunts & they soon disappear.

In 1855 July, Rattlesnakes were killed in Lynn, in Milton and within a few years have been killed a few miles from Camb.

London p. 1016. mentions that hogs in America kill rattle snakes.

Small Vermin [Cont. from M. 16.2.13.

"Nits will be lice" said Capt. Benj Wright when he dashed out the brains of a Pappoose.

M. 15. 329. This is an old expression & probably came from England. In Samuel Field's Poetry, we find:—

"From seed a nit first takes its rise,
And nits you know will soon be lice."

M. 14.131. Brickell says rustics in N.C. eat lice for Jaundice, consumption & hysterick virtue

M. 13.111 Toads. Doct. Leigh's account of the great poisons, & great healing qualities of the toad 1700 — all nonsense.

M. 13.382 Toads found in the middle of old trees & blocks of wood and in solid rocks or stones. Plot's Staffordshire 1686.

Ellis. 9. 241. Toads, used in medicine. Pomet. Toadstone, &c.

Guthrie's Geog. p. 459 Bedbugs in Paris are a most intolerable nuisance, which frequently obliges strangers to sleep on the floor.

Ed. Enc. II. 199. Antipathy to toads, serpents, &c. Cause of it. "Toads are loathsome, though probably very harmless."

"Three skips of a louse" — seems to have been a common expression in old England & New E. See used these words by John King of Northampton, Mass. 1.273. — by Swift

Ellis. C. 11. 322.

In Mr Benton's speech against the Nebraska Bill April 25. 1854. in house of Reps. he quoted Edmund Burke as saying in the house of Commons "he did not care three jumps of a louse for Lord Thurlow's opinion" on a certain case, and continued Mr Benton "I say the same in regard to any opinions of Secretaries, reported in any letter, this house on any bill before us." Mr B. said he supposed he might repeat on the floor of Congress any degree of comparison or figure of speech which Mr Burke might use in the House of Commons.

Dwight's Travels II. 399 He supposes that "many new tribes of insects had visited these States within the last 40 years — tribes unknown to the oldest men living." This was in 1798.

Vermin detrimental to mowing lands, 1806, in Eastern Mass. are said to be Grass Hoppers, Rosebugs, & mice, but chiefly grasshoppers. Papers of Mass Society of Agricul.

Bedbug — N. A. Review, July 1832, p. 199. says this bug occasioned great dismay "when it was first imported into England." When was this? The Scotch bewail its introduction among them as one of the fruits of the Union, & call it the English bug.

Lice. St Edmund wore a hair shirt and linen over it. He seldom washed his head or body, being satisfied with keeping his heart clean. Yet very few vermin of any kind were found by his chamber servant upon his linen clothes. Lice in the old Saxon generally convey the idea of hairy cloth or hair cloth meant.

L. 2. Rawlinson No. 69. 330

The legend says in Latin that men wearing goats hair garments continually abound more in vermin than cotton men. That the shirt had so few "vermes" is attributed to a miracle, especially as none were free from this opprobrium or torment — "cum nullus hoc probro careat vel tormento."

The red or yellow weevil, that has injured growing grain so much the past year, 1864, is not the weevil (Curculio granarius) that devours ripe grain; but the Coccidonya Tritici of Kirby. First appeared in N. Vermont & Canada about 1828; in N. Ohio in 1843. Rapid increase from year to year. N.Y. Tribune

M. 14.131. Earth worms are used medicinally in N.C. 1737.

[Cont. in M. 15. 330

Grasses — Cont. from page 140 & Clover from Misc. g. 238. 239.

White Clover. It seems that this was very often called "Honeysuckle" in N.E. even after 1800. Fisher Ames in a farming letter, 1805, says "the honeysuckle or white clover."

m. 2. 144 Old Red Clover } Mr Jos. West, born 1766, in Tolland Co., afterwards lived in Granville, says the old clover had long stems; it would grow up a foot or two & then fall down; grow up again, and fall again, & thus stretch along upon the ground 2 or 3 feet. There was but little fodder in it, and an acre or two would almost fill a barn. — I remember the same sort of clover. It was so lodged & tangled that a good mower could cut only ¼ of an acre in a day, of some of it. Not all so.

Redtop. Mr West says redtop grew in Tolland when he was a boy — say 1780.

Swamp Grass. So he calls the sedge that grew on low lands near the streams — He says Fowl meadow, or grass so called, grew in some of these meadows

Ebenezer Kingsley — born 1769. lived in Chesterfield 1794 to 1814.

old Red Clover. Remembers about Doolittle's first sowing of clover. It made a talk. — He says the old clover was long coarse stuff, and a few acres would fill a barn, but it was of little value comparatively.

White Clover used to come in on their new lands in Chesterfield of itself. May have been sowed by some, he thinks.

Fowl meadow grew in some of their Chesterfield meadows or low lands; was three feet high; had a top spread like English — a weak stem & was inclined to fall. Was accounted good hay.

The short red Clover, he thinks, has been here a long time — was brought here not many years after the other.

Much Clover seed advertised 1793. 1794, &c in N.H. and other towns in H. Gaz.

Mass 1793. E. Shepherd offers red clover seed "raised in the South part of Connecticut."

Sherman & Beck, sametime, offer "Dutch clover seed".

E & W. Porter of Hadley, about same time, offered red and white clover seeds. [A Jewett sowed White Clover seed 1854 with other seeds for pasture.

1794 May. Erastus Lyman adv. "Red & grass & Clover seed imported from Amsterdam."

mass 5. 348. [White Clover came in plentifully in Amherst on new land. J. Dickinson

Con. 10. 236 } 237 } Red clover soon came, which with coarse grass. Jasper Crane had at Branford 10 acres upland pasture at Branford "with English grass" 1687 & 1688. What English grass was this?

1853. Nov. Mr Horace Starkweather (son of Dr. S. of Chesterfield) of Michigan, says White Clover comes in Michigan of its own accord, after the land has been cultivated a few years, though none is seen at first. This takes place far from where any has been sown.

M. 13. 39. Cadwallader Colden, 1738, says of New York soil, "the soil runs or naturally as soon as it is cleared into clover & other good grass" & there is good pasturage. [White Clover doubtless.

The Hay & grazing crops are the chief production of New England and that from which ¾ of her agriculturists derive their greatest profits. Rev. E. Kellogg. Woodstock, Oct. 1853. They sow in Woodstock red grass & red clover, & white clover appears without sowing, or "uninvited", as Mr K. says.

A writer 1854, says the Salt meadows on the Passaic & Hackensack, N.J. are of little value except by furnishing manures for the uplands. They produce coarse grass, rushes, fever & ague, &c.

Grasses & Seeds.

Afirm in Newyork Dec. 26. 1796 advertise the seed of Ryegrass, Lucerne, Red & White Clover, Timothy, &c. just received from London. also a great variety of Garden Seeds from London (25 kinds beans, 12 kinds of onions, &c. &c.) Also Flower Seeds & Roots.

In Worcester, were advertised March 1797. Red and White Clover seed, Foxtail & Redtop seed.

In Boston, Feb 1797. Red & White Clover, Hedrgrass, Fowl meadow, & Redtop were advertised. Also Gaidenseeds

In Hartford March 1797. 15 bushels Red Cloverseed Raised in W. part of Vermont. Also Hedrgrass.

Dec. 1797. Elisha Tuckner Boston, adv. 70 bushels Hedrgrass seed; 40 bushels red & blue top seed; 4 tons red and white cloverseed — Also Garden Seeds just imported.

Sept 1799. A man in Boston adv. an assortment of Garden Seeds at his "Seeds Shop"; imported from London. & Grass seeds.

Another adv. Garden Seeds in Spring of 1799 — perhaps same as the one in Sept. adv. red & white Clover, Hedrgrass and Rhode Island Redtop seed.

S. Judd. bought of Samuel Dent 1784. 22 ds Cloverseed and 12 ds Cloverseed, all at 10 ℔. Perhaps in winter of 1784-5. —— In 1799. S. Judd sold Clover Chaff at 7/. Quantity not given. And seed @ 1/. ℔.

1793. March. He sold 12 ds Cloverseed @ 1/6; April 1796. 6 ds @ 1/4

Jona. Judd Jr. — April 1793. sold a peck of Cloverseed for 16/. (about 1/. per ℔. It weighs near 64 ds to bushel.

1792 March. He bought 45 ds Clover seed of Isaac Parsons @ 1/. (in 1/.1)
He sold Hedr Grass seed at 7ᵈ per quart — 10 qts 5/10.

1774. Grass Seeds. advertised in Boston, March & April, 1774, by sellers of Garden Seeds — Red Clover, White Clover, Ryegrass, Fowl Meadow, Herdsgrass.

1773. "Red & White Dutch Cloverseed; New England Cloverseed" adv. in Boston April 1773

1794. In Boston, adv. Red & White Clover, Redtop, Fowl Meadow, & Hedr Grass.

Ed. Enc. 9 XII. 567 } Recommends Yarrow (Achillea millefolium) as equal in value in a meadow to white clover and rye-grass. Rubgrass or ribwort Plantain (Plantago lanceolata) answers well in meadows to mix with others. [Wood says this plantain is prefy eaten by cattle.

XI. 456. Laying down land to grass with seeds is seldom done in Herefordshire; in most places the ground is suffered to clothe itself with its natural herbage. But white Clover is cultivated — not 5000 acres on the whole.

I. 322. English Watered Meadows — Grasses proper for them. are perennial red clover; Holcus lanatus; Poa trivialis (delights in moist ground); Cynosurus cristatus; Anthoxanthum odoratum; Agrostis or Bent, viz Agrostis alba, & Agrostis stolonifera (these are white bent & creeping bent; he has not Agrostis vulgaris) Triticum repens (couch or quick grass "a valuable plant for hay!") These meadows yield 3600 pounds per acre, or from 2400 to 4800 pounds. Worth 40/ per ton of 2240 lbs. or 6ᵈ for 24 lbs.

London p. 1092. p. 892 } Poa aquatica, makes "whiteseed or fenhay". Grows on the fens of Cambridgeshire — mown twice a year & yields 2 tons each time — is esteemed valuable for cows.

p. 1116. In Salt marshes, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Sussex, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Wales, Scotland, Ireland. Cattle covert the ground with close, short sward.

1124. 823. Agrostis stolonifera called "black couch"; Triticum repens called "white couch".

[Continued on p. 30. Misc. XV.]

Time of Planting, Harvesting, &c.

[Cont. from Misc. II. 99.

Dr Field's Middlesex (Con.) p. 16 — He says rye, when it stands till thoroughly ripened, is cut in that county, the two last weeks of July. Some cut it as soon as it is out of the milk state, & then it is cut earlier than the two weeks, or begun earlier.

p 15. Rye is sown from the latter part of August till seven posts come.

Oats & Flax are sown as soon as the ground can be got ready in the Spring.

I. Corn is planted on high grounds the first and second weeks in May; and in the Connecticut meadows 2 or 3 weeks later, for fear of freshets.

[Time of Planting Corn. "Natural vegetation" says a careful cultivator "affords the best guide." Springfield Farmer. The Indian's guide, to plant corn when white oak leaves are as big as a mouse's ear, is a guide from natural vegetation

Mr West, (born 1766) says in Granville, they thought the second week in May was the proper time to plant corn; but he had known good corn planted the last week in April and the first week in June. There was no difficulty about the first week in June if the fall frosts held off. He thinks late planted corn is quite as productive as early planted, if frosts allow it to ripen fully.

Old Laws p. 161 M. 4. 59 — "The harvest of hay, corn [grain] hemp & flax comes usually so near together that much loss can hardly be avoided"; therefore artificers may be imprisoned, &c. 1646

Ed Encyc XII. p. 33 — In Leicestershire, in the centre of England, the wheat-harvest is in August & the beginning of Sept.r.

XVII. 12. In Shetland, the harvest begins about the end of October. Chiefly oats and bear.

XVII. 357. In some parts of Spain, (Valencia, Alicant, &c.) Wheat is sown in November first part, & is reaped in middle of June. Barley is sown in October & gathered in May & gathered middle of June. Oats " in " " " " at end of October. Maize " " in (not stated) " " " at end of October

V. 352. In Carinthia, an elevated country, 46° 20′ to 47° 6′ N. Lat the harvest begins about middle of July & sometimes earlier. [About as Massachusetts, in 42½ N. Lat.

I. 334. In Northern States (inc. N. Y. & Penn.) Livingston says the time for planting corn is from May 20 to June 1. (This is too late even for Massachusetts.)

VIII. 29. In the County of Durham, England, 54½ to 55° N. Lat. very uneven, and very unlike, Harvest begins by middle or latter part of August or generally, for part of September, and is protracted to November in some years — lasts two months in the county sometimes

London p 1116, says the general time of harvest in Durham Co is from Sept 1 to Oct 16.

Time of Harvest, 1854. continued from next page.

In South part of Ohio towards Cincinnati, Wm. Clark found them in the wheat harvest June 27. 28. 29.

Rye Harvest began in Northampton July 7 on the plain, viz Dr Denslow & Col Pomroy. Others some elsewhere.

1854 continued in M. 15. 278

Time of Harvesting in 1853–

July 5 & 6. Rye & Wheat Harvest were "in the midst", or at the height" in, Dutchess, Orange & Ulster Counties in N.Y. — Not so forward about Canandaigua.

They were in the midst of the wheat harvest in some parts of Ohio & Indiana June 30 – about Columbus Ohio. July 2. — In some part of Illinois, June 25 & before New Wheat was sold in St. Louis, July 2d, at 1 Dollar a bushel. — Harvest commenced about Zanesville Ohio June 30. at Lafayette, Indiana June 24th — In some part of Missouri June 28. Decatur Co. Indiana "Wheat falling fast before the cradle" July 4. Oswego, N.Y. wheat ready for the cradle July 7. Harvest commenced about Seneca Falls July 6. Rye Harvest com. in Chenango Co. July 6. Wheat not ready in Chenango July 6. Wheat Harvest not begun at Erie, Pa July 6. not begun at Ashtabula O. July 5. — Michigan. They were harvesting about Detroit & about Niles July 8. Wheat not ready in some counties not ready in Wisconsin July 8. Wheat cut in Illinois mostly before July 8. Wheat mostly cut about Cleveland, O. July 11. Pennsylvania Harvest ended after July 15.

Time of Harvesting in Hampshire Co.

Rye was cradled in our meadow, and on plains in this & neighboring towns, July 7 Thursday. and a little on plains July 8. & 9. But in general not much was cut until the next week. I saw but little cradled in Easthampton, July 11, but saw not much of the plains. It every where seemed the ready for the cradle.

July 15. Wheat Harvest here began to day. Rye is almost all cut in meadows & on uplands, but in general not carted. Some not bound. Rye & wheat are ready to cut. Difference about a week.

Flushing L. Island. Wheat & Rye all cut before July 13. Oats begin to turn. Corn is tasselling. Grass is generally cut July 13. But few days in advance of Northampton.

Saratoga. N.Y. Farmers were harvesting Wheat & Rye July 12. The harvest is early every where. Wheat Harvest commenced in Cayuga Co. July 9 or 10. At Geneseo July 12. about Montreal July 12 a 13. At Marshall, Michigan July 10, & about Detroit, and about Pontiac — In Wisconsin, about the same, some parts.

North Carolina. They were harvesting before June 10th.

July 18 to 20. Middle Wheat Harvest in Yates Co. & Steuben Co. N.Y. Harvest in Hamilton, Canada West, a little later.

July 16. Crops gathered about Chicago (ripe generally.

July 16. Middle Wheat Harvest in parts of Wisconsin & Michigan.

July 20. Harvest over in most of Illinois & Indiana.

Complaints, want of laborers in the western States, for harvesting haying, &c. A high price has been paid. Some Cradlers got $1.75 day.

July 21. Middle of Wheat Harvest about Syracuse N.Y.

Time of Harvesting, 1854.

Wheat Harvest began in Georgia, near Augusta, May 18. which was 10 days earlier than 1853.

Wheat Harvest about Fredericksburg, Va. was to begin June 11; and in southern Illinois, the week beginning, as to labor, June 11. and in part of Missouri June 11th. New wheat was expected in St Louis market about June 15. or about a fortnight earlier than last year. Much of the Wheat was harvested South of Virginia, & some in Virginia, before June 11.

Texas. Harvest begun middle of May, & some May 10.

About Petersburg, Va & Raleigh N.C. middle of harvest, June 26th. Wheat began near Elizabeth City N.C. wheat cut between June 15. Suit to market about 20. Knoxville, Tennessee. Cutting Wheat June 17, and at Leesburg, Va. 26th, at Winchester Va. June 28. South part of N. Jersey, harvesting last days of June

[Cont. on p. 15. 278.

[See preceding page

Prices in N.E. &c: continued from p. 11

Springfield Prices April 27. 1852.	Sp. Farmer.	Sp. Repub. Prices Oct. 27. 1852
Butter best lb.	20 to 23c falling	22c to 25c
Beef 100lbs	6.50 to $8.	6 to 7c
" retail	10 to 14c	8 to 12c
Wh. Beans. bush.	$2 to 2.50 scarce	$2. to 2.25.
Cheese lb.	10 to 12½c	11 to 12c
Chickens "	14c scarce	
Eggs doz.	13 to 14c	24c
Flour bbl. Extra	6 to 6.50	$7.50 to 8.00
do " ordin	$5 to 5.50	6.00 to 7.50
Cornmeal 100lbs	1.55 to 1.65	1.85 to 1.90
Lard lb	11 to 14	11 to 14c
Hams "	12 to 14	12½ to 14
Mutton "	8 to 10	10c
Pork in hog "	7.50 to 8$	7.50 to 8.00
do. retail lb.	10 to 10c	10 to 11c
do " Salt "	12½ to 14	12½ to 14
Veal lb.	6. to 8	7 to 8
Turkeys "	15c scarce	
Apples bush.	$1.00. to 1.25.	1.00.
do dried lb.	6 to 8c plenty	
Onions bush.	83 to $1. few	scarce 75c
Potatoes Carter. Bu.	63 to 75c	other 45 to 55
do. Sand Lake	25 to 33 bush	
do Mercers (plenty)	38 to 50 "	since 1.50 bushel
Buckwheat bush.	60 to 75	60 to 75
do	80 to 83	97 to 1.06
Corn "	15 to 16$	new $11 old 13
Hay "	$1. to 1.25	1.00 to 1.25
Millet "	50 to 58	50 to 58
Oats "	75	75
do Bedford "	87 to 90	85 to 90
Rye "	$3. to 4.	
Herds Grass seed "		
Clover Seed large lb.	(none) 15c	
do. dwelling "	13 to 15	
Redtop. northern bush.	$1. to 1.25	
do Southern "	87½c to 1.00	
Poudrette barrel	$2.	$2.00
Guano 100lbs	none	3.50
Fish Guano 100lbs	$2	2.00
Phosphate of lime "	2.50	2.50
Plaster ton.	7.50 to 8.00	7.50
Lime, oystershell, bush.	17c	17 to 20c
" Stone "	45	45c
Wood, hard. cord	$5.50 to 6$	5 to 6$
do pine "	4.50 to 5.	4 to 5$
Maple Sugar lb.	9 to 10.	
Sicid to be abundant.	none.	
Wool		
Shad. Sp. Repub. May 12.	25 to 38c	Oysters 50c to 75

Family Marketing, or Prices at Retail in Newyork,

Oct. 26. 1853 – from Tribune

Jan. 11. 1854

Meats.

Beef, hind qrs.	lb	8½	— 8.
" fore "	"	7c	— 7
" P.H. Steaks	"	18¾	— 17¾
" Sirloin do	"	16½	— 14½
" Rump do	"	12½	12 to 12½
" Roasting pieces	"	14 to 16c	9 to 14
" Tongues	ea	75c	— 75
" Ribs	lb	6¼c	— 6
" Suet	"	2½c	
Mutton, carcase	lb	8 to 8½	— 8
do Hams dried	"	15 to 16	
do. hind qrs.	"	10 to 12½	
do fore	"	9 to 10	
Lamb	lb	about 12½	12½
Spring pieces	lb	6c	
Pork, whole hog,	lb	9¼ to 9½c	7 to 7½
" at retail	"	11c	— 11
" Hams smok	"	14 to 14½	12½
" Shoulders	"	" 11	— 10
" Sides	"	" 12½	— 10 to 11
" Pickled	"	11 to 12½	— 10
" Sausages	"	11 to 12½c	— 12½
" Bologna do	"	12½c	— 25
" Head Cheese	"	12½	— 12½
" Blk Puddings	"	10c	
Pigs Roasting	ea	1¼ to 2½	1¾ to 2¼
Venison, carcase	lb	18¾c	— 9
do saddles	"	18¾	— 18¾
do at retail	"	20c	— 18¾
do fore quarters			— 15½

Poultry.

Turkeys	ea	75c to 2.50	9½ to 12½c
Geese	pair	75 to 1.75	62½ to 1.75 each
Ducks, tame	"	75 to 1.75	1.00 to 1.75
Chickens	"	50 to 1.50	50 to 1.75
Fowls	"	1.00	— 75 to 1.25
Guinea do.	"	56 to 62½	— 75
Pigeon Squabs	doz	1.50 to 2.50	2.75
Capons	lb		19 to 21c

Game

Grouse, Partridges	ea	2.50c to 4.00	2. to 2.50
Ducks, grey & teal	ea	19 to 31	— 37½
Brant	pair	1.00 to 1.25	— 75 ea
Wildgeese	ea	75c to 1.25	— 1. to 1¼
Woodcocks	pair	28 to 34c	1.00
Pigeons	doz	1.50 to 1.75	40 pr.
Quails	"	2.50.	
Grouse	pair	1.25	— 1.75 to 2.
Robins	doz.	75c	
Snipe, Curlew	ea	19 to 31	
do Robin	ea	10½c	
do Dowitch	ea	10 to 15	
do Plover	ea	19 to 31	
Do Sand	doz.	19 to 50	
Do yellow leg	ea	19 to 25	
Rail, Reed & other small	doz.	62½	
Rabbits	ea	25	— 25
Squirrels	pair	75 to 12½c	— 75 to 1.00
Ducks, canvas backs	pair	1.75 to 2.25	2¼ to 3.
Other Ducks	pr.	1. to 1¼	

Some otter prices

Honey	best in small boxes	16 to 18¾c	per lb
Do	large boxes	10 to 12½c	"
Do	Cuba by gallon	60 cents.	
do	in Comb 25c; do Strained	15½ cts	lb.
Hay	70 to 75 cents	100 lbs.	— Jan 34. 85 to 87. $1.00
Oat straw	$2.50	per 100 lbs	Salt Hay 44 to 50.

Nov. 21. Veal, good calves, 5 to 7c lb. live weight. — Veal Cutlets &c lb. — 15 to 18c

Dec 7. Veal Carcass 11c; Quarters hind 14c fore 10c; Sirloin

" Corned Beef 7 to 12c lb.

" Straw $2.75 per 1.00 bundles; small do 75 per Cwt.

Fish

Jan 11. 1854

Mackerel, fresh	ea	12½c	
Pickerel	lb.	12½	
Eels	"	12½.	12 to 15c
Striped Bass	"	12½ to 15	15. bass.
Black Fish	"	8c	— 8 to 10
Codfish	"	6	— 5 to 6
Flounders	"	6	— 6
Week Fish	"	8	Smelt 18¾
Blue Fish	"	8	White Fish 12½
King Fish	"	15	Sawmuck ea 1.50.
Salt Mackerel	"	12½	Shad 8 to 18¾
" Shad	"		
Salmon smok'd	"	12½c	— 15½
Salmon Trout	"	15	
Brook Trout	"	50	
Codfish, dry	"	5c	— 5
" fat	"	12½c	
Lobsters	"	5	— 6
Terrapin	doz	8 to 10.	7 to 10
Turtles	lb	15c	
Oysters in shell,	C.	50 to 1.50.	same
Clams round	C.	37½ to 1.00	25 to 1
do. long	C.	25.	
Crabs	doz.	18 to 25c	50 to 15c

Household Products

Eggs by bbl.	Doz.	20c	— 25
" retail	6 to 7	for 12½	5 for 12½
Butter by tub	lb	19 to 28.	21 to 25
Do by lb.		11 to 28	— 21 to 28
Cheese in boxes,	lb.	8 to 10c	7 to 9½
Do by lb		12½c	10 to 12½
Do Pine apple			ea 1. to 1.25
Lard, city made	lb	12½ to 14.	12½

Vegetables & Fruit.

Apples, common	bbl.	1.75 to 2.00	2½ to 3
do best	"	2.00 to 4.00	3½ to 5½
Do Crab	bushel	4.00.	
Do dried	lb		6c
Pears summer	bbl.	15 to 16	dried 9c lb
Do winter	"	4.00; or 1 to 2	bushel
Quinces best	C.	1.50 to 2.00	
Do common	bbl.	1.50 to 2.00.	
Peaches dried	bush.	5.50 to 6.	1½ to 4
Grapes	lb.	10 to 15c	
Cranberries	bbl.	7.50 to 8.	7 to 9
Do	lb	12½c	or 9 to 12½
Potatoes	bbl	1.75 to 2.50	3.50
Do	basket	62 to 75c	1.25 to 1.50
Do Sweet	bbl	2.50 to 2.75	5.
Do do.	basket	1.00 to 1.25	
Turnips White Com.	basket	50	50
do Swedish	"	75	50
Beets	bunch	3c	basket 50c
Carrots & Parsnips	bunch	3 to 4c	50c
Onions	bush.	white 75c	red 56 to 87½
Cabbages	C.	3 to 4.50;	ea 4 to 6c
Celery	bunch	6 to 8c	4 to 7
Egg plant	ea	8 to 16c	10 to 12½
Squashes winter	ea	12½ to 19c	
Pumpkins	ea	10 to 12½	12½ to 25.
Corn, Roast ears	doz	25c	Dried do wht 84 bushel
Lettuce	head	5 to 7c	
Beans lima shelled	qt.	25.	dry 7 bush
Do string	peck	25	
Oyster plant (Salsify)	bunch	8 to 10	
Melons citron	ea	10 to 12½c	
Tomatoes	basket	1.25 to 1.50	
Do	quart	6 to 8c	

[Continued, Misc. 15. p. 2

Sports & Diversions

[Con. from Misc. 11. p 76
Hunting. p. 170. from Misc. 9. 264. 267.

"Christopher North in his Sporting Jacket", Blackwood. 1828 describes the doings of wild youth or wild lads. They mock ancient females, laugh at Quakers, "make mouths at a decent man & his wife riding double to church, the maidens thick legs indecently bobbing from the pillion, kept firm on dobbins rump by her bottom!" They tip the wink to young women during sermon on Sunday, impertinently kiss them on Saturday on high road or by-path. Such lads take no care of their Sunday clothes, blot their copy, pin pieces of paper to the dominie's tail, go to fishing without leave, bathe in a forbidden place, dry powder in the school house & set it on fire & blow them selves & others up, tie kettles to dogs tails, shoot an old woman's laying hen, shoot cats, gallop bare backed shelties down stony steps, climb trees & cast to walk after birds' nests, are run away with in carts by colts against turnpike gates, buy ballads from young gipsey girls, who give kisses on receiving a sixpence for the change; attend country races, dance like a devil in barns at kirns, fight with rivals in corduroy breeches; are sometimes brought home dead drunk.

[Christopher North is sometimes low & vulgar.

M. 2. p 298 | The old Spinnings at the Ministers in N.E. were days of great excitement & enjoyment. See Misc. 9. 265. 4 90. M 15. 318

M. 4. 114. A Horse Race adv. on Cambridge Common, adventure; prize a silver punch bowl valued at 10£. June 2. 1721. also a pig race, a boys to run for a pig — Who catches him by tail wins (probably prevented by the authority.

M. 7. 264

M. 4. 115. Plate of 30£ value to be run for at Cambridge. Entrance money 5£.

July 1722 — M. 4. 130 — { A Race for a Plate of 20£. 1725. M. 4. 130. August. entrance money 20/.

M. 4. 136. Silver Punch Bowl to be run for on Cambridge Heath 3 miles may. 1720. Value 10£

M. 13. 209 Race on Boston Neck adv. Sept 1765 & Oct. 1769. Purses 3 200 & 100 8

Amusements.

Their propriety is to be tested by their tendency. Those are lawful that strengthen & refresh our nature & fit us for the performance of the duties of life. Those which tend to injure health, to impair the vigor of the system, to interrupt the social relations, & cause a neglect of the claims of home, do not fulfil the purpose of amusements but are pernicious to true happiness & enjoyment. There is no possible evil in any amusement that breaks up domestic quietude, & leaves no time for nor delight in domestic pleasures. Rev. E. H. Chapin.

City Life

Dec 14. & 15. 1853. Skating.

M. 14. 262. Boys are busily employed these fair pleasant evenings with a bright moon in Skating, & some in daytime Evening Skating was common in past times, I am told. Some Skate on the old bed of the Connecticut each side of Hockanum Island. Some on hollows & swales in the meadows. Williston's Pond at Easthampton had many Skaters on it a few days since (last Saturday P. 271.) probably Academy boys.

Dec 16. Skates plenty on old Channel of Connecticut, S.W. of Rail Road, below Hockanum Island

Election Day — a time of festivity.

"For there is old election day, to every child so dear,
Which crowns the charms of lovely May, And gladdens half the year.
60 Pastimes in Danvers Celebration p. 81.

Sports & Diversions.

M.9.260 Whistles are heard every spring as soon as bark will peel. made of Willow, Chestnut, &c. by children. I have heard them this season 1853.

M.9.260 Also a kind of whistle is made of squash & pumpkin leaf stems, & the stems of dandelions.

Boys in the summer & fall make siphons of the leaf stems, crooked, of squashes & pumpkins, & place them in troughs, tubs, cisterns, &c. of water.

M.4.95. "Pitching the bar," an old diversion. A man accidentally killed in the sport at Mansfield Con. April 1731

4.162. Another man killed at R.I. 1733. in same way

M.2.261 The echo - making sounds & hearing them repeated, an old amusement of children.

The Old Apple Parings of New Englanders are noticed in an Albany paper; called apple bees in Western N.York. Young men & maidens came together to pare apples, and talk & laugh, play old fashioned plays, and eat pumpkin pies.

Sliding down Hill

There is excitement, velocity, rivalry & pleasure when 20 boys with sleds and as many more without sleds come together to slide down hill. The sleds go, some two or three abreast, others with more at the sides; they bound over ridges, go rapidly when the hill is steep, and slacken when it becomes more level. A train of 12 or 15 are going down at once; now & then one runs off the track and turns over, and the riders are in the snow. All drag their sleds back up the hill.

Willimantic Paper 1854

Eating Maple Sugar. These pleasure parties have a good time. - See Misc. 15.67.

A female writes, 1854. mentions plays of children in some part of Connecticut Valley - Climbing over rocks near a stream; playing on the bank of a brook, that makes merry music; playing "going a visiting" & pic nics. Drink tea & eat pastry from broken bits of china, & make pies from mud, spiced with sand. Trying to catch fishes with a crooked pin, and a bit of flannel for to bait, which they will not bite.

"Geographical Cards" for the agreeable improvement of Gentlemen and Ladies in the necessary & pleasing Study of Geography, taken from the latest & best authorities". Advertised in Portsmouth Hampshire Herald Feb 1. 1785 at the Printing Office. Only 1st I saw.

M.2.297. M.14.230 "Raisings are with us times of festivity" says J. Judd. June 21. 1771. Joseph Kingsbury's house & barn were raised that day. June 21. being Saturday; & people desired that his father, Samuel K. had the raising on Saturday to save expense, knowing that people would go home & not remain drinking &c. during the evening, as on other evenings. Some would not go to raising &

1764. June 8. A Raising at Hatfield, Mass. and "fine Wrestling at the meeting house afterwards" J. Judd, jr

M.14.230.

M.11.76. Holidays in New England 1743. named M.4.46

M.13.173 M.14.31. M.2.96 M.2.96.6. Pope's Day, or Gunpowder plot. Nov. 5. was so much abused & caused so many disorders, 1752 that Boston determined to put a stop to such proceedings, which were attributed to servants children & negroes. The General Court passed an act against these disorders & tumults in 1752. All concerned to be fined 40/ or imprisoned a month; negroes to be whipped not over 10 stripes.

[Laws of 1750 Edition] M.9.264 No Bonfire to be kindled within 10 rods of a building. Fine 40/. negro stripes.

1762. Nov. 5. Cannon were discharged at Castle Wm. & Boston & Charlestown batteries on acct of gunpowder plot.

1765. Nov. 5. The day was observed and turned against England.

M.4.201. Guys proceedings of 1745 Nov. 5.

Cont. in M. 14. 262

236 p. 134, M. 2. 296, c. Rustic Life, or The Poor

"In low & rustic life, the essential passions of the heart find a better soil in which they can attain their maturity, are less under restraint, & speak a plainer & more emphatic language" than in higher spheres of life. —— Wordsworth. —

Chr. North objects to this — thinks them are the same passions in every sphere, & that they break forth in high life as in low.

p. 134. "The passions of men in rustic life are incorporated with the beautiful & permanent forms of nature." Wordsworth.

Chr. North (John Wilson) objects to this — says the support of life is the great object of the poor, & this absorbs all their powers & blunts their sensibilities. The rustic holding the plough looks at the furrow, not at the mountain. The shepherd watches his dog & sheep, & if he looks at the clouds, it is only as prognostics of the weather. "I have conversed much with those in rustic life, & have scarcely ever met with one who manifested any sympathy with external nature. There are exceptions. Sailors sometimes admire the wonders of nature.

M. 2. 296, b. "The affections of the heart become deadened in the poor, & rather change their character altogether. Life which is so hardly sustained by them, is not in their eyes the precious thing which it is in ours; death which they only view as a rest from toil and pain, is not looked upon by them with the same emotion with which we regard it." Chr. N. 1828.

[Cont on M. 19. 242

The Poor.

We trifle with the physical discomforts of poverty; and philosophers talk lightly of the privations they do not feel. But the sufferings of the poor spring less from physical privation than from the loss of social position, from the want of sympathy, from the pride which spurns them on the sidewalk, from cold, heartwithering neglect. Labor alone is no evil, but a blessing. But it is hard to toil without encouragement and without hope. The poor man's life, weighed down with care & beset with trials, is unfavorable to one of body or of soul

"Ah! little think the gay, luxurious proud, &c

N.Y. Evangelist Dec 14. 1854

The poor in many towns formerly, in Mass. were provided for by those who would do it at the lowest rate! Sometimes put up at auction & bid off by the lowest bidder, ie by the man that would keep them for the least price

Poverty & the Poor.

Ed Enc XVII. 84 } The writer on Political Economy, maintains that poverty is not an evil in all its bearings, but only in its pressure. And yet he says the pressure of poverty with its privations & sufferings is a powerful stimulus to industry & economy, & a preventive of indolence & prodigality; "and without the sight & pressure of poverty human society could hardly be maintained". Poverty also produces happy moral effects, being favorable to temperance, chastity & other virtues. "It may therefore be laid down as a principle, that to banish poverty or any community would be a vain & inconsiderate attempt; & that its pressure ought only to be so alleviated as not to subvert its useful influence on mankind". It is only an "apparent evil". "Strange reasoning!"

Cont on M. 16. 288 }

Old Manners & Customs in N.E. (from page 19.

The Farmer's House; 100 years ago, Danvers Celebration 1852. p. 73

The old farm house is "two seven feet stories high" a leanto on behind, a spacious chimney 10 feet square at least; a well stocked barn, — "a good well, with its curb, crotch, sweep, pole, bucket is picturesque and quite poetical". Apple trees near by.

The farmer, an Esquire, sits in an armed chair before a cheerful fire, writing or reading; and his consort sits beside him, plump and fair, sewing or knitting in her cushioned chair. Daughter Mary is carding "tow", & has a large heap of rolls. The wife & mother is very busy; & has the care of the loom; —

Obedient to her feet, her hands her eyes,
The treadles move, the lathe swings & the shuttle flies.

The growing web is striped or checked, or a mark-board opened; her cloth seems better than "boughten stuff". Her eldest son (grandson of the Esquire) is winding quills and another plays with the kitten, spins his top, turns the swift & reel, (when needed) & is very busy.

The day is closing — a girl runs to milk the cows, another hangs the kettle over the fire, sifts the Indian meal, & assists the pudding well. A pot hangs on a swivel trammel containing good beef & pork &c., which the Esquire prefers.

The son comes in from dressing flax, "all over tow" with a bundle of well swingled flax. His face needs a good washing & soon get it and his raiment is changed; (he is town Clerk of Danvers). He takes a bowl of pudding, pats his boys heads, smiles upon his wife, greets his sister, who is now sweeping the floor & setting to rights the room [this before eating]. Then all are seated around the table — with books or pen, or sewing or knitting. One raps on the door. "Walk in", is kindly said, & the visitor, one who is to be published & have the thing kept secret till he is published. Another rap, & the daughter's lover comes in and she blushes deeply. — [then follows something about their courtship. See M. 15. 37.

Danvers p. 72. One hundred years ago, or more, between,
Fashions, unlike the present line, were seen
Less luxury in diet, habitude and dress;
More industry & new-made cash vastly less;
Greater exposure to the sun and air —
Fewer pale cheeks — consumption far more rare.

One hundred years ago, the Spinning Wheel, &c. [See M. 15. 319.

Misc. 13 341 Rhode Island Manners & Customs before the revolution & after.

W. Irving describes Sleepy Hollow (not in the Legends) as a place of small farms, each having meadow & cornfield; and an orchard of gnarled, sprawling apple trees; a garden where the rose, marygold & hollyhock grew sociably with the cabbage, pea, and pumpkin; each low cabin or mansion is full of children with white heads; an old mud wall is for the swine; there is a coop near where the hen clucks & her brood wander; each house had a stone well & moss covered bucket & suspended to the long balancing pole [swipe?] within doors resounds the eternal hum of the spinning wheel

[Continued in M. 14. 366. and M. 15. 420.

Dancing — [Continued from Misc. p. 77.

Dancing is social, tends to polish, & is useful for persons of sedentary habits. It ought to be an innocent and salutary recreation, but who will say it is so actually such in the majority of cases? Close rooms, vitiated air, unseasonable hours, midnight feeding, render it oftener a damage than a benefit even forgetting the alcoholic drinks used under its influence — It may be useful in small neighborhood parties, without parade & dress or expensive adjuncts, restricted to about three hours, and free from all stimulating beverages. Conducted as balls now are, dancing exhausts more than it renovates, & corrupts more than it improves.

N.Y. Tribune. May 16. 1853

Three were Gallop dances in Northampton in 1733 [Letter from Dea Norton of Goshen, Con. 1855 about Mother Lyman & wife. 1855.

H Gaz. Mch 18. 1794 } Mr Lyman adverted his dancing School at Pomeroy's Hall in Northampton — taught Cotillions, country dances, minuets, &c — and especially, good manners.

July 1794. H Gaz. He taught a dancing School at Amherst about the same time: and Elect Mattoon J.P. Robert Cutler and Zebina Montague, gave him a strong testimonial of approbation — praised him quite enough. Dated July 21. 1794. He taught at Northampton more than one quarter.

H Gaz. or June 1796 } Asaph Stebbins adv. Dancing School at Northampton and Amherst. June 1796. In N.H. it was in "Pomeroy's Assembly Room" adv Jan. 1798. — 1797 Sept. will open school in Worthington Sept. 29: in Chesterfield Oct. 4.

H Gaz. Aug. 1798 Mr Boomorain. adv dancing at Pomeroy's.

The New School Presbyterian Assembly, at Buffalo, 1853 passed an anti-dancing resolve — beginning with —

"Resolved, that the fashionable amusement of promiscuous dancing is so entirely unscriptural, and ominously & exclusively of that world which lieth in wickedness", &c. It is they say, improper in universities for professing christians, & should call forth the exercise of discipline, &c

This word "promiscuous" refers to the two sexes Dancing together, or did 20 years ago. Editors seem not to understand it.

[The assembly condemned dancing 1818, 1843, &c

H. Gaz. Mr Devero adv Dancing School in Nth to be opened in the Courtine, April 7. 1802

H Gaz Mr Nugent adv for a school in N.H. Sept 20. 1797. Has been a dancer at Theatres in Phi. & Bos. $2 entrance & $4 per quarter. Will open when 10 pupils offer.

Dwight's Germany p. 326 } Dancing is the favorite amusement of all classes in Germany; they appear to be fonder of dancing than even the French. All beneath the royal families Dance, & the royal families polonaise, which is halfway between a Dance and a walk. The French dance more gracefully.

M 13. 330. Old dances in Philadel. Minuets, hijpsesmus, jigs.
" " Dancing Assemblies very aristocratic. 1749. 1757
Con q. 406. Dancing master at Philadelphia; also Dancing mistress. 1730

Can professors "be conformed to the world", in its amusements its pleasures, and its customs, and yet be growing devoted, heavenly minded christians? The N.Y. Evangelist answers no. Refers to dancing.

[Cont. in M. 14. 228.

The Theatre - (Cont. from Misc. 11. 328. 331. 386 Misc. 8. 321. Misc. 9. 226.

The drama at first view would seem susceptible of good uses - is intellectual which dancing is not. Yet the stage has forfeited the approbation of the graver, more moral, more religious portion of the community. It sinks lower & lower in morality, taste & dignity. The stage is demoralized & demoralizing - its influence is adverse to temperance, Philanthropy, Religion and public Morality. Scoffers & Libertines love it. grogshops & gambling dens cluster around its temples while harlotry throngs them as her market place. All attempts to purify the drama have failed.

N. York Tribune May 16. 1853.

"The Theatre at this day is the most potent & shameless school of licentiousness & profligacy in Christendom. No one who soberly considers can doubt this. No place now devoid of a Theatre can fail to suffer morally by having one.

N. York Tribune, July 25. 1853.

M. 4. 208. 1767. Theatre at N. York. Box Tickets 8/. pit 5/. Gallery 3/. (6/. 3/9. 2/3. ur E. cur.

M. 13. 326. Theatre at Philadelphia 1754 and after

M. 4. 209. Theatre regularly adv. in Phila. 1770.

London L. Review } The Theatre under Charles II.
No 57. p. 206 }

M. 11. 30. "The playhouses were literally what Barnet calls them, nests of prostitution. The stage contributed to the general corruption." "It was not among the puritans alone that the extreme profligacy of the theatre excited fear & abhorrence. Their sentiments were partaken by the sober & moral part of the nation, and the theatre was shunned by them like a house where the redness upon the door gave warning that the plague was within!" — A full century elapsed before this evil was removed. The depravity of manners did not continue so long. — The Reviewer admits that Puritanism aided to stay the pestilence of licentiousness

M. 14. 31. Act of 1750 } Stage plays, Interludes & other theatrical Mass. entertainments forbidden — "which (says the preamble) occasion great & unnecessary expenses, discourage industry & frugality, & likewise tend generally to increase immorality, impiety & contempt of religion." [Every word true, S. J.]

No man might offer a house or room to be used for stage plays, &c. Penalty 20£ a day — Actors and Spectators, if more than 20 in a room or place, to forfeit £5. each. Act for 5 years.

French & Theatre.

Amusement is one of the serious business of the Parisian's life. The theatre is the characteristic institution of the French people — the mirror that reflects their life — a kind of index to their taste, manners & history. The Parisian lacks solid virtues: he prefers the showy virtues, do not entertain. A moral stage is a slow coach where few take seats. In Paris husbands take their wives & mothers their daughters to these unveiled lessons when the plain text is only equalled by the grossness of the commentary.

Letter from Paris 1855.

[Cont. in M. 14. p. 335

240 Apples. — Cont. from Misc q. 250; Misc. II. 257, 373.

Old English Apples that have run out. see II. 373. and some that have not.

Downing's Horticulturist, 1851, says in 17th Century, the
1 Golden Pippin was a prime cider apple, & down to 1750 & after. Now said to be (Thatcher) in a state of decay in England, but flourishes in France elsewhere
2 Golden Harvey, is waning, but possesses some health & vigor.
3 Red Streak — once the most favorite cider apple in England. was so in Evelyn's time, in Phillips time. It "bore the bell." The trees or apples have become feeble diseased & nearly extinct.
4. Gennet Moyle was a famous apple in Evelyn's time.

Downing p. 31. 1851 } H. F. French, of Exeter, N.H. estimates that 8 bushels of Apples will make a barrel of cider, worth $1.50, and that this will not more than pay for the labor.

Composition of Apples. In 100 parts a lb. are		Composition of Potatoes. In 100 lbs. are
3.2 lbs	fibre	5.8 lbs fibre
0.2 "	gluten, fat & wax	0.2 " gluten
3.1 "	dextrine	1.27 " Dextrine
8.3 "	Sugar & extract	2.6 " Sugar & extract
0.3 "	Malic acid	9.7 Starch
1.4 "	albumen	0.88 albumen
0.16 "	caseine	0.115 " casein
82.66 "	Water	79.7 " Water
99.32		99.80.

In the fat-producing products, the apple & potatoe do not materially differ

Downing 1851. p 45. copied from others.

Another main. p. 31. says sweet apples are worth only 1/6 as much as Indian corn for animals, & sour ones still less.

Brocks Accounts. Apples were commonly 1/. for all & winter. 1760 &c
Natural Fruit doubtless. S. Judds apples 25 years later were 1/.

M. B. 332 Best eating apples in England when Worlidge wrote 1681. &c. Jenneting, Harvey, Golden Pippens, Pearmains, Summer & winter, John Apple, Russelins, Pepsins, &c

M. B. 352. Best Apples for cider 1681. Add, harsh, common apples the best. Redstreak is first, White must, Greenmust, Gennet-Moyle, Elliots, Slocken Apple, Summer fillet, Winter fillet, &c. They are mast & harsh — scarce hardly eat them.

Winter Apples, owing to worms, &c, were scarce in New England in 1853, & in many places — Western New York sent apples to Albany by the thousand barrels, whence they were sent to Boston, & New York, Philadelphia, 22 000 barrels were purchased in 3 or 4 towns. Bought by speculators at about 1 dollar and 1.25 per barrel. A barrel is very little over 2½ bushels

Another Account estimates that 500 000 bushels of fruit are raised for market in Monroe County, annually, (or in good years) including 50 000 bushels of dried apples & peaches. They are shaken from the trees, no care taken in selecting, & sold at about 50 cents a barrel, the purchasers finding barrel.

Apples in N. York. Jan. 2. 1854

Newtown Pippins	4.50 to 5.50 bbl;	R. I. Greenings	4 to 4.50 barrel
Spitzenbergs	2.50 to 3.00 " ;	Baldwins	2.75 to 3.25 "
Vandevere	2.50 to 3.00 " ;	Swaar	2.25 to 2.50 "
Russets	2.50 to 2.75 " ;	Romanites	2.50 to 2.75 -

Apples, &c.

Apple Roaster - see Mis. G. 250. in old times.

Apple Parers - many kinds exhibited 1853, at N.Y. Some take off the rind, cut out the core, and quarter the Apple as fast as they can be placed on a fork under the knife, by turning a crank.

London p. 1141 Stealing Apples or Fruit

In Scotland, the idea is entertained that plundering an orchard is a venial offence, or in parts of Scotland

p. 1142 "The depredations on orchards in Clydesdale are become more frequent & daring.

M 13. 262. 1653. T. Flint, Concord, had 60 bushels apples @ 3/. 9£ and 2 Orchards Valued at 30£.
[Jonclyn said there were no Apple Trees planted in N.E. 1639. This not correct. M. 3. 137. Wood had planted trees before this.

M. 13. 1660. Apples in Inv. M. 13. 1662. Apples
13. 1662. 20 bushels Apples 12/.
13. 1681. 10 bushels Apples.
M. 14. 1718. 5 bushels Apples @ 1/6 (winter time).
14. 1760. Apples 1/2 bushel. Weymouth, Mass.

In 1833, a man in Oregon, Mr Bristow, sent to Ohio for a bushel of Apple Seeds, which were washed from the pumice, & cost 20 dollars. Freight to Oregon cost by express $33.50. He lived at a distance from the fort & it cost him 55 dollars to get the seeds to his house from the fort, having sent a man & horses. He sowed them & the plants were flourishing in 1854.

1760 to 1775. William Clark sold Apples in the fall at 7d to 8d per bushel - natural fruit. Some were sold at a lower price

M. 13. 208. Newtown Pippins were advertised in Boston January 1766. Also in April 1769.

An Apple tree in Harpswell, Maine, on Rev. E. Killoss's farm, has a clear trunk of 3 feet in diameter. Supposed to be 100 years old.
Drew's Rural Intelligencer.

Apple Orchards.

What more pleasant than a grassy orchard, with branches of the trees low hanging - a garden of flowers in the Spring, and tempting with fruit in autumn? The apple contributes more to sustenance and comfort than any other fruit, [more than all others, we might have said]; and he says Solomon was a passionate admirer of the apples. [Did the Jews have apples? Did Solomon refer to such fruit as we call Apples? John does not name apples among Jewish fruits. But the Greeks and Romans had apples.

Apples.

Aaron Hall sold Apples, 1799, & many years after, in the fall at from 6d to 1/. per bushel. Often 8d & 1/. Some higher, later in the season. - In 1748, Oct. 10 bushels apples at 1/6. & 2 bushels 2/6
Jan. 1800, 1 bushel 1/6. and another 1/6. - Nov. 1804. 1/6 bushel.
March 1802. 2/. bushel - Nov 1809. 8 bushels at 20 cts.

Orchards neglected

A N.Y. Horticulturist & nurseryman says in Western & Central New York, not one garden or orchard in a hundred is tolerably managed. The trees are blown over to one side; are in a tough grass sod; buried in corn stalks, torn & broken by cattle, barked with the plough, pruned with an axe; they become deformed, covered with lichens & a prey to insects. An orchard with handsome, healthy trees, & vigorous, is a rarity. Drew's Rural 1856 Oct.
[Con. in M. 18. 80

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m. 2. 2126. # Trees. — cont. from Misc 11. 127. 128. 144. 181. 183.

Age of Trees. Le. M. 2. 230; Misc. 7. 47; Misc. 3. 87; Le Williams' Vinton pt. p. 72. 73 f

Downing's Hort. 1851 p. 14 } In the work of an European writer, quoted here: — Chestnuts are said to be one 360 years old; one 626. Plane Tree, one 720 years. Walnut, one 900 years Lime Tree schwan, 364. 530. 800. 825, 1036 years Spruce Tree 1200 years. Olive Tree. 700. 1000 years, & Oak trees. 600. 800, 860, 1000. 1600 years. Larch 263 yrs Yew Tree. 1214, 1466, 2588 years. Maple 516 years Elm 355 years

[I place very little reliance on these accounts]

The Great Chestnut at Ilminster, England, measures 3 feet from the ground, upwards of 26 feet in circumference. Old branches are mostly gone, but some still bear fruit. (1844) The Duke of Monmouth this party took refreshments under this tree in 1680 Roberts life of Duke of Monmouth

M. 13. 196 The great Hall Pine cut at Goshen, Con. 1761, Isaac L. M. Norton of Goshen knows nothing about, Thinks there is no exaggeration in the diameter (4 feet 10 inches) but has no belief in the height of the tree as published. — There were large Hemlock trees in Goshen, also of Chestnut. — His grandfather about 1782 measured a chestnut that was between 21 and 22 feet in circumference (almost 7 feet diameter.

see opposite

6d Enc. xxiii. 360 & 355. } Trees in Spain in maritim provinces — Catalonia, Murcia, live beech, pine, evergreen oak, cork trees; elm, willow on the banks. In plains are olives, almonds, walnuts, oranges, lemons, figs, plums, pears, apples, cherries, apricots, peaches. — In other provinces are carob trees, palmettoes, mulberries, ash & white poplar in Granada, Estremadura, lentisks, cistuses, firs, yews, cork, pines, oak, cedars; Chestnuts & hard oaks in Guipuscoa. Olives abound in some places Acorns of evergreen oaks are much eaten by the inhabitants and are considered a delicacy; an article raw or roasted. Trees box, wild olive, ilex or holly oak, Evergreen sweet oak, Sumach, laurel, vine, oleander, arbutus, tamarisk, myrtle, fan-palmetto, — lime, birch, Mountain ash, larch, ilex, juniper, &c.

6. E. xi. 446. Ireland abounded in forests when conquered by the English & long after; and so did "all other countries". Some large forests about 1650 are no longer there.

E. E. viii. 674. In Down County grow some oak, ash, alder, hazel, holly, white-thorn, grey willow. The oak, fir &c are found in a fossil state.

E. & E. i. 211. Scotland was covered with trees in ancient times. Oak was in general use. The old bridges, castles, towns, & churches were built with oak.

Dr Warren thinks the great tree on Boston Common must be 300 years old. It is called the "great tree" on maps of 1720 & 1730, and the A. & H. Artillery Company met under it in 1686. Chr. Register June 1854

Burnt Pines

miles of burnt pine woods in N. New York are described in 1855 as affording no shade, no views, but only charred skeletons of pines, with blackened ruins of forests & hills gray and bare to the top with devastated & burnt out tree trunks. All is desolate & lifeless. N. Y. Independent.

Dane L. M. Norton of Goshen, Con. Nov 1, 1853. writes me about the great pine tree in Goshen. I does not believe the story.

mentions a Chestnut tree that grew in the N. E. part of Goshen, that was measured by his grandfather about 1783, and was between 21 and 22 feet in circumference. It was cut about 1806 for raccoons (got three). It was straight, and good timber and made rails for 70 feet.

See opposite

"An autumnal morning's Woodland walk". London Q. Review. No. 78. p. 414

Various Scenes Connected with woods they are Connecticut.

A stainless blue sky over a myriad of green tints of the grass & foliage; the wind rustling tenderly in the summer leaves of the trees. A green lane between apple trees, & thence between sheep & mullein; a path in the heart of the wood silent, odorous, lonely; then nelly by roads and grass grown tracks fringed with hazel; hills covered with forests of beech, & bare faces of stony ascent — you trace the river course by the continuous clustering of trees. You hear the shrill whistle of the rail road at some distance. You see the sun fall behind the dark blue hills; the mountains form a distinct but fading outline against the fading sky. You go home seeing the evening mists of streams & ponds, aided by the light of a crescent moon, & pursue endless lines of sugar maple & drooping elms.

Cor. of Ny. Tribune 1854

What a variety in the bark of trees! Some is smooth, white, dappled, deep ribbed; reddish, &c. The trees never change the fashion of their garments (the bark.) Ny. Independent.

A writer calls the axe that fells trees, the civilizer of mankind. Ibid

Trees should be transplanted & cultivated as a matter of pecuniary profit. But pecuniary profit is the least consideration. Trees promote health by their leaves & fruits. Trees are moral teachers, & the lovers of trees attain a higher & purer moral nature than other men. The dull, stupid & brutal, do not plant trees. Nature requires a pure heart in her votaries. A family trained to the love & culture of trees has means of enjoyment ever present. Cambridge Gentleman.

Destruction of Forests

This work is going on every where. On the good lands of N. York, there is a strong temptation to clear off the wood, because it brings more acres for the plow, & the timber helps to pay off old debts. The shipyard yards are filled with logs, & men wonder where they all came from. They are sawed & carried away, & the process is repeated every year. The avails help the farmers purse, satisfy clamoring creditors, & furnish means for extra expenditure, & some cut down their orchards & sugar maples; which have been growing one or two centuries. The demands of civilization upon the forest for fuel and timber is enormous, & far beyond its capacity to furnish indefinitely. Forests are falling every where to the west as well as the east. Rural N. Yorker.

Pine Trees

"The White Pine probably adapts itself to all kinds of land better than any other tree, growing equally well from the quagmire of our swamps to the top of the highest hills". N. E. Farmer. Jan. 1856

[Cont. in M 1666.

9144
B. 81
Misc. 2. 296 & c. 299.

Sabbath

"An Essay, to make it evident, that the Christian Sabbath begins in the Morning" was written by Philadelphus, and published in Boston 1722. 18 pages. Dated Jan. 31. 1721-22

1 He endeavors to prove that the day, natural and artificial begins with the morning.
2. That the Jewish weekly Sabbath began in the morning.
3. That for these other reasons, the Christian Sabbath must begin in the morning.

He finds some things against him rather difficult to explain, and he finds some good arguments on his side.

He says — "we behold in our days a people professing to believe the Sabbath begins in the evening; but scarce one to a thousand so observing it." He says, according to his observation & enquiry, "there are few, if any, who suppose that the Sabbath begins in the evening, that scruple the doing of any sort of work or business on Saturday evening. They come from the fields with their teams & loading long after 'tis dark frequently; likewise from the meadow late, sometimes at 12 o'clock in the night or later."

"On the evening after the Sabbath, there is little to be observed, in any families or persons, that looks as if it were the evening of the Sabbath." He says neither evening is properly observed, but one ought to be.

He says, "Religion ever lives or dies with a person or people, according as they observe the Sabbath." He thinks both evenings are in danger of being disregarded, & the day also." The Glory seems to be departed from New England; the judgments of God are heavy upon us & but little signs of reformation. — He seems to be an orthodox, strict, serious man.

A correspondent of Northampton "Patriotic Gazette" May 10. 1799, says Sabbath breaking is done in numerous ways. Some fill their pockets with newspapers or books, & carry them to meeting, to peruse there. Some sleep the greatest part of the time; some squint & laugh at each other, of both sexes, as if they were courting. Some seldom or never go to meeting. During the Sabbath they are sailing, or travelling about the woods and meadows.

Ed. Eve. J. Graham's Poem on the Sabbath, noticed. He is compared [IX. 840] To Cowper. His "Birds of Scotland" lauded.

Con. 6. 37. In 17th Century, transient persons robbed houses on the Sabbath, when people were at meeting; and sometimes entered houses at night — Some people locked their door & put the key under the door-sill. New England on Sabbath.

Dr Grandpierre of France, Protestant minister, seems to have been surprised, as most of the Lutherans & Reformed from the continent are, at the quietness of a New England Sabbath, and the stoppage of secular business. May this Sabbath stillness remain! My. Evangelist.

Con. 9. 47. New Haven Colony, 1647-8, ordered that rest from labor should be from Sunset Saturday to Sunset Sabbath day.

Sabbath

Sabbath in the Country. (referring to Hollis, N.H. Aug. 1853.

Hollis has no grogshop nor tavern, but there is no want of sociability. The minister is looked up to by the children as Goldsmith's parson was. Sunday is a busy day. every horse & carriage is on the way to the meeting house; the nursling & grandsire are often in the same carriage. There are hearty salutations about the church door; they all rise in prayer & are generally eager listeners to the sermon. The spectacled father sings in the gallery, because he has sung there for 40 years, and is quite animated. The young men & maidens pass along modestly, but not without some eyes askance on a Miss who has returned from a visit or school with some new fashion. This is going out. The Sabbath in the country is a day of observation as well as worship, with those whose thoughts are not well schooled. Letter in Tribune.

M. 16. 184. Nursing Babies.
1770 Sunday March 1. An eternal brawl with children at meeting. a kitchen to the meeting house will be very proper. — People in old towns have more showy religion than those of new. — Sunday noons are the times for news" (J. Judd Jr.'s Diary at Southampton.
Sunday March 11. Less noise than last Sunday
Sunday March 25. As much noise as ever.
Sunday May 20. "Squalling & pride reign as much as ever in the infants & their mothers with their duggs out!"
[Query. In what way was pride exhibited? I do not see it. S.J.
Sunday June 3. As usual at meeting. "Starling, Crawling and duggs out!"

M. 2. 298. Sabbath Day Houses
M. 11. 178. History of Woodbury. p. 143. says these houses were erected on the common around the meeting house, & had two rooms, one for each sex, in which was a good fire, and there they spent the intermission & partook of refreshment.

Saturday night as Holy Time. Savage's Remarks in Winthrop's History. Vol. I. 130.

Sabbath

Some body says that before the existence of Puritanism in England, the only words for the first day of the week in English were Sunday & Lord's day — the former came down from the Saxons; the latter was adopted from Southern Europe. But Sunday in Italian is still Sabbato. The word for Sunday in Russian signifies, Resurrection.
D'Israeli says Sunday was first called Sabbath day in England in 1554. (This figure should perhaps be 1564, for he says it was in reign of Elizabeth.) D'Israeli says John Knox was the father of the new doctrine about keeping the Sabbath strictly holy. Calvin was different.
Boston Transcript

Sabbath Evening.

M. 4. 170. } It is pretty evident that "Lords day evening" was a
1719 } time for young people to visit, court, &c. in 1719. as it was 100 years later.

Sunday.

Herbert } O day, most calm, most bright
II. 76 } The week were dark, but for thy light.
Our Sundays Heaven's gate stands ope,
Blessings are plentiful & rife.
Other days, Herbert calls "Working-days" and "week-days".
[Cont. in M. 18. 389.

Children's Manners. Children.

M.2.742
2.298

Mun Coulkins Mss. p. 395. Children were formerly taught at School to be mannerly. "In the street, they stood aside when they met any respectable person or Stranger, and saluted them with a bow or courtesy, stopping modestly till they had passed. This was called making their manners". This custom still continues in some places in New England.

John Russell's Travels in Germany, 1820, 21 & 22, says on p. 323 he was passing through Silesia. "The children trudging along to school, as the carriage passed, made their bows and dropped their curtseys & lisped out their good morning, with smiling, happy countenances".

Children & Babes asleep.

How soft they sleep, what innocent repose
Rests on their eyelids, from older sorrows free!
Sweet babes, the curtain I would not unclose,
Which wraps the future from your minds & me.
From Rev. L. Withington's "Parents Prayer."

Children's first 5 years.

H. W. Beecher assumes that children remember nothing of their first five years. "They are gone without a trace". [This is generally true, but not always. He thinks not much can be recounted of the second five years. He is mistaken here.

Children in England

Thackeray's Novel of "Virginians" 1857, says when Henry Warrington passed from Bristol to Castlewood, 1756, "Hodge the farmer's boy took off his hat, and Polly the milkmaid bobbed a curtsey, as the chaise wheeled over the pleasant village green." — Thackeray is an Englishman & would not have mentioned this old custom of English children, if it had not formerly existed in some parts of England

Con. 9.323. Shenstones Schoolmistress.

The children when playing on the green:—
"Salute the stranger, passing on his way".

M.2.258. **Division of County of Hamps.**

This seemd to have been agitated some years.
David Smead & others petitions for division (pub. 1793 or before) and Genl Court appoints a Committee to visit the county & obtain information from the towns by their agents, 1793. The Committee were to meet at Pomeroy's, 3d Tuesday of Oct. 1793

Misc. 10.29. Convention at Hatfield, May 10. 1786, about dividing the County. 22 against a division, 19 for one. &c. Voted not to centre the county, but to have Courts at Deerfield.

Sp. Acpuls. April 29. 1854. – An attempt 1784 & 1785 to have a new county from N.E. part of Hampshire Co. and NW. part of Worcester Co. Petersham the county seat. Warwick, Wendell, N. Salem Somerset, Greenwich, Orange to be taken from Hampshire. The petition to Legislature failed.

N.H. 3.75. Division of the County agitated 1785. Again 1792. See Town Votes 1793

Shire Towns in Hampshire.

Hadley 3.346. Hadley tried to be Shire town 1761. (Berkshire set off
Mass 5.40 { Northampton, T. Dwight, O Patridge, & petitioned that N. H. might be the Shire town instead of Springfield.
Ibid. Other towns petitioned for N.H. – Southern towns petitioned for Springfield. 1761
ib. South Hadley, Hadley, Pelham, Greenwich, Amherst, Ware River, Oakham, Palmer, New Salem, petitioned in favor of Hadley. 1761.
ib. 1762, A large number petitioned that Northampton or Hadley might be the shire town. See towns Mass. 5.40
The setting off of Berkshire occasioned all this strife at this time. – nothing was done by Genl Court

248

M. 2. 253. # Curtains.

Beds &c. p. 278.

Dickens in "Our Parish" ~~ornaments~~ "a dirty striped curtain, one end stuck with a string hung in the window."

C. 9. 30. The curtains to the bedstead described in the Inventory of Kenilworth Castle 1584. in Notes to Scott's Ken. has — "the ceelor, tester, and single valance of crimson Satten, pand with a broad border of bone lace of gold & silver." The tester was richly embroidered and lined with buckram. [this was evidently over head & was lined with stiff "buckeram" to keep it even & level.] "Five Curtains of crimson Satin striped down with bone lace of gold & silver, garnished with buttons & loops of crimson silk & gold, containing 14 breadths of satin and one yard and three quarters deep" — The ceelor, valliance & curtains lined with crimson taffeta sarsenet.

C. 10. 44. Curtains hang down to the floor in some cases, or generally. Did the above? only 5 feet 3 inches deep.

Valance. Fringed drapery hanging around tester & bed of a bed.
Tester. The top covering of a bed. W.
Ceelor. What was it?

advertised in Boston 1774

White Curtains, Crimson Curtains. Window Curtains
Suits of green Harraden Curtains Window Shades
" of yellow Moreen Curtains
Crimson Moreen Curtains.
Crimson Harraden Curtains with window Curtains.
"Crimson Worsted Harraden Bed." (Bed is used in several instances instead of Curtains.)
"Blue & White Calico Beds with window Curtains."

1793. Adv. in Boston.
Curtains, window curtains & squabs "to answer". (to match)

Curtains

Suffolk

Ct. 14. 154. 1712. Calico Curtains, Holland Curtains.
M. 14. 154. 1714 Suit Imagery Tapestry Hangings 20£ } Pd. Sergeant
M. " " " Suit red China [Curtains] 5£ }
M 14 156. 1713. Calico Window Curtains. 1716 set of Curtains 10£: Chevy curtains
M. 14 158. 1718 Striped Camblet Curtains & Valance 6£. window do & Valance 30/
M. 14 161. 1717. Speckled Calico Curtains & Window Curtains
M. 14. 162. 1724. Suit Damask Curtains & Valance 53 lbs @ 10/ £26.10.
Coney " " " Damask Counterpane 20 yds, lined with 20 yds Lutstring, all 40 yds @ 10/ £20
" " " Damask Covering for 6 chairs. Tester, Cornish & rods 40/
" " " Suit of Fustian Curtains, worked, Hangings 28 yds @ 3/
M 14 163 1725 3 pairs of Muslin curtains 12£. (apparently for windows)
Headcloth, tester and Twilight, 22/.
M. 14. 166. 1729 Coach Bedstead & red China Curtains 16£
1729. Gov. Burnet had Window Curtains & Cushions,
Bed Curtains of Chintz, Calico, Redlinsey-wolsey, &c
1765. M. 14. 194. Blue & white Calico Bed Curtains 60/ L.C.
1771. M. 14. 195 Worked curtains & Valance 40/. 2 suit, Green Curtains &c. 86/8
" Curtains & Valens 6. 11. 8. Window Curtains
1774. M. 14. 200 Red bed and window Curtains 80/.
1774 " " " 4 Window Squabs. (seem cushions for windows.
1785 " " 201. Suit of Curtains 80/

Curtains & Valence.

Early Ones in N.E. · Bed & Window.

Hamp. 246 } "2 pair striped Curtains, & Window Curtains
Coytemore } & Valence & green rug" 50/.
1647 } "1 pair striped Silk Curtains & Valence, & 3 window
Curtains, 2 window Cloths, 1 Cloth & Chimney Cloth £5.

[Bed Curtains & Window Curtains seem to be of same material.

M.6.173. N. Webb. 1660. - Striped Curtains & others.
Green Curtains & Valence, Window Curtains, 13 Window Rods.
6.174. more window Curtains & Curtain Rod.
6.174. Window Curtains & window Cushions
6.198. Window Curtains. — 6.187. Window Curtains
6.182. Cudin, red yellow & green bed Curtains 1653.

Con.9.60. E. Tench 1640 had "Old damnix Curtains" 8/.
9.60 "Lensey woolsey suit for a bed" 16/.
9.60. 5 green say Curtains [in window bed.) 6/. other Say Curtains
9.60. a suit for a bed 60/. (Then suit may include
Curtains & some bed covering)
M.6.191. Otway had 3 sett curtains £8.9. or 48/. a sett
M.6.202. Shrimpton had Curtains @ 20/. pair — (Every thing which had two in the pair was called a pair.
6.353. "Calico Curtains" & others 1688
6.214. 1684. 1686. &c. Curtains were blue & curtis — the most common kinds were green, & Striped.
Mass. 5.23 S. Crosby 1645. Curtains & Valants
Misc. 6.213. Calico Curtains 1684 (Suit Calico Curtains valued
M 6.364. Green Curtains; Calico White Curtains & Valence 1702
6.364. Window Curtains
6.367. Cheny Curtains 1708. Suit of Red Curtains 60/. 1708
6.368. for Window Curtains 80/. 1712
6.372. Cheny [China] Curtains & Cushions 1716.
6.372. China Curtains 50/. 1717

Middlesex

1654. M.13.162. - Curtains & Valence in Comins & M. 13. 1653.
1653. " " 263. Suit Green Serge Curtains & Vallance
1656. " " 263. paid for Dornick for Curtains 26/.
1656. window Curtains. 1657 Curtains & Valances in parlor
1659. Middlesex. Green Curtains & Vallance with Silk Lace &c. 60/.
1659. "a Needle work Covering in Colors". £9 Md. for all for bed.
1664. Blue perpetuanna Curtains & Vallens 40/
1664. Say Curt — 1665 Green Curtains & Vallens 60/
1665 do — do old 28/
1681. all good bed & bed Curtains & vallences
M 13.283. 1679. &c. 5 Window Curtains 9/. Curtains, Vallens & Rods
M.13.284. 1681. Lense woolsie Curtains, old 12/
M 13.285. 1681. Curtains called "Hanglets"; cheap
1703. M 13.290. R. Red Curtain Valence
" white bed Curtains & window curtains
1694 " 13 294. 10 dor bone Curtain Rings 03.
1702 13.297. suit Calico Curtains 40/ — Holland Curtains & Val. 1703
1703. Blue Curtains & Valence. — 1709 Calico Window Curtains
1709 suit silk Mohair Curtains & Valence. 10£
1717 Curtains, Bedstead & Rods 6£ — 1717 suit Calico Curtains } 80/.
and window Curtains }

Suffolk.

1703 M. 14.148. Blue Serge Curtains 65/. Calico do. 40/. Sad Colored Serge do 26/
Serge Window Curtains 10/ — White Curtains. Red Curtains 26/.
Standing Curtains 19/. D.C.
1704 Set Calico Curtains for bed, windows & testa cloths 8£. } C.M.
Set Red Cheny Curtains & Counterpane 8£ }
1704-5 Red China Curtains. Inside Calico Curtains. Window Curtains of white Calico
1706-7. Curtains of Calico, Serge & Diaper. (in pairs — a set called a pair
1707. 14.151. Curtains white with green flowers. Blue curtains. Red Camblet Curtains.
" " " white bed & Window Curtains. 1708 Suit of White Curtains & suit of Red Curtains

[Count in M. 15. p. 212

Whales & Oil.

[Cont. from p. 181

[from Macy's History of Nantucket 1835.

A company, encouraged by the town, began to catch Whales in 1672. Occasionally one had been caught in or near the harbor, previous to this. The people of Cape Cod, in 1690 understood Whale catching better than those of Nantucket, & the latter employed a Cape Cod man to instruct them. In those days & after, they whaled in boats, & hardly ventured out of sight of land. When they caught a Whale, they towed him ashore, took off the blubber, & tried it in their try-houses.

The first Spermaceti Whale was caught in 1712, and about this time, they began to use vessels of 30 tons and venture out farther at sea. The number of Whales caught was about the same for 30 or 40 years. In 1726, they took 86, which is a greater number than they ever took in a year before or after. 11 were once brought to shore in one day. Though they had vessels, they continued to take whales by boats from the shore till about 1760. All these shore Whales, or nearly all, were of the Right Whale species, not Spermaceti.

Whaling at Nantucket was not extensive until 1690 & after.

1715. 6 sloops of 38 tons each, obtained 600 barrels oil and 11.000 pounds of whalebone. Value 1100£

1730 25 vessels 38 to 50 tons, got annually 3700 barrels at 7£ per ton.

1748. 60 sail, from 50 to 75 tons, got 11.250 barrels @ 14£

1756. 80 sail. 75 tons. got 12000 barrels @ 18£

1768. 70 " " got 10.500 " @ 18£

1770. 120 " 75 to 110 tons, got 18000 " @ 40£ [This must have been Sperm

1772 to 1775. 150 " 90 to 180 tons. on coasts Guinea, Brazil and W. Indies obtained 30.000 barrels which sold in London at 44 to 45 pounds sterling. [These were mostly sperm - some error in this

1783. 19 Vessels to B. G. & W. I. 3260 tons at 40£ in London. No duty,

1784 28 " to B. G. & W. I. 3400 tons at 23 to 24£ sold 1785 price fell in London by a duty of 18. 3s sterling per ton

1785 15 vessels to Brazil, Guinea & W. Indies. [Above prices seem all Sterling

The Oil was for a long time sent to Boston, as their chief market. Boston exported manufactures to England. Nantucket exported direct to England in 1745 and after.

They began to whale at Davis's Straits in 1746.
At Island of Disco, mouth of Baffin's Bay in 1751
Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1761
Coast of Guinea 1763. Western Islands 1765
Eastward of Banks of Newfoundland 1765
Coast of Brazil 1774

Also at Grand Banks, Cape Verd Islands, West Indies, Bay of Mexico, &c

[An account of vessels & barrels from 1762 to 1772 differs widely from the above. Not much reliance can be placed on either account from the History of Nantucket. There is much confusion in regard to the different sorts of oil. How much oil was in a ton, is not said.

Price of Whale Oil in England—
1742. 18£ 13 puton; — 1743. £14.8 puton
1744. 10. " " ; 1753. 21. " "

Whale oil was obtained in greater quantities than sperm. Does not give so brilliant a light, but lasts nearly twice as long, & is sold at half the price of sperm.

Oil of both kinds was mostly excluded from England by heavy duties after 1785 — apparently. — Some sperm was sent to France before the revolution & war of 1792, but the confusion that followed put an end to this export.

1791. First Vessel sent from Nantucket to the Pacific. England had previously sent vessels to the Pacific.
M.15.182 This first vessel returned with 650 barrels of sperm oil worth 30£ puton; 370 barrels headmatter, worth 60£ per ton, & 250 barrels whale oil, worth 15 puton.
Price soon fell in Europe & this country, & whaling became a losing business. Every thing at a low ebb. 1795. 1796. &c. But whaling continued: mostly the Pacific whaling was sperm. After 1815, there were markets for oil in England & Europe.

Till the war of 1812, the ships that whaled in the Pacific, were confined chiefly to the coast of Peru & Chile. After the peace, they began to go farther west; in 1820 one sailed for the Coast of Japan. In 1822, over 30 ships were cruising about the Japan seas. — Sperm Whalers chiefly. The Whalers soon went to the North & to the South, cruised in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, about New Holland, &c.

Sperm Whales. The females or Cows make from 8 to 40 barrels of Oil. The males make from 60 to 100 barrels, being much larger. Head yields ⅓ of the oil, & most of Spermaceti comes from this.

Right Whales, 1761, from Gulf of St. Lawrence yielded from 100 to 230 barrels of oil each — Bone from 2500 to 3200 lbs each — then sold for $1. and $1.25 per lb. Slabs 10 feet long.

Produce of Whale Fishery from Nantucket from 1804 to 1834, gives much more sperm oil than Whale Oil in 1815 every year after, or after war of 1812–1815. Before the war, except 1810, there was more whale oil — The whalebone reported is commonly only 5 or 6 lbs to a barrel of Whale oil — sometimes 7 & 10 lbs.

Ed Encyc. Article Whale, calls a ton of oil 252 gallons
XVII. 512. English began Whale catching 1594 — One vessel brought
VIII. 605. home 8000 fins. (Was not this Whalebone? The English continued the business, but not so extensively as others, and the Whale fishery in England run down & almost or quite ceased in 17th century & in 18th. Revived by a bounty 1750.
12 vessels English had 1725; 19 in 1750. 8 Scotch. 1760. Eng 10. Scotch 14 Ves.
1770 Eng 2. 300 tons; Scotch 9; 1780. English 52, Scotch 4.
1788. English 242 vessels, Scotch 31; 1810. Eng 75. Sco 22; 1818 Eng 104. Sco 53.
All this seems Right Whale Fishery — Whale oil & bone
England did very little at Whaling for a century or more after 1636, and not much before — Americans were in South Sea whaling before the English. Latter began 1776.
Nothing said of Pacific Whaling in Ed. Enc.

Cont. on next page.

Whales & Oil

Ed. Enc. V. 555 to 573.

Balaena mysticetus. Greenland Whale. common } No fins on back
Balaena Nordcaper. Iceland Whale. not so common } No teeth. Have whalebone

Balaenoptera Gibber. Fin-fish. not productive } Have back fins & Whalebone
Balaenoptera acuto-rostata. or

Monodon genus. or Narwhals. — Unicorn fish. } one species } no teeth; no horny plates; no back fin
They have a tusk or horn, ie one species has. Very white like ivory.
Horn is more valuable than the elephants tusk. one species more.

Spermaceti Whale.

Physeter macrocephalus, called Cachalot. Common. } Teeth like Ivory. Have back fins or bunch.
This great Spermaceti Whale is said to be found chiefly in Greenland seas & about Davis's Straits. sometimes seen in British Channel & German Ocean

Physeter Trumpo. Blunt headed Cachalot. } ibid
more productive of Spermaceti than the others.
Is found in Greenland seas & in seas about New England; and off coasts of France & England, rarely.

Physeter Microps. Small eyed & black headed Cachalot. } ibid
Found in Arctic Ocean; & sometimes in North Sea.

Delphinus - not very large - 45 species, viz.
1 Porpoise. 2 Dolphin. 3 Grampus. 4 Sea Sword. or Gladiator
Porpoise yields good oil; was formerly eaten.
Dolphin not of value. Grampus yields probably good.
Gladiator yields good oil.

Whales of various species were formerly cast or stranded on the coast of Great Britain & of the Continent; and on the coasts of North America — occasionally.

Amphibious.

Walrus or Sea Cow — Trichecus rosmarus — in Arctic regions. Weighs 1500 to 2000 lbs. Has 3 inches of blubber Ed. Enc. XIII. 551 yields half a ton of oil. Its tusks are the "Ivel & Whale-bone" of Shakspeare's time. Not so valuable as Ivory. Animal is killed for oil. called sea horse also wrong. Winthrop MS. p. 34. estimated vol. 2. 288 the teeth at 15 a pair from Isle of Sable 1644.

Dugong Indicus or Trichecus dugong. Indian Walrus.
The tusks afford ivory of superior whiteness. in Indian seas

XIII. 548. Phoca or Seals, 20 species. — P. Leonina or Sea Lion is a seal 11 to 18 feet long — blubber yields 60 gallons oil.
P. ursina or sea bear. weighs 800 lbs. P. jubata. called also sea lion. weighs 1500 lbs. — P. vitulina is common Seal.
whose hide, fur, & Oil are valuable articles of Commerce

XIII. 552 Manatus - 3 species. Some very large. Have oil of some kind.
One species may have given rise to stories of Mermaids.

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p. 154 Codfish Oil or Fish Oil so called, comes from Livers of fish.
Ambergris is got from the intestines of Sperm whales.

Imported into U States for 5 months, from Jan. 1 to June 1. 1853.
39. 220 666 Sperm Oil & 167. 482 gallons Whale oil. Wool. 6 bls
In same time 1852. June 1. at N. Bedford. Crude sperm 1.25 to 1.26 per gal
crude whale 50c.

Prices Current.
Whale Oil. Boston May 1799. $ 66 to $ 70 Ton - (about 28 ct. Gal.
Spermaceti " " $ 180 to 190 Ton - (about 76 ct. Gal.
At Newyork May 1799 — Whale $ 75 ton
Spermaceti, 87 cents a gallon
At Newyork Jan 1798. — Whale $80 to 85 per ton
Spermaceti 94 to 100. per Gal.
At Boston Aug. 1801. Whale 146 2/3 to 150 $ per ton —
Spermaceti 200 to 210 $ per ton —
At Newyork Aug. 1801. — Whale ~~$ 60 to 70~~ $ 60 Casks Gal
Spermaceti. — 86 to 90 ct. Gal.

Cont. in Ms. 15. 183.

Whalebone. + Oil. [Cont from Misc. 9. 213.

Ed. Encyc V. 559. 566 XVII 516 572 } The whalebone or horny plates are used for stays, corsets, umbrellas, whip-handles, ramrods for fowling pieces, &c.

Whalebone in Encyclopedia account is commonly about a ton of bone to 70 tons of oil, or a ton of bone 2240 lbs to 160 barrels of oil, or 14 lbs of bone to a barrel of oil. This is a little higher than Mr. Joys estimate (1½ lbs bone to barrel of oil) but he refered to whales yielding 60 barrels of oil; larger whales yield more bone in proportion to oil. The largest whales are the farthest North, in the Arctic Regions &c. in Atlantic & Pacific. Mr Joy says

From Jan. 1. 1853 to June 1. 5 months, 4,076,650 lbs of whalebone were imported into U. States. For same time in 1852 only 960,000 lbs — Last week in May, 232,000 lbs Polar whalebone sold in New Bedford at 32 cts. in N. York, 34 cts. 1857 April, Ochotsk Whalebone at Newbedford; at 82 cents best.

Prices Current

In Boston May 1799. 10 to 15 cents long: 10 cents short. 1.3.1782
" Aug. 1801 16 to 20 cts long; 9 to 10 cts short 5¼d 1785,
P. 113. 1774. In " " 28 lbs Spermaceti at 2/8d — 64 3. 1775. 5¼d 37. 16
Pr. 131. Spermaceti, much used by Physicians. 1769. &c. Sold in Hunt at 37. 16

Spermaceti costs in Boston 1793. 3/4 d — sold to Physicians
do — costs in N.Y. 1797. 82 cts per lb.
do — cost in " 1798. 75 cts " "
do — cost in N.Y. 1800. 61 Gal (or 2 qts cost 50 cents.

Sperm Oil Spermaceti in N.Y. April 1857. refined. 40 to 42 cts lb.

Whalebone. Robert Breck Jr sold it at 8/p. 1760 to 65 at 5/4d
Whalebone in Philadelphia March 1793, long, 13 to 30 cts lb.
Spermaceti in Philadel. 1793. refined 48c. in pinecones, pr lb.
Sperm oil in Do " 48 cts Gal. Sperm candles 47c lb
Train Oil 24 to 27c. Whale Oil 25 to 33c. [What are the 2 kinds?
"Spermaceti Oil for lamps" adv in Hartford. 1793.

Whalebone. Polar, Oct 1853, at 36 to 37 cents per lb.
Oil, Oct 26 1853 — Crude whale 65c Gal. Refined whale 73 to 75c
Crude Sperm. 1.27c Gal. Sperm, Fall, 1.35 to 1.37½ unbleached
and 1.41 to 1.42 for bleached. Lard Oil 88 to 95c [from 98 to 100 in Boston
Oct. 1853. Oil liver, Shore & Bank, $18.50 to 19.50 per barrel [Those who fish on the banks prepare the oil there, at sea; those who bring their fish ashore to salt & dry, prepare their liver oil ashore. I saw it at Rockport.]
Oct. 1853 Oil Neatsfoot in Boston, 70 to 90 cents Gallon

Spermaceti in 17th century was a drug & bore a high price. It was dearer than White wax
Con. p. 243. and was adulterated with wax.

Duchanois Mass. p. 71 } Oil returned only from Nantucket with (census of 1810
Sperm oil 77.096 Gallons (at about 88 cts) $68,832
Whale oil 249.728 do (at about 70c) 171.688 (error. put.
[To rely on this.

Ed Enc. 9. IX. 436 } The French Codfishery formerly yielded about one ton of Oil to 21 tons of Codfish! Sir. Liver Oil, Can this be?
P. 321. of this. Deerskins are dressed by aid of Liver Oil.

Whalebone imported in year 1853, 5.652.300 lbs, of which one half into New Bedford and one third into N. London (So said Hutchinson in conn.) Not half as much in preceding years, except in 1851 almost 4 millions — Price Jan. 1854, 40 to 43 cts.
Oil imported 1853 — Sperm 103,077 Gallons; Whale 260.114 Gallons;
another account has Whalebone imported 1853, 6.320.558 lbs. and
Whale Oil 269.601 gallons, Sperm Oil 115.560 gallons
"Red Oil, Western" 60c a gallon. Often quoted. What is it?

[Continued Misc. 15. 182

Fish & Fishing. Cont. from page 161

p. 161. **Salmon** in the Sacramento, April 1853.
all the rivers in California are said to be full of salmon; also those of Oregon & it is said they ascend these rivers at all seasons of the year.
600 men, it is estimated, are employed in the fishery on the Sacramento river, April 1853; & it is estimated that they catch 2000 to 4000 daily on an average. 17 lbs. They are sold at two cents per pound but in large quantities at a less price. Large numbers are salted down in kegs holding about 800 lbs.
Sacramento paper.

Shad – continue to be brought here both from Skylows & and South Hadley Falls, June 3. 1853. are sold at 25 to 33 cents mostly – some 37½ cents. It is said that 800 shad were taken at two hauls at the Falls, May 31, 1853. Continued to be sold here through June – not after.

Codfish are caught in great quantities by Lynn fishermen in boats of 20 to 60 tons, – within 8 to 15 miles in winter; 50 to 60 in summer. 50,000 to 100,000 lbs. caught daily – weigh from 3 to 75 lbs each. Some haddock.
p. 157. **The cod's livers are saved & made into oil.** 4500 gallons were made in 1849. It is sold considerably as a medicine. The oil is pressed out within 24 hours, or the liver is unfit for use.
A codfish of 25 lbs has a liver of 2 or 3 lbs, which produces ⅓ of its weight in pure oil – [This oil for medicine is much finer than the old liver oil for leather &c. apparently.
Sanitary Report p. 588.

Salmon. Some in Spain; some in France.
Salmon in the Danube (Salmo hucho) grow to 4 or 5 feet in length, & a weight of 40 to 60 lbs.
Newspaper.

About 1000 persons are employed in the Fisheries of Lake Michigan and Superior. They use boats. The fish taken are **Whitefish** and **Mackinac trout**. The Siskawit is occasionally taken.
Geology of Lake Superior, &c. 1851

Shad &c.
June 9. 1853. One man, O. Kingsley, had sold in 7 weeks preceding this day 5,850 Shad caught at Seabrook and over 1000 caught at South Hadley Falls – about 7000. sold at 25 & 37½ cents for most of them. St. James Hotel also sold some thousands.
A few fresh Salmon are brought from Boston and sold at 2/. 6.
Some halibut & other sea fish, but not many in shad time.
Trout are caught in great abundance in this vicinity. also pickerel &c

Herrings.
In a wreck at Holmes Hole, there were taken in one night, in May or June 1853, 90,000 herrings. Only a portion could be saved. 300,000 herrings were brought into New Bedford in one week – many from Martha's Vineyard. They sold at 75 to 87 cents a hundred. They estimate 600 herrings to a barrel; or ⅓ of a pound each. In some places, they are not as plenty as usual. Many are sold to country towns at N.B.

Shad.

S. & S. 1796 June. bought of South Hadley men 2 cans Shad at 9ca
S & S. gave for Codfish dry – 1792. 20/. quintal. Boston; 1793. 18/.
1793 May. B Prescott adv. "Mackerel in barrel or keg." First appears.
1793. Nov. R Reckson adv. Salmon & Mackerel by bbl or less.
1815. May. S. Judd gave at his house for 20 shad 22½ cents each. $4.50
1793 May. J. Judd Jr sold 10 lbs fresh Salmon at 3½d lb; and 6 shad at 3½ each
[These were low prices – probably many had been bought.

Fish & Fishing.

[Fishing Gear. M.4. 341.

M.4. 88. **Shad** were 3d in N.H. from about 1784 to 1792 — next 4d. from 6:
4.88. Salmon were 4d a pound 1784 to 1792. next 5d. + sum up to 9.
Prices 1.2. Salmon 00 in N.H. 1791 @ 4d. — in 1787 @ 4d. Price 96.
In 1784 & a few years after the 3d each, & 4d a pound, were prices in small quantities. may have been sold less in larger quantities.

Prices 261. **Shad** by 30 were sold at 1d each in 1730 — This was not over 1/2 d in gold — Ours are the last that I find sold, except
M.4. 88. a few single ones. In 1736 a few sold at 1½ about the same
" " Salmon 1737 to 1740 Shad were sold at 2d each — not over 3/4d lm.
" " Shad 1742. 3d each — not a penny lm. 1756 Shad 2 each dry
" " Shad 1764. 65 & 66 were 1d each. L.M. — 1762 & 63. 1 each — & few 1½.
" " Shad 1773 were 2 coppers (1⅓d.) 1776 were 2 coppers (1⅓d.
" " At Close of Revolution 1781. & 82. only 2d each. some at 2d. 1779.
" " Some at 2½ coppers (1⅔d) 1771 & 1772.
" " Some 1784 & 86 at 3 each. 1786 & 1792. 3 each. 1794 4 each
" " Some 1799 & 1800 6 each.

M.4. 88. **Salmon** were sold at 1/ & 1/6 each, a few, about 1700 —
probably weighed 10 lbs or more.
For this, I have no memorandum of any sales until 1730.
4.88 when they were sold at 4 & 6 lb, & the same price 1732, 1733. 1734.
weighing from 3 to 10 all lbs — The 4d way not over 1 year old. L.M.
They were 4d 1740 & 1734; 6d 1741 & 42. From 1750 to 1776.
Salmon were 1/16 O.T. that is 2 3/5 d per lb, or only 2d per
pound. — more commonly 2d. after the war. 1782, they were
3d per lb; and 1784, 1785. 86. 87. 88. 91. 92, 4 per lb. In 1794 5d & 6d
1797, 8d; 1798. 9d per lb.

Fishing Gear adv in Boston May 1774 — "Bamboo, Dogwood, solid & joint & pearl Angling Rods" Some any neat Bamboo rods.
Spare tops for Rods. Hair & Silk lines, & other lines.
Various hooks, &c.

Pickled Salmon & Shad were often adv. in 1793 & 1794
in Boston P. Gazette Salmon low 9d bagel June 94, 8d & 10. Oct. 94
Shad not given. Mackerel June. 94, 4 & 6d. Oct 1794. 5 and 9d.
Herrings 1794, 20/. 22/6 & 24/. barrel.

M.4. 117. **Mackerel** in Boston. 1720 were 35/. a barrel (not over 24/. L.C.
and these must have been higher than any other pickled fish, except
perhaps Salmon. — Codfish. 15/. 18/ & 26/. Cwt. (say 10/. 12/. & 17/4.

M. 6. 181. Mackerel were 40/. hhd — so 20/. barrel in 1653
M. 6. 193, 202. Mackerel Liners & Mackerel Hobbs in Dr.
M. 6. 211. Mackerel 19 barrels £15. 1668 (about 16/. barrel.
" " 210. 84 Quintal, fish at 10/.

Price of Salt fish at Boston, Oct. 1853.
Bay Mackerel, No 1. 16d bbl; No 2. 14d; No 3. 9 to 9.25;
Shore do. No 1. 15 to 15¼; No 2, 12d; No 3. 8d.
Herring & Alewives 3.25 to 3.75 per barrel; some superior Labrador 4.50
Dry Fish — Codfish large 3.25 to 3.36 a quintal; small 2.00 to 2.25 qt
do Hake 1.62. to 1.75 do. { Haddock — 1.25 to 1.37 "
Pollock — 2.50 to 2.62 "

Salmon. Su Ed. Enc IX. 93.
Ed Enc. VII. 16 "Salmon were formerly sold at Chester, England in such
same M.4.103 profusion that prohibitions were frequently restricted by
a clause in the indentures, forbidding it to their
apprentices more than twice a week."

E. E. XII 235. At Coleraine, Ireland, in 1780, 400 tons of Salmon were sold
at one penny & one farthing per pound. In 1817, only 100 Tons were taken
annually.

XI. 460. Ireland, especially the northern part abounds in Salmon.
on the Bann, near Coleraine, 320 tons taken 1760. once 840 tons taken
at a draught. On this river they fish with nets "18 score yards long"
(360 yards) They draw night & day during the fishing season. The fishing
season August 12 all over Ireland. The fishery at Ballyshannon
on the Erne is next to that on the Bann. Smaller are in South
of Ireland. Salmon are smoked by turf fires. — Some Salmon weigh
40 lbs. not many.

XVI. 721. Salmon plentiful & cheap in Scotch rivers — caught by nets, cairs, creives, &c
IX. 93 price raised 10 fold. since they have been prepared in ice & sent to London

[Cont. in M. 14 p. 102

Lumber, Timber, &c [Con from M.11.182.

Stavey, M.11.19
Tyng Rec 9.330
Pines M.11.28.180.

Deals, Clapboards, &c. — M.11.17.18.19
Forest Trees — M.11.181.183.
Woods & Forest — M.11.127.128

Prices of Lumber in Boston May 26. 1853.

White Pine Boards. East. No 1. and No 2. 39.50. to $40 per M.
" " " " No 3. 30$. to 3 coarse $20. No 4. $15.
" " " " Scoots 10$.
Southern Pine. Flooring. 22,50 to 25$ per m. [Piton Pine
Clapboards, extra 32.00 to 32½$ " " } No 1. Clapboards 15 to 17$
Do — clear 25.00 to 30$ " " }
Shingles, pine shaved, best 4.25 to 5.00 " " 2d quality 2,25 to 2½$
Do " Sawed, best 3,75 to 4.00 " " 2. do. 2.25 to 2½.
Do — cedar, shaved best 3.50 to 4.00 " " 2 Do. $2. to 2½.
Lathe, pine, 1½ inch 2. to 2,25 " "
Spruce Lumber, —— 11 to 12$ " " at measurement.
Hemlock do —— 8 to 9$ " " "
p.257 Sugar Box Shooks 53 to 56 cents (par currency?
Ton Timber, White pine best 6 to 8$. Do Ordinary $4. to 5.
" " Southern Pine 10 to 11$.

[Prices Oct 22. 1853 vary but a trifle from above

Oct 1853. Stavey South. Pipe $50 to 70 m.
as. " Hhd 30. W.Oak: ash bbl 15 to 20$. Red Oak hhd 25 to 35
W.Oak bbl 20 to 28. Heading W.O. hhd. 40 to 45. W.O. 16 to 25

In Northampton

Prices 150. Ranging timber or square timber, big the Oak and Pine, were 20/. per 100 feet. 1789. by Dr Hunt for barn.

p.260. Square timber for the Jail 1799. cost 22/. 100 feet.

Joseph Burnell, born in Chesterfield 1774, says he built a sawmill in Northampton, where Shepherds Factory is in 1804, on the other side of the river. He built a dam below the present dam (or above it. I forget which) Bought land for a yard, &c. He sawed for others chiefly — charged 1/6 a hundred feet for sawing or $2.50 per m. — must brought from Williamsburgh. He let it out to others, & did not move his mill until 1808. — It was then a region of woods all about here — He says good pine boards for planing were then only $10 a m. Clear stuff was higher. [His recollection not perfectly good. Heis 78 years old in fall of 1853.]

Thomas Pratt who came to Northampton 1807, a house builder, says clear stuff from our pines was 115 dollars per m. Good pine boards with some knots $10 m. Hemlock about $6. a 5 to 6$. Ranging timber as square timber about 4 dollars, 8 inches square, Oak, Chestnut, &c. for 100 feet in length. Lime was then high — sold sometimes for $1.25 per bushel. He says a hhd of lime was only 5 bushels. Bricks were not plenty — sometimes 5 and $6. per m. Fell to $4. many years later.

Shepherds Factory he aided in building; setting up looms in 1809. The houses on the hill were built in 1813 or 1814.
Sup.352. In 1809, there was a great quantity of pine trees in all that region & elsewhere. They would make clear stuff mainly of them.

Price of Lumber in Philadelphia 1793 March.

Cedar Boards M. feet $20; New England boards 12 to 14$ (from Maine?
Oak do. M. 14 to 16$; Merchantable Pine 20 to 24$; Sap do. 12 to $13
Mahogany do foot 10 cts. These are prices at Vendu. Yard price $1.33 more per M.
Stavey pipe 32$ m. White & Red Oak hhd. $19,50 to 20.33; Barrel $16.
Heading 25.33: Hhd Hoops m. 15$
Shingles 18 inch 3.33 to 3.67 m. do 2 feet 5.33 to 6.00; 3 feet $13 to 15
Sassafras, Ton 6 to 8$.
Cedar Shingles 3 feet long, ador in Fairfield. 1793. 35 m.

Lumber, Timber, &c.

Prices Current in Boston.

1799. May. Boards clear. 14 to 15 $ per M. merch. 9 to 10 per m.
Shingles 1.25 to 2.50 per m.
1807. Oct. Boards Clear 17 to 18 $ per m. Merch. 14 25 per m
Shingles 1.25 to 3.00 per m.

In Newyork.
1799 May. Oak boards 17.50 m. N. River Pine 15 m. Albany 16 a board.
1801. Oct. " " 17.50 m. " " " 17.50. " 18 to 20 ea.

Lumber in Havana. 1853.
p 250 " Box shooks" are mentioned. See opposite. Also "Molasses Shooks."
M. 12. 19.

Becks Acct 1760 to 1765 } Boards in Springfield commonly 35/ or 36/. per m.

Prices of Lumber in Albany July 27. 1853. (Vast quantities are brought to Albany by the Canals.)

Clear Pine m. 34 to 35. 4 in Quality 24 to 25
Box Pine m. 10 to 21 " 16 to 17 & 13 to 15 (ordinary boards for making boxes, &c
Pine Floor Plank 1¼ inch, 21 to 27 a board: 2 qual 16 to 20: 3, 9 to 13.
Spruce Floor Plank. each 11 to 17. — do 2 inch 20 to 22 c.
Pine Tally Boards — each 1st qual 15 to 16 c. 2d " 13 to 14 c. & 7 to 9 & 8 to 10 c
Hemlock Boards each 8 to 10 c
Hemlock Joists 3 by 4 ea: 10 to 10½ c — do 4 by 6. 19 to 22 c each
Hemlock Wall Studs. 2 by 4. 7 to 7½ ea
Pine Clapboards Clear m. 21 to 22 $. Do 2d Quality 15 to 20 $
Ash 1st Rate m. 23 to 28 $. do 2d " 15 to 18 $
Oak per m 22 to 28 $ (22 to 23 $
Maple Joists per m. 14 to 16 $
Black Walnut good m. 40 to 50 $. do 2d Quality 25 to 28 $
do 3/8 m. 33 to 40 $
Sycamore 1 inch m. 14 to 20 $. do 3/8 inch m. 16 to 17 $
Cherry good m. 32 to 40 $. do 2d rate m. 20 to 30 $
White Wood, chain plank m. 34 to 35 $. do 1 inch 22 to 28 $: 1/2 inch 15 to 17 $
Pine Shingles sawed, 1st qual m. 5 to 5.25 $. do 2d qual 3 to 4,50; 3. 2 to 3 $
" Shingles sawed 1st qual. 4 to 4,25; do 2d. 3 to 3,50; 3 2 to 3 $.
Hemlock Shingles do m. 2,25 to 2.50.
Staves & solid Timber not given, but included in lumber

Planing, moulding, mortising & tenoning machines have worked a revolution in the joiners & carpenters trade. Planes are much less used than they were.
Laths in NY. Oct 26. 1853. $2.12 c per M.
do in Boston Oct 22. 1853 1.75 to 2.00 per m. Pine 1½ inch wide.
Lumber brought to Albany in year 1853 amounted to 8 millions of dollars.

1853. Southern Timber & Lumber. Immense quantities are brought to the north from Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia & Florida, & some from S. Carolina — mostly for ship building. Northern men are sent S. who erect saw mills & cut up the timber. Hundreds from Maine. They get Oak & pine timber & plank — Some Southern boards are used for floor boards, &c.

Prices Lumber mkt. (Current) Dec. 1794
White Oak plank per m. $30. 1 inch Do boards 18 $ White pine plank $ 22 (cut down same
White pine do 1½ inch $18.75; White pine boards 1 inch $13.75 m
Pitch pine plank $30 & 18.75; do inch boards 17.50 Scantling
Pipe Staves W. oak Dressd 50 $ m. do Rough 45 $ m.
Hhd Do " Co 31½ $ m. Do do. 25 $ m. Red Oak 25 $ & 22½ $
Heading " — 30 m. Barrel Staves 17.50 m.
Hoops 1st 16.75 c m. — Square timber, cubic foot 12½ c. Pitch pine do 10 c
1794 Oct 1 Boston P. Current, Board pine 96/. m. 2d Quality 54/.
Staves W.O. hhd. 160/ m. do barrel 90/. Red Oak hhd 72/. do barrel 54/
Shingles merchantable 18/ m. — Hoops hhd 120/ m. Barrel 90/ ea.

[Cont. misc. 14 p. 36

758 Hats— (Head Coverings) Con. 9. 371.

M 2. 278. references. M. 8. 301. Con. 10. 322. Misc 1. 266. Con. 9. 306.

Hats made & sold by Deac. Eben Hunt. See book of Prices

Misc. 6. 202. H Shrimpton. 1666. 63 hats, black & colord 27.13.0 (about 8/9 ea
were they for men or women?

Macy's Nantucket p. 4. When Mr. Macy here sold most of Nantucket in 1659, he was to receive 30 £, and "two beaver Hats, one for myself & one for my wife". Both sexes then wore beaver hats, if they had means.

Boston Ev. Post June 1774 } At Boston Hatter adv. Beaver, Beaveret, Castor & Felt Hats; Linen Linings for sack hats, and black, blue & green tabby linings; Mohair looping and bands & Silk do. Buttons & Loops; Chain & shaping for Button-loops; gold & silver buttons & loops; trimming wire & yellow for children's hats; white & yellow bands & buckles; gold & Silver chain; brushes, cards, velure, bowstrings, looping & needles, Nusking, Camels hair, Iron, verdigrease, Copperas, Logwood; Children turnup hats black & white.

May 1774. Adv. in Boston Ladies white Riding Hats with Ostrich Plumes and Boys white & black round hats. Wrsted & Milled Caps for men

"Black Satin & Chip Hats."

"Blue, white, pink & black hats for women"

"Superfine Chip Hats"

"Ladies white Beaver furred Riding Hats": "Mens white Beaver Hats."

"Boys white & black turnup & Sailor Hats".

"Satin Hats & Bonnets"

"white furred hats with gold buttons & loops for Ladies".

"a large quantity of Straw Hats."

May 1793. Adv in Boston. Beaver, chip & willow Hats: Cottage Hats.

Ladies blk & white Beaver Hats } chip & willow bonnets.

Ladies black, white, green, blue, & hermit-brown fashionable beaver hats.

1793. Adv in Hartford, "Ribbon edge Willow & Blenheim Hats".

1793 Adv in Boston, "Jockey, Cottage & application edged Bonnets."

Fancy & plain chip hats; Straw & willow do for children

Ladies beaver, blue, black & white Hats, & trimmings.

1794. adv. in Ny. Mens & womens straw, chip, cane, beaver & silk Hats.

1744. "Oiled silk & linen Hat Covers", wholesale & retail, adv. in Ny.

oiled hat cases seem to have been common, in cities.

Womens Hats, &c.

M 1. 152. Velvet Hats & Jockey Caps adv. 1735

M. 4. 184 Leghorn Hats. & fine Leghorn Straw Hats, "for sale

mensh 1742 — first noticed. 16/ to 50/. ea (say 5/. & 16/.

4. 186. 9 July 1742. "Leghorn Hats for women".

4. 187. Nov. 1742. Filine Ruffed Hats for Ladies & Caps for do

4 195 May 1744. Leghorn Hats.

4. 202. } Horsehair Hats: Satin, Tissue, hair & Chip Hats 1750. 1755

4. 203 } "Bonnets" used with hats, & wood 1750.

1755 } "Colord & black Horsehair Hats. } 1760 paper Hats
Flowered Satin & plain Satin Hats. } 1760. blk & colord Satin Hats.
1760 black belong Satin for Hats

1755 & 1760. Horse Hair Cockades & Hair Cockades for military? M. 4. 203

M 4. 204. 1760 Womens Bonnets, Satin Hats, Satin Bonnets, blk & colord

4. 205 " Leghorn & chip Hats. Satin Hats & Bonnets. Boys Jockies

early. " " "Womens Beaver muff hats". Scotch Bonnets. Chip Hats

Con 5. 168 } " Black Beaver Hat 9 8/. Black Felt do 22/ } Gray Hats 8/. 12/. 17/ } retail
Whiting. 1652 } Silk Hat Band with Calico 12/. do. do. lind with Taffety 18/. } price

Con 9. 59. } New Beaver Hat 70/ sterling, old do. 10/. Beaver 30/. Hat Box 4/
E. Town 1640 } Straw Hat & band 10/. Demi castor 5/. Old hat 6/. & 3/

M. 6. 190 } 12 felt Hats @ 2/5. 14 boys Castors @ 5/9. 22 mens Castors @ 10/7
Atwater 1676 } 52 mens Castors 29. 10. 8 (11/4 ea) 24 Womens Castors 13. 1. 8.
(about @ 2/5 ea

M 6. 192. 1676 } Hats Boys Felt 1/4. 1/6. 1/9. 2/. 2/6. mens Felt 3/6, 4/6. 6/
Summers } do Boys Castors 3/2. 3/6. 5/ mens Castors 6/. 8/. 9/. 9/4. 10/4
Sterling cost. 30 Hat bands 1/4. 24 Hat bands 3/4 Shrimpton Hats at 10/ & 14/.

Hats.

Ladies Hats or mens cheap Hats. Bought in Boston by S. & S.

1790. 4 Straw Hats @ 4/ Hat pins 3/4 gro.
1791. 6 Chip Hats @ 1/3 ea. 9 Chips @ 18d.
1791. mens Hats 3/ & 3/6 ea. Boys hats 1/10 & 2/ ea.
1792. 8 Chips @ 9d. — 1792 6 Willow hats @ 3/4 mens Hats 3/4
1792. 6 Chip hats @ 1/. & 6d. — 1793. 18 Chip hats @ 6d. dozen 1/.
1793 1 willow Hat 2/10 — "1 doz Covering Chips at 6/. 24/."
1794. 2 doz Chip Hats @ 6/. dz. 1½ doz @ 8/. dz
1795 2 doz " " @ 7/ "
1796. 6 fancy paper hats @ 5/. — Hat pins 4/. gro.
" 4 Ship boat Bonnets @ 6/2. — Willow & Straw hats @ 4/
" 6½ willow corded hats @ 3/9 — White willow hats @ 2/.
" 6½ willow hats 13/6.
1797. 2 Ladies green hats @ 18/. —1793. 6 hats @ 2/10 scen. Willow

Hat Buckles bought 1791. 1792. 2/6 doz 1793. 5/6. doz
scen. 10. 374 Hat band & Buckle. 1792. — 6/6 doz.
1796. 12 tinsel Hat bands at 6d ea. 1797. 1 doz 6/.
1792 Hat Buckles & Bands adv. Cord Bands & silk Bands scen. 10. 365 381.

1787. Geo. Cabinell & Co adv. Hartford. 1787 — Hen Hatter?
Beaver, Castor & Felt Lining. [Lining for the 3 sort of hats
Beaver Castor & Felt Bodies [This indicates Cocked Hats
Round & oping, silk braid, — Hat Bands
Shaping of all kinds. (a het?) Chain Button Loops
Hat Bendings, velvet, silk & worsted
Loopings, Needles, Hatters Brushes, Bow strings, Jack cord,
Blocking Line, Real Leather & Nurse skin, Logwood, Copperas.
Cash for Rs.

1788 "Chips" advertised in N. H.
1789. worsted Caps adv in Do
1792. "Ladies' & Gentlemens Beaver Hats". adv.
1792 Willow hats adv. "Ladies black Beaver Hats" Oct 92
1792 Gold & silver cord & tassels "Ladies hermit Beaver Hats"
" Bands and tassels These seem for Hats.
1792 "Chip Hats" adv
1792 Oct Hat Trimmings, 1792, adv by Sherman & Peck.
- Glazed Linen for linings, red leather, round & flat Loopings.
Frog Looping, Hat Buttons, Napping Brushes, Bodkins, &c — Also Hats, Beaver, Castor, Roram & Felt.
1793. B. Prescott adv. "Ladies' black, green, white & brown Beaver Hats"
June 1793 S. & Peck adv. "Fashionable Chip & Willow Hats."
July 1793 H. Hutchins adv. "White & yellow Chip Hats."

1791 Jona. Jun dol. Jr. sold Chip hats @ 1/10. Leghorn Hats or Hats 4/ & 4/4
1792 Chip hats @ 1/1. at 2/. at 1/6. many many
Sold in Sh. & Hall — some 9d & 10d. 1792
H. sold hats, apparently womens, at 5/. 6/. 7/.
1792 one called a Willow Hat 6/8. — prob. all others were willow.
Many others 6/8. called Willow.

1761. R. Breck Head of Thos. Williston Beaver Hats @ 30/. & 36/. dress Hat 7/
Williston seems a Saddler.
R. B. sold Satin Hat 7/5. — 1765. a Chips 1/1. Other Chips sold
Some Chips @ 1/4 Chip 1/6. Chip 1/2½
Trans 211. Timo. Dwight. N. H. 1767. sold a fine Chip Hats @ 1/1. & 1/2; & a hat 3/4
Mr. 4. 203. 1760. English Frames & American Felt Hats adv.

Oliver Warner in Hadley sold hats. H. 3. 114 sold felt hat for Ol. Smith Jr
at 5/. in 1774 — H. 3. 121. 1772 sold felt hat at 5/. & 1773 beaver hat 33/. Button & tape 9
Had 3. 143. 1765. felt Hat 5/. to Parker. Felt hat 4/. to Prince. 1762. H. 3. 147.
3. 139. 1769. He made hats where others found fur.
Com. in Mt 15. 378

260

M.2.271 / 2.283 Jails in England & Gaols and in New England. Cages, &c.

Mem. 11. 61. Con. g. 268

Northampton Jail, built in the years 1799 & 1800
Cost 8321 dollars. See Report on Sessions Record Aug. 1800
Some of the materials orders follows: —

p. 256. Square timber 2£. for 100 feet.
2 inch Oakplank 9£. for 100 feet
Boards 4£. per m.
M.g.330 / 5,000 shingles 14£. per m. 35/
Slitwork 70£. for 1000 feet
M.g.247. Lime 36/ bbel.
Loads of Stone - hundred at 3£. & hundred 5£. per load
M.g.246. 7 000 brick at 14£.

M.2.243 King's Evil, & Touching for it. Seventh Son.
Con.9.244. & reference. Con.9.244. M.2.298c

Elizabeth Parcet, in 1680, had the king's evil; she made a rush at the Duke of Monmouth, while at a feast in Hinton Park, & touched his hand. Surgeons and a *7th son to whom she had travelled 10 miles had done her no good, but after touching the Duke, all her wounds were healed in two days. A handbill was circulated setting forth this remarkable cure, signed by a minister, 2 captains, a clergyman, & 4 laymen.

"The divine gift of healing the scrofula or kings Evil was supposed to be inherent in the legitimate kings of England; — in the seventh son of a seventh son — or in the hand of a man that had been hanged.

This grave piece of English Court mummery, touching for the kings Evil began in the days of Edward the Confessor. When the day for the performance of this miracle arrived, the king was seated in the banqueting house in state, & the patients were led up to the throne by the physicians. The king then stroked their faces or cheeks with both hands as they knelt, while a chaplain standing by in full canonicals, repeated over each that passage of scripture — "He put his hands upon them & healed them". When all had been touched or stroked, another chaplain kneeling, having angel pieces of gold, specially prepared for this purpose, strung on white ribbon on his arm, delivered them one by one to the king, who put them upon the necks of the persons touched as they passed before him, while the first chaplain repeated the passage — "That is the true light which enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world". The service commenced by the reading of a gospel, and concluded with reading an epistle, with the prayers for the sick a little altered from the liturgy, & the oblation. The king then washed his hands, a basin, ewer & towel being brought. — The service used to be found in the Book of Common Prayer, printed at Oxford 1719. Yet Swift said Queen Anne was the last that touched for the cure of the evil". This is taken from Roberts Life of Monmouth, but seems chiefly copied from Evelyn & Pepys.

Some came merely for the money. 1600 offered themselves to Louis XIV on Easter Monday. Each received 15 sous, and a stranger 30 sous, after having been touched. Charles II in 22 years touched 92,107 scrofulous persons. A surgeon said the king cured more in a year than all the surgeons of London in an age. It is said that Cromwell tried but failed. James II would not let the people come for cures in the summer time (14 James I, Proclamation) In 1626, every one must have a certificate that he had not been before. Some tried to get the gold more than once. The popular belief in the efficacy of this absurd ceremony was as strong in the reign of Charles II as in the dark ages. On one occasion, the throng was so great that 6 or 7 were pressed to death in the confusion. Some attribute the efficacy to mesmerism, or to the imagination, as far as there was any efficacy.

Roberts —

M.2. * Roberts says that "many persons now travel (1844) miles
298.b. just to touch the 7th son of a 7th son".

Chron. V. 71 } The monk of St Allans says Robert II of France had the gift of healing the sick by touching them about 1000. Hence he says, the custom of kings of France touching for kings Evil.

V. 76. Louis VI, 1108–1137. touched those afflicted with Scrofula and made signing cross on them. They flocked around him

262 Weaving-Loom

M. 2. 214a. M. 13. 76.
2. 292c.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts & manufactures, gives a description of the European Loom, as it was for centuries, & a figure of it. Beginning at the back end,

1 was the Warp Beam, round which the chain was wound [Heurs the word chain.]

2 3 Flat Rods, pass across between the threads, to preserve the plane of decussation for the weft.

3. The Heddles or Healds, are twines looped in middle. warp yarns are drawn through the loops — half through front Heddle & half through back one. By moving the Heddles, the decussation is effected

4 Reed comes next and the yarns pass through the

5 dents of the Reed, set in a moveable swing frame called lathe, Lay, or Batten: it beats the weft to the web. It is suspended.

6. Bench for the weaver to sit on, in front of the loom

7 The Treddles are pressed by the feet — one with one foot which raises one Heddle, & sinks the other; and opens a way for the shuttle through the middle of the warps.

8 Through this opening, the weaver drives the shuttle from side to side, & then brings up the Lay.

9 Pirn or cop he calls that in which the thread is attached in the shuttle (quill?), or the hole through which the thread comes! —— The shuttle is thrown by the aid of a picking peg & cord, invented a century ago, by which weaving is accelerated

10 Cloth Beam before the weaver, round which the web is wound; it has a ratchet wheel with teeth.

11 The Cloth is distended by two pieces of hard wood called templats, with sharp iron points in the ends, which take hold of the selvage or list.

12 The Web or warp is kept stretched by a weighted cord [a cord with weights] round the warp beam, which tends to draw the cloth or warp back from the beam, where it is held by a ratchet tooth.

"Chain": we use this word. But Webster has it not.
"Ratchet." In a watch, keeps it from running back, when wound up. Webster.
Heddle. Heald — Webster has neither nor our N.E. word Harness, used for Heddles.
Templet. Not in Webster as applied to weaving. Temple is the N.E. word — this with this meaning not in W.
Decussation. The act of crossing, intersecting, at acute angles, as lines, rays, nerves, &c. W. [Here it is crossing of the leads.
My wife says Mrs King of Norwich used to weave diaper with 16 treddles & has many parts of a harness or heddles.
Lathe. Lay. Batten, not in Webster. [Lathe was the N.E. word as part of a loom.]
Reed of a loom. Not in Webster.
Size used for woolen was rye paste. Size made of cattle's feet &c was also used. Wife says this.

Weaving.

1778 June 8 Advert. For Sale – "a weavers Loom, with spools, Creels, warping bars, Raddle, Swifts, Wheel, all complete!"

M. 13.76. Reels – a more particular description from Ure.

M 13.76. Warping – described by Ure but not the old fashioned way.

Old Plain weaving. [N.Y. Tribune Nov 15. 1853.

M. 18. 64. The first operation is to lay the threads together, a requisite number, to form the width of the cloth. This is termed warping. If the width require 1000 threads, then the yarn must be so wound from the bobbins as to form 1000 lengths, for the warp of the stuff. In India China, they drew out the yarn at full length in an open field, to warp it. The threads are arranged by means of a frame revolving on a vertical axis. are taken from the frame and wound into a ball, & then wound on the beam of the loom.

& Ravel is used to separate the threads at equal distances on the intended width. [my wife says they used to use a Raddle, so called, which is like a rake head with the teeth upwards, a heer of threads going between every two teeth. This is his Ravel & Cont'd.] The warp threads are then attached separately to slays in two frames called Heddles, half in each Heddle, or every other thread. — and the alternate threads are drawn up & down — half by one heddle & half by the other.

The Weaver makes 3 movements to every thread of weft — 1st he presses down a treddle, which depresses a heddle & makes an opening called the Shed for the shuttle. 2d. into this shed he throws the shuttle & drives it across the web with a weft thread. 3d he grasps the fallen a kind of frame, & drives up the last thread close to the other: He then makes three more movements for another thread, but in reverse order, depressing the other treddle & throwing the shuttle from left to right; the shuttle is thrown by each hand alternately.

The flyshuttle, invented about 100 years ago, has a string & handle, & can be worked both ways by one hand.

Com 10. 294. Power Looms were thought of & proposed before 1700, but not used. Dr Cartwright produced a power loom in 1785; he was oppos'd & a mill with 500 of his looms was fired by an incendiary & burnt: He continued another more perfect but it did not come into general use until 1798. At first the power loom wove only cotton & woolen stuffs — It was subsequently extended to silks ribbons, and to figured goods.

D. 353. Looms in Mass. 1 & 0. 6 yards wove.

M. C. 185. Looms & appurtenances for weaving Cotton 1653. N Bunby were 40/ each for two.

M 14. 147. Loom & Tackling &c. £5. 1700

M 13. 262. 2 Looms & things belonging 6 £. 1664

M. 13. 283. Loom 30/ & its Utensils 40/. Warping Bars 5/. 1682–

M 14. 192. 1760. A Weaver had 2 linen & 1 quat Wheel. 2 Looms warping bars, Slays & weaving Tackling. linen yarn &c

M. 4. 71. 127. & 1705. 1712. a "Slea maker" advertised "Sleas". (Slays.

1857. Dean Enos Clark says when he was young weavers shops separate from other buildings, were very common in all parts of the town. His father had one, a regular framed building. On the opposite side of street, on East corner of Mrs (Isaac) Clark's lot, there was long a weavers shop made of hewed logs. Josiah Clark wove in it & his son. Enoch drove in it

[Com in M 14. 262 –

Shoes, Boots, &c. & Buckles

[from page 67 of from Mass. G. 134. 280. 193.

Sanitary Report p. 508] Lynn makes only shoes, &c. for females, viz. Ladies Gaiter Boots & ladies' Shoes, Misses' & Childrens Shoes; In 1850, the business employed 3779 males & 6412 females; they made 4.571.400 pairs, valued at $3.421.306 (about 75¢ pair. The "bottoming" is done by males; the closing and binding by females. Many operatives live in other towns & states and the shoes cut out, are sent to them. Binders receive 2 to 5 cents per pair for childrens shoes; 3 to 5 for misses' 3 to 9 ladies shoes, 6 to 12 for gaiter boots. Bottoming seems to include the closing also. Binders both close & bind. Men receive for bottoming 5 to 17 cents for childrens, 10 to 20 cents for misses; 10 to 25 cents for ladies' and 15 to 23 cents for gaiter boots. All paid by piece. Binders earn 3 to 4$ a week; and men bottomers $3 to 9$ a week - average about 5.$ Out of these sums they pay their board, men $2 to 2.50; females 1. to 1.75. Female net earnings are about half as much as men

[It seems that men do not earn over $2.75 or 3.00 a week - say $150 a year and women about $1.50 a week

The chips of their work are burned for fuel - supply near half the fuel in some shops.

"Wooden Shoes or Sabots, of all sizes, shapes & colors, are seen for sale abundantly in France. The women that come to market have clattering wooden shoes; they wear caps, & homespun cloaks with a cowl behind, in case of rain.

Shoes purchased in Boston (for store in S. Hadley) & Buckles

1790 - 6 pairs @ 3/4 — 48 prs Buckles. 6d. 7d. 10d. 1/ & 2/ pair - 7 sorts 6 sorts
" 4 pairs @ 3/ — 36 prs do. - 4d. 7d. 8d. 6d. 1/. 2/4.
1791. 12 " @ 3/1. — Buckles, plated, tin, & brass. 3d. 5. 7d. 1/. 2/ pr.
" 6 at 3/. & 6 @ 2/8 — Buckles purchased every season
1792. 6 prs Lasting Shoes @ 3/. & 9 pairs fine Shoes @ 3/9: 6 prs @ 3/6
1792 4 prs shoes @ 4/. & 2 pairs @ 3/9. Buckles abundant some 21/. & 24/. doz
1793. 12 prs. @ @ 3/6. 6 pairs @ 4/3. 2 pairs @ 4/: 6 prs @ 3/9: 6 at 4/6
1793 12 prs Lasting Shoes @ 3/. & 4 pairs shoes @ 4/8.
1794. 9 pairs shoes @ 4/8 — plated Buckles 2/8 & 4/9 pair
" 4 " Florentine Shoes @ 5/. 18 pairs Lasting Shoes @ 3/6.
" 1 doz pairs Shoes 42/. — 1 doz bought at SH. 51/.
1795 1 doz. Boston 57/. — 18 prs Florentine Shoes in B @ 54/. Doz (4/6 pr
" 1 doz prs Round Shoes 52/. 2 mens pairs 5/. & 4/6. 6 pairs shoes @ 5/. B.
24 Shoe Shapes @ 6, 8 d.
1796 April. 12 pairs Morocco Shoes @ 4/3. NY. (3/2 NE.
8 " " Slippers @ 9/. NY. (6/9 NE

[First purchase of Morocco shoes by S. & S.

1796 May - 32 pairs of Shoes in B. at 5/. 4/8 & 4/3 pr.
" " 17 " Florentine @ 5/. 6 prs Lasting do @ 4/3.
" Nov. 10 " Morocco Slippers @ 6/6. H.
1797. Feb. Bought in S.H. 27 prs Shoes @ 4/8: 11 prs 4/6: 5 prs @ 5/
1797 April " in NY. 12 prs Morocco Slips @ 8/6 NY. 6/4 NE. 12 prs @ 7/6 do
1798 May. " SH. 24 prs shoes @ 5/. 3 pairs @ 5/6. Morocco 6/. & 7/.
1798 Oct. " SH. 19 prs Shoes 5/. 6 pairs @ 4/3. 2 prs Morocco @ 7/.
1800 Oct. " in H. 5 prs Shoes @ 5/9 & 4 pairs @ 5/6.

Shoe Buckles. None purchased by S. & S. or D. S. after 1795, except perhaps a dozen in 1796. None in 1798, 99. 1800. Had they gone out of fashion? It seems so. Knee buckles are purchased later.

1789. Adv. in N.H. as "plated & metal Shoe Buckles."
1791. 92 Russell's Shoes adv. by several

Shoes, Boots, &c.

Northampton

Hyde 144. 1793. &c. Seth Russel was carrying on a large business of Shoemaking in N.H.

Feb. 1796. Smith Copeland was doing considerable. Eli Kellogg 1798

1795. See Adam Colson's shoes brought up from Boston 1794: vs. Cloth Shoes, Leather Shoes & slips.

Nov 1791: Russel Shoes advertised. 1789 "Womens Cloth Shoes" by S. Wright

May 1798. John Hopkins of Hadley advertises Morocco Shoes — first time I have noticed the word Morocco applied to shoes about here. Eleanor Porter adv. Morocco Slippers 1799. Merchants in those days — some adv. "womens shoes" simply, & some Did not keep shoes. Leather shoes were used very generally, & many Cloth shoes.

1798 Joshua Leonard in Hadley made Leather & Stuff [Cloth] Shoes.

1794 Russel & Lasting Shoes. adv by Stebbins & Snow.

1793 Russel, Florentine & Satin Lasting Shoes, & Slippers of Russel & not all, adv by Hez. Hutchins.

1793 Cloth Shoes by Benj. Prescott. no others

1793 1792 at Worcester, Womens Lasting Shoes, Russel Shoes & Pumps at Worcester, shoes, Slippers & Goloshoes. [& Children's Morocco shoes

I find no Morocco Shoes previous to 1798. (see above) & very few before 1800. Morocco & Kid appear 1802. [Lynn 1796 before

In many of the advertisements 1790 to 1800, no shoes are advertised; & especially in those before 1790. Breck & Clark adv. no Shoes June 1788.

1797. Morocco & Cloth Shoes adv. in Worcester. also Red & black Morocco Slippers. also Shoes & Sandals.

1799. May. A company in Boston adv. an assortment of "Ladies English Shoes" just receiving from E. Ambler adv. 1500 pairs Florentine Shoes.

1799 July. J. & R. Breck adv. kid shoes & slippers; Morocco do black, green & red shoes do.

1792 Jones Lanes at Hartford, Aug. 1792. has Ladies Stuff shoes, from 4/ to 7/ pr. seems to have made shoes — can furnish Silk, Stuff & Leather Shoes or slippers at short notice.

1794. adv in Boston, Spanish Leather Shoes, Sandals & Kid Shoes for ladies & misses. Also Clogs.

1799 ... adv in Worcester. Mens, womens, boys, misses and Children's common & Morocco Leather, Florentine, Satinet, Russell & Lasting Shoes & slippers. [many spelling

Most of the Shoes in Boston, the nice ones, seem to be imported 1792 to 1800 — are called English shoes, just received from England, &c. Nothing said about Lynn Shoes in papers I have.

1796 Children seem to have had Morocco Shoes before grown people.

1796. B. Tappan N.H. adv. Morocco & Florentine Shoes & slips

1797 In Boston are adv. Ladies Brunswick, kid & Morocco and Wurtemburg Slippers; Misses kid & morocco do. Ladies Clogs all soon is spotted.

M.g. 134. Goloshoes & Clogs. sold in 1792. &c. were sold in Boston 1742. &c. Cloth Shoes were going out of date before 1800; & buckles with them. The Cloth Shoes, or many of them had Straps & buckles. Cloth shoes had gone almost when I went into a store 1802. — Women's Slippers mean shoes without straps, but with quarters. Sandals seem to be the same

M.g. 263. Morocco & Spanish Leather are the same.

1804 April 14 Asa Wright kept Morocco shoes by dozen & single pr.

[Con. on page 340.

266 Twins. (See M. 2. 212 c. Nat. Hist. 2. 19. Misc. 7. 11
+ Weight of Infants. [M. 2. p. 29. M. 8. 375.

In 600 births in Attleborough, Mass. were 7 pairs of twins, making 2⅓ per cent of the whole; ie the 14 twins make 2⅓ precent of the children, but only 1⅙ per cent of the accouchments.
Mass Sanitary Report p 474

The Weights of the 600 averaged as follows; — 305 males weighed on an average 8 lbs 7½ oz; 295 females weighed on an average 8 lbs 6 3 ounces — only 1 ounce difference
Ibid. p. 474

In Plympton, Mass. in 20 years, 1830–1849. 229 males were born and 198 females; both 427. Of these, 8 were twin children, or 1½ per cent of the whole.
Ibid. 493.

In Lynn, 406 children were born in 1848, including 7 pairs of twins or 14 children. In 1849, 406 were born including 3 pairs of twins or 6 children. In both years, 20 twin children in 812 children, or one in 41. or 2½ per cent of the whole almost.
Ibid. 517

(Births in Boston for the year ending May 1. 1845, were 3592, including 26 twins (13 pairs). or one in 138 births. In the rest of the State, the same time, there was only 1 twin to 128 cases of lying-in. In Boston, the same year, were 205 still born
Shattuck's Boston

In Berlin, the births were 8033 in 1825; of which there were twins in 95 instances — or there was a pair of twins to 84 births.
Dwight Germany p. 229

Ed Enc VII. 613 } In Sweden in 5 years, 1821 to 1826 (21. 22. 23. 24 25) the births were on an average 95,706 births annually; & in the 5 years 7148 instances of twins, averaging 1429 yearly that is so many pairs. This makes one pair of twins in every 67 births: or in 67 births 66 were of one child & 1 of two children In same 5 years there were 100 instances of 3 at a birth and 3 instances of 4 at a birth.

At Barnum's Baby Show, N.Y. June, 1855, there were 7 sets of triplets or 3 at a birth; 11 pairs of twins; and 100 single babies. Some of the babies were seven months old. A woman from Danbury, Con. exhibited 3 children at a birth, 5 years old, and 2 at a birth 3 years old; 5 children in about 2 years. they were born in Ohio.

Lemuel Shattuck Esq. says in his genealogy of the Shattucks, that of 4121 births of Shattucks, 2157 were males and 1964 females, or 109 males to 100 females "Among these births were 72 twin children, or every 57th child was a twin. This is about the proportion that prevails, on the average, throughout the whole population of Massachusetts." Samuel mother had twins more than once. If I understand him a pair of twins is born in every 114 births, making every 57th child a twin

p. 16. # Illegitimates.

M. 2. 284.. Misc. 7. 331. M. 8. 366.. Nat. Hist. 2. 19.

In the 600 births of children opposite, in Attleborough, 6 were illegitimate children, or one in a hundred

Sanitary Report 474

In Plympton, in Mass. from 1812. to 1849. inc: or 38 years, there were 882 births; and of these only 7 were illegitimate, or only one in 126.

Ibid 493

M. 14. 75 At Munich in Bavaria, in the first 3. months of 1821, 304 legitimate & 307 illegitimate children were born.

Ibid

In France, in 8 years. 1817 to 1824 there were 531, 184 illegitimate births; or one in 14½ of births in all France was illegitimate.

Dwight Germany. p 229

European Illegitimates.

From Rev. M. Roussel of Paris (in N.Y. Evangelist, April 1854

Proportion of illegitimates to legitimate children.

In France	1 to 14	In British Islands	1 to 19
Lombardy	1 to 23	Prussia	1 to 13
Galicia	1 to 12	Sweden	1 to 16¼
Bohemia	1 to 6	Protestant	
Austria	1 to 3		

Catholics

Lombardy & Italy somewhat concealment, as many women have both husbands and lovers.

A letter from Germany, 1854, says:-

In Berlin 1/8 of the births are illegitimate
In Hamburg & other cities, the proportion is larger.
In Munich 1/2 are illegitimate — worst of all cities
Divorce is obtained in Germany for trifling causes — a mere disagreement, for instance, and is an every day occurrence. Much of the immorality in Germany is attributed to this.

Ed Enc. VIII. 613. Illegitimate births in Sweden in 5 years previous to 1826. were 1 to 13 3/10 births.

France, — from the Paris Presse, 1856, partly based on the report of the Director of the Establishments of Benevolence. From 1826 to 1853, or 28 years, the population increased 3.930.083 souls or from 31.851.545 to 35.781.628. Births in 28 years, 27.145.528; deaths 23.175.257. The illegitimate births in 28 years average 70.150 per year or one illegitimate child to every 13 legitimate ones. In 1853 they were 1 to 12; in 1845 1 to 14. The deserted children in 28 years were 838.420, or 29.943 a year. One child abandoned in every 32 births — is diminishing.

Murder of infants or infanticide is increasing. 1826 to 1830 there was one infanticide out of 10,000 births, from 1847 to 1853, one infanticide out of 5000 odd births. Child murder is most frequent in the pastoral & agricultural departments; least frequent in large centers of population.

The increase of population is owing to fewer deaths, not to more births. The physical condition of the people is amel iorated; the moral condition not. says M. de Watteville, Director of the Establishment of Benevolence — "Distress is the one great cause of all crime, but above all, the crime of child murder."

[Cont: in M. 18. 62

268 Cow a Kine Pox.

M. 2. 250.

"Dr Waterhouse of Cambridge vaccinated his son in July 1800 and this was the first person ever vaccinated in America?" Sanitary Report p. 180.
[Should not this be in 1799?]

Dr E. Hunt began to inoculate for Kine Pox
Prices 163 in Nov. 1802. He charged each person 12/. Not many inoculated until 1803.

In the fall of 1803, Col. J. Sheldon Judd took me and ~~a child~~ to Hunt Strong's, in Northampton, near Easthampton, where one or more persons had the kine pox, & inoculated me, & I was the first person that was vaccinated in Westhampton. O. Hinsdale took the matter from my arm. S. Judd.

Hive. Dr Henry Trask adv. kine Pock inoculation June 11. 1804
Dr David. Hunt " " April 1803, and June 11. 1804

H. Gaz. Dec 24 1800 Com. of Dr Walentown Nov. 14. 1800. about Small Pox at Marblehead - inoculated for Cowpox by mistake. Matter not from Dr. W.

Dr Geo. Rogers, Dec. 22. 1800, says the Kine pox was introduced into Amherst "a few weeks since" by a respectable Physician Dr. Rogers obtained matter from him & inoculated his own family & others who had it favorably & effectually. This was before Dec. 22. He says Dr Hunson is inoculating for Kine pox in New Haven. This must be the first Cow Pox in Northampton, in Dec. 1800.

H. Gaz. April 8 1800 Dr Cutler seems to be the Amherst Physician mentioned above. Dr Com. Porter's letter, March 31. That at request of Dr. Cutler, he inoculated 11 persons with small pox, 7 of whom had Dr had Kine pox under Dr. Cutler (now at Upper Mills in H.) Dr or 1801? C's request was only for those who had had Kine pox. Nine seem to have had the eruption complete. 2 not. ~~Ten~~ had eruptive fever. He seems to doubt the efficacy of Kine pox.

[See Liberty by Town of Hadley to inoculate some who had had kine pox with small pox p. 313. January 1801.

Ed Enc. XI. 314 The first treatise on Cowpox was published in England by Dr. Jenner in 1798.

Cakes, Gingerbread, &c (cont. from page 144

M. 11. 42. Crackers.

J. T. Headley in England asked a shopkeeper in London for Crackers. He was surprised & knew not what was meant, though he had bushels of crackers. — Cracker is an American expression; English call every thing of the kind, Biscuit. (Headleys Home Annual for 1854

Miss Caulkins Hist. N.L. 406. } Cakes & cider and Cakes & rum were distributed by those chosen to Military Offices; & apparently on other occasions. New London 1715 &c.

M. 17. 158. Sack & Cakes in building a mill dam 1654. (at Springfield
Probable the raising of the dam.
Cakes made of flour, sugar, spices, butter on this occasion

Mass. Rec. E. p. 337. 1641. } Bread, cakes & biscuit for ships were made more orless of wheat. Wheat bread & cakes not to be made for sale after Oct. 31. 1644, (for a time, because they were collecting a cargo of wheat) but wheat biscuit for ships might be sold. — Three articles made of wheat in 1641 — Bread, cakes, & biscuit for ships.

Herbert asks } "Wouldst thou both eat thy cake & have it?"
II. 155

M. 12. 405. A traveller on Cape Cod found Doughnuts hardly excelled by those of Connecticut. Is Connecticut the great place for good doughnuts?

Mass Rec. Nov. 20. 1651 E. 214. } No person to sell cakes or buns, in the markets or victualling houses, or elsewhere, except "such cakes as shall be made for any burial, or marriage, or such like special occasion".

Sept 5. 1791. When my father laid down his commission of Captain at Westhampton, the soldiers assembled at his house, & had Cakes, cheese, cider and spirits. They marched up & down the street.

270
p. 19

Old Houses [Continued from Misc 11. 57.

Joseph Burnell, born in Chesterfield 1774. says (June 6, 1853) that in his younger days, he does not recollect a two story house in Chesterfield — possibly there were a few. A few were of 1½ story, but almost all were one story containing two rooms, bedroom & buttery. One of the rooms was the kitchen; the other the parlor, &c. Chimny in the middle. Children slept up stairs. [All did not have 2 rooms and a bed room, but only two rooms, or one room and a bedroom.

Ebenezer Kingsley. who lived in Chesterfield 1794 to about 1814, says nearly all the houses in C. when he went there were one story, & perhaps a few of 1½ story. He recollects but two, two story houses, in 1794, viz. Col. Amasa Clapp's and Stephen Baker's. His father moved K. built a two story house about this time. — These houses were of two sorts, viz. the one story or 1½ story; & some had only a large kitchen, a bedroom & a buttery. 2 others had two front rooms, a kitchen behind with fire place in the same chimney, & a bedroom & buttery. Sometimes just like the lower part of many two story houses.

M.J. 358 Chimneys were all of stone (the mica slate) No bricks had been made there. E.K. was one of the first that made bricks in C. They were trammed & crames. (June 16. 1853.

Rent of a small house. My father leased to Zebulon Rust 1792, a small house, barn & garden for 40£ a year. He first came into the house June 2. 1789. J. Boynton French succeeded him — Seth Hartwell lived in same house 1798. & 1799.

My grandfather's House in Southampton, retains its shape & general appearance, inside & out. July 27. 1853 It is 110 years old being built in 1743. though not entirely finished then — The two story part faces the east with a fine prospect, & has an end towards the road south. It has westerly of it a one story part with a kitchen, buttery & another room, shed &c. The two story building is about 40 by 20 feet with a great chimney between the two rooms, in the old style. There is a porch before the front or east door; and an entry or space within, opening to the N. & S. into the two large rooms, & having the chamber stairs on the side next to the chimney, with cellar stairs under from the South room. On the west side of the chimney is a narrow space or passage leading from one room to the other. The North room (old study) has a corner cupboard, upper & lower with circular shelves. The sides of the room are plastered down to the bottom of the beads, but the South side or fire place side is wainscot or pannel work. Plastered over head, with the summer cased & cornished. South Room (old sitting room) is similar — but has more wood work or wainscot. No cupboard. These two lower rooms may be 16 by 20 feet. The entry, chimney, stairs &c. occupy 6 or 9 feet through the middle of the building. The chimney portion is, I judge 8 or 9 feet wide & more long or E & W. The cellar is only under the N. rooms. The North Chamber is plastered over head & down to wash board on three sides; wood work on S. or fire place side. Summer cased. The South chamber has no plastering — is all pannelled sides, & planed joists & bottom of garret floor boards over head. It is divided into two by a long [illegible] so. & was for a time my uncle Jonathan Judd's shop — A [illegible] old garret, timbers all sawed. Hours of dec. at height — upper story is four inches higher than lower one. Lower one is 7 feet from summer to floor or 6 feet 8 inches. Windows with 12 light 6 by 8 glass — Old Well in east yard, near S.E. corner.

Old Houses, & Houses

Houses in England & Germany.

C.L. Brace, in his "Homelife in Germany" 1853. says nearly all the houses he saw about Hamburg, in Holstein &c were built of oak beams, filled in with bricks, similarly to the "timber houses" of England. He refers to houses & those not peasants, but proprietors. They are of one story, long, with a high pointed roof, covered with red tiles. Furniture is oak & heavy. No cabinets.

Peasants' Houses & Barns join, large folding doors separate them.

Mrs. Garrigue, a native of Copenhagen, says she never saw boards lapped, like our clapboards, in Denmark. The peasantry live in huts made of clay.

M. 4. 14. Benj. Smith of Hartford adv. a house 1725. — It was 40 by 20 feet, 2 stories high upright, convenient garrets. It has "backward" a kitchen & chamber, "and a leanto that makes a convenient bedroom. Adjoining house is a shop for retailing goods; is 8 rods S. of town house — has been a tavern 20 years.

1667. M.6.209 — Wm Cheny of Roxbury — had Parlor & Hall — no Kitchen except Hall & chamber over them, & garret. The parlor had bed & trundle bed.

1667–M.6.208 — Thomas Bird of Dorchester had Kitchen & Parlor and Chamber over them & garret — no Hall.

1666 M.6.207 — Rev Daniel Wild had Parlor with bed, Hall with Still & and Kitchen, & chamber over them.

1644 M.6.183 — Rev. G. Phillips had Parlor, Hall, Kitchen & Chamber. [See Woburn M. 15. 146.

Ed. Inc. V. 354 — Old Houses in Cranbrook, England about 1700 were more lowly, of wood laths & mud — the gable ends pointing the streets; door in centre, & a porch projecting 2 or 3 yards into the street. Front door arched; the windows diamond; doors of oak slabs & clumsy put together with wooden pins which projected from the doors. Streets had ditches or kennels each side, as reservoirs of filth of all kinds, which made the air impure.

Plank Houses.

These were not uncommon formerly. Theodore Parsons says Ashbel Lyman's house is planked, built about 1763; & the house of his father, Joel Parsons, built about the same time, was planked. I have seen old forsaken houses that were planked, the outside boards having been stripped off. The plank are nailed on pinned up & down on the outside of the posts, sills, girths, plates, beams. Nogs studs I believe, & whether any braces I do not know. I suppose the clapboards were nailed to the plank one side, and lath & boards the other side.

"Old Saying.
"Fools build houses & wise men buy them"! — referring to expensive houses. This seems to be true often in both Europe & America.

New York Review for 1801. p. 172. in "Miscellanies" — "It" [illegible] "it" says the houses in the Northern & middle States are badly planned, & are very hot in summer & very cold in winter. They are not adapted to our climate but are built in imitation of houses in England, & habit & fashion govern. He says walls should be thicker, windows smaller and fewer. Shut out the heat in summer & cold in winter comes through our windows. (He evidently alludes chiefly to cities.) He says houses on narrower streets would be cooler in summer and loftier buildings.

Cont-ed in VII. 15. 286.

272 Linseed Oil & other Oils. [Cont. from M.9.97.287
Linseed Oil. whale Oil p.250 M.11.189.

Sabelow. Joseph Burnell, born in Chesterfield 1774, now of Northampton (June 6.1853) says he helped Josiah White build his oil Mill
Thinks it was about 1798 or between that and 1800.
Says he then had an Oil Mill in Northfield.
This was the first and only oil Mill in Northampton. [see Oil Mills
(White admitted 1801.

Prices current. May 1799. Linseed Oil.
Boston, 84 cents Gal. Newyork $1.00. Newark 1798. Jan. 75 & 81c.
Boston Aug. 1801 — Dutch 96 to 1.00 per gal. American 91 to 96c.
Newyork Aug 1801. Linseed Oil 1.12. to 1.18. Gallon.

1 Hamp. Gaz. 7 1793 } Sylvanus Blackmarr, says he has erected an oil Mill in Worthington, apparently in 1793 — advertises to offer a gallon of oil for a bushel of flaxseed.

Richard Wells had an Oil mill in Conway. Aug. 1801
Dr Hayden built an oil mill in Conway 1797 } Hist. of Conway Sp. Rep.
the oil mill was thrown into the river.
H Gaz Nov 4 1801 } Josiah White Oct 27. 1801. informs the public he has erected an oil mill in Northampton & wants flaxseed & will sell oil. This videlity the first notice — [Burnell is in error above.

1795. S.H. bought Linseed Oil in Hartford @ 4/6. Gal. 19 Gals.
" 1797 S.H. " " " " " H. 16 G. at 4/.
May 1797 S.H. " " " " " H. 28 G. @ 5/.
Nov 1797 S.H. " " " " " H. 32 G. @ 5/6.
1799 Capt Stebbins " " " " " H. 31½ G. @ 5/. [E. Hamburgh 5/ 1800
1800 " " " " " " " "
1787-8. L. Shepherd " " of Glastonbury Fetch of Halifax. much oil @ 5/. Gal.
and some 1792 @ 5/. When Flaxseed was about 4/.
1789. 90. 91. L.S. gave him only 4/. & 4/3 per Gallon — when flaxseed was about 3/ ~~3/6~~ per bushel.
Fetch seemed to get about a shilling a gallon more for oil than a bushel of flaxseed cost. In 1788 he gave E. Hunt 4/6 for flaxseed & sold him oil @ 6/

1793 Linseed Oil in Philadelphia. 66c Gal. Olive 87c. in Baskets
Jan. Amer. Advocate much higher. Spermaceti 48c. Train 24 to 27c. Whale 25 to 33
1794 Oct. in Boston p.c. Linseed Oil 4/. Spermaceti £36 ton. (about 48c Gal.
" — do " Whale 24£ ton or 31 a 32 ct. gal. Linseed oil $10.50 barrel

1853 Oct. 26. Linseed Oil, English, in N. York p.c. 10.000 Gal. @ 70c to 72c
Rapeseed 58c (?) Palm Oil 9c per lb.
Linseed, in Boston, 7000 Gal. American @ 72 to 73½c.
1853. Oct 22 Olive Oil. in Boston, 1.25 to 1.30 Gal; 30 flasks Florence 4 to 4.25
do do do French 12 bottles, $4.12 to 4.25

1853. Oct 7. Oils in London — Olive 58 to 67£ ton; Palm 40/ to 41/6 Cwt
Cocoanut 43/6 to 45/6; Rape 46/ to 47/; Linseed 30/ to 30/9

Hutchinson's Mass. p. 71 } 32 Oil mills returned built (census of 1810 in Mass. making 44.400 Gallons) Oil in use. Almost all in Worcester Hampshire, Berkshire & Bristol. Value at 1 Dollar a gallon almost all of N. Hampshire had 7 mills & made 11.500 Gallons wool $ 11.500

1704. M. 14. 149. Linseed Oil. in Boston.
1765 M. 4. 207. Linseed Oil adv. in Boston.

William Clark sold flaxseed 1760 to 1785 in small quantities at 4/ a bushel commonly — some at 3/4 and a little at 4/8. and 5/.
carrying a bushel flaxseed to Hart. 1767. cost 1/ for freight.
Probably sent for salt. — Bushels of grain ~~& flaxseed~~ carted to Hartford
& bushels of Salt up, both together called 1/ per bushel — 5 bushels down and up. 5/. Wm Clark's book

Had 237 David Stockbridge built an oil mill at N. Hadley.
Mfg. Sylv. Smith remembers when [See Oils, Misc. 13. 88.

Linseed & Other Oils from Vegetables.

M. 13. 400.
Heresbachius, 1577, calls Rapeseed Oil that used in poor mens kitchens, especially in Germany, where they had not Olives — It was for a light. No allusion to whale oil He describes the Rape plant.

In 1853, 750,470 bushels of linseed were imported into Boston (or U.S.) from British East Indies, chiefly Calcutta. It sells in Boston at Wholesale at $1.65 per bushel. Seems to cost about 80 cents in E.I. [When is this crushed?
A little is obtained from Russia & Italy. — In 1852, 597.829 bushels were imported; 1851, 488.760 bushels; 1850, 366.755 bushels — Linseed Oil sells at 64 cts. Jan. 1854. cattle American Oil from Calcutta seed?
Another account says 228,753 bags were imported into U.S. in 1853. Importations have been increasing for some years. In 1849, only 85,970 bags imported. Called "Calcutta Linseed".
Oil Cake & Oil Meal are articles of export from U.S. at about $1.50 per 100 lbs. Cake is now (Jan. 1854) 32$ per ton.

March 1. 1854.
In N York, Linseed Oil, English & American 75c Gallon
In Boston the same
Linseed, in Boston, American, $1.50 bushel. Calcutta $1.85

May 3. 1854.
Flaxseed in NY. 1.75 to 1.78 bushel; Linseed from Calcutta in Boston, 1.95 to 2.00 bushel.
English Linseed Oil, 92 to 97c Gal.

Nov 4. 1854
English Linseed Oil, 83 to 87c Gal. Rough Flaxseed $1.65 to 1.72 per bushel. Scotch Linseed 1.90 in Boston & Calcutta 1.83.

Salt exchanged for Flaxseed — when did this begin?

M. 13. 188. "Salt or Money" offered for Flaxseed in Boston August 1758 — probably offered before though not noticed.
13. 188. money offered for flaxseed every year, for many yrs
C. offered Nov 1762. — money offered down to 1772
13. 206. 2½ bushels Salt offered for a bushel of flaxseed, or money, Oct 1763.
4. 205. 10/ 1765. Cask for Flaxseed.
10. 124. Long strings of Carts went from Southampton to Hartford loaded with Salt to exchange for flaxseed before the revolution. Some probably sold Salt for money — This exchange trade must have been a great business in Hartford.

M. 14. 136. 1682-3 England exported Linseed Oil 30 Gallons
Sp. 114. " imported Walnut Oil 5 Hhds & 12 Cwt. [This was used for painting.
M. 14. 142. England imports Linseed & Hempseed oil

1853, Jan. 1. Linseed Oil, &c. in N.Y.
Linseed English and American 80c to 82c. gallon [May 1855. 90c to 92c
Lard Oil 85 to 90c — Red Oil 60c. Tallow Oil 10¾ per lb.
Palm Oil 9½ to 9¾c per lb.
Linseed, Calcutta in Boston, $2 per bushel. Flaxseed, rough $1.80 to 1.82c
Imports of Calcutta Linseed into Boston 1854, 259,790 bags.
Cal. Linseed in Boston 2.07 to 2.10 per bushel, May 1855. American rough 31.90.

Ed. Enc. 2 XVIII. 375 Flaxseed. In 1770, 312,612 bushels were exported from the English Colonies, valued at the Custom house at only £. Sterling a bushel (2/8 N.E. most of it was sent to Ireland.

274 Tables & Forms

[See Cabinet Work, p. 310.

M. 2. 216. M. 6. 171 In the old Halls of England, there were long tables and long forms. (as in New England Bar-rooms)

In Kenilworth Castle 1684, the Hall had 6 tables long & short, and 14 Forms long & short.

Kenilworth Inventory 1684. W. Scott.

Cen. 10. 42. Long Table with forms or stools by it.
10. 44 long Table &c. Cen 10. 43. Tables. C. 10. 44.
10. 46. Old Tables & coverings.

M. 9. 67 **Tables and Forms in Middle ages.**

Cen. 10. 43. The tables in Hal Halls, &c. have no folds. Some have rich coverings hanging down to the sides and some not — Folding Tables seem to have been less fashionable, or less splendid.

M. 11. 228 Tables not used in the East, except a low stool. China may be an exception.

P. 310. Tables in N. H.

See Tables under Cabinet maker, &c p. 310.

New England Tables. [many Forms in O. C. and N. C.

Often appear with a form by the side & a carpet on the top — People did not generally eat in high back chairs, but in stools & forms. I think.

M. 6. 173 Webb. 1660 } He had "Round Table"; several of the Tables entend with carpets. stools, table cloths, &c.

M. 6. 178 Cullick. 1663 } He had "Round Table". "Round Table & Carpet". "Long Table & Carpet"
" " "Draw Table & Carpet". M. 6. 180 Oblong Tables.

M. 6. 181. Jly Cowen 1653. Table, seat & Carpet. 28/.
M. 6. 182. Ob Dudly 1653. 2 Tables & carpets. Table with form
M. 6. 187. Capt Keayne 1656. Round Table, Table Carpet.
M. 6. 198, 199. Shrimpton 1666. Long table, Carpet. Round Table. 2 Tables & carpets
M. 6. 204. Ab Boyse 1669. Small Table with drawers 6/
M. 6. 204. Do Oval Table 20/, Round Table 30/. "Cedar Table 35/."
M. 6. 183. [illegible] 1646. had several Tables: Ruth G. Philips. Tables
M. 6. 210. J. Brackett 1667 had Long & Round Table 6; 2 carpets 24/
M. 6. 210. [illegible] 1668. "Tables Chairs & Carpets 97/."
M. 6. 212. [illegible] & Carpet 1675. & Table Carpet.
M. 6. 215 "Chamber Table of black Walnut 20/. 1686.
M. 6. 208 "Table with Drawers" 16/. 1666.
M. 6. 185. N. Busby. Table & Round Table & forms. 1657
M. 6. 357. 1693. Black Walnut Table 14/.
M. 6. 210. E. Tomlyson 1667 had Great Table, form & carpet 46/.
M. 6. 214. 1684. &c. Carpets about as plenty as Tables; some cheap
M. 6. 361. 1704. Oval Table broke 10/. (Just Tea table noticed.
M. 6. 364. 2 Square Tables 20/. ea. 1 Square Table Old Table 2/. more Tables: one 6/.
M. 6. 364. Chinch [Chintz] Carpet for Table 10/
M. 6. 365. 2 Tables 60/. 2 Tables 40/. Table & dressing box 35/. 1706
M. 6. 365. A Folding Table. 1706. [most Tables were not folding.
M. 6. 366 a square Table & an 8 square Table. 1707. (Middlesex) M. 14. 150
M. 6. 366 Oval black Walnut Table 45/. 1707 Do. " "
M. 6. 367 Oak oval Table 20/. — 1708. — 6. 368. Sideboard Table 15/ transcribed 1712
M. 6. 372. Oak Table 10/. Walnut Table 45/. — 4 Tables &c. 1716. 1717
M. 6. 372 Tea Table. 1715
M. 14. 147. Folding Board. 1700. 2 Tables & carpet to one 20/

[Cont. in M. 15. 128.

M. 2. 202 Con 9. 267. 281. **Cupboards.** in M.E. & Cushions of Cupboards & Presses. They were all moveable formerly. Cupboard Cloths p. 47

M 6. 173 1660 H. Webb. Livery Cupboard 12/. Cupboard Cloth with lace & fringe
6. 174 — Do Livery Cupboard, Cupboard Cloth wrought & fringed and wrought Cushions. a Press, & a Cards known in it.
6. 174 . Do . Livery Cupboard, Cupboard Cloth & Velvet Cushion 40/.
6. 178 1663 J Hallick. Court Cupboard & Cloths. another Cupboard, 4/. 179
6. 182. Th Dudley. 1653. Livery Cupboard & Cloth. Another Cupboard
6. 187. Capt Keayne. 1656. Court Cupboard & Cloth. Livery Cupboard 22/
Press Cupboard 14/.
6. 199. H Shrimpton 1666. Old Cupboard & Cloth. Livery Cupboard 10/
another Livery Cupboard, another Cupboard. many Cupt Cloths.
6. 204. A Boyse. 1669. Standing Cupboard 30/. 2 Cupt Cloth with borders 25/. 15/.
6. 205 — do — 1669. a Cupboard 16/. Yalen Cupboard Cloth.
6. 205 — Do — 1669. Tabby Cupboard Cushion 15/.
6. 208 1667. Cupboards 40/ & 60/. "Cupboard head Cushions".
6. 183. 1646. Th Lamb. had "Great cupboard in the parlor".
6. 210. 1667. J Bracket, had "Cupboard, Cloth & things upon it 7£".
6 210 1667 same had "Livery Cupboard & furniture 60/"
6. 212 1675. Cupboard & Cushion 45/ — M 6. 213 Table & Press 12/.
6. 208. 1666. a Press. 16/. — J. G Glover 1653, Small press & Seat 16/
6. 185. 1657. N Busby. a Cupboard. —
6. 181. 1653. Glover. "A Press for Cloths 10/".
Mass 5. 232. Mrs Dillingham. Cupboard. 1639.
" 5. 235. S Busby 1645. Table Cupboard 10/.
Misc 6. 205. White Satin Cushion lined 40/ (with Tabby Cushion above
M 6. 355. "Cupboard Cased drawers 40/ 1695
M 6. 212. Cupboard & Damask Cushion.
M 6. 366 a Close [Clothes] Press. 20/. 1707 — 6. 367. a Press 20/. 1708
M 6. 366 a Cloath Press, and a Press. and a Press Bed
6. 368. a Cloath Press 10/. 1712.
6 369. a Linen Press
M. 14. 147. Standing Cupboard 16/. 17 yrs.
14 147. Court Cupboard & cloth
Mid. 13. 262. 3 Cupboards, Carved, 80/. 1653. 13. 265

Middlesex.
M. 13. 262. 1654. a Cupboard 16/. — M 13. 263. 1655. Court Cupboard 10/
1653 M 13. 263. Turn fuller Cupboard (Th Graves). Court Cupboard. Chest.
1656 " " Cupboard & Cloth. 1656 Press for Cloths 20/.
1657. a Press. Court Cupboard 30/ & 40/.
1658. a "Cupboard Table": what?. a Cupboard 20/. 1658
1658. cupboard in the Hall. Almost all neat cupboards M. 13. 265
1658. Press Cupboard." What was this? Wine things pressed into a press.
that is, in drawers or on shelves & not hung up.
1658. Livery Cupboard & Cloth. M 13. 266. "Cupboard Table 8/."
1659 Livery Cupboard 15/ a (M Dunster) Cypress Chest, not uncommon
1659 "a Great Press in Neat chamber": "Press for Books in Study". Dunster
1659. Court Cupboard 10/. & 16/. (M Bulkley
1660. 3 Windows & 2 Cupboard Cushions.
1660 3 Cupboards 30/.
1662 "2 small Cushions to set on a Cupboard's head 40/."
1663. a Press 20/. — 1664 Court Cupboard 8/. 2 Cupboard Cushions 6/
1664. Old Dornex Cupboard Cloth 1/6. & 1665 Court Cupboard & Cloth & glasses & cartens. 32/
1665 Livery Cupboard 22/.
1678 Cupboard 25/ — 1679. Cupboard with Drawers
16 80. a Cupboard Carpet 2/. Cupboard with drawers. p. 282
1680 to p. 283, Court Cupboard 30/. Cupb & Cupb Cloth & Cushion 50/
Cupboard & Chest 40/. Court Cupboard & Cushion 30/
Cupboard Cloth & Cushions 26/. Large Press cupboard 40/
Cupboard 30/
M 13. 283 4 Sideboard Cushions. (What were they? in 1679

[Continued on M. 15. 160

276 # Chairs & Stools

See Chairs p. 310-311

M. 2. 208c

M. 2. 241. 262.

See Chairs & Stools — Con. 10. 43. 44.

Stools to sit, rich & elegant, were very common.

M. 2. 208 p. 208 cm 309 — Kenilworth Castle 1584, had Chairs, Stools, and Foot Stools, covered with crimson velvet, fringed, &c.

Con. 9. 308. Stools and forms

Con. 10. 44. There were Arm Chairs in old Halls & mullions other

Con 10. 45. Old Chairs & Seats, and long seats

Con 10. 46. Rocking Chairs in England.

M. 11. 228. "Chairs are unknown in the east."

Sale in Boston 1793.

"Mahogany chairs with red & green Morocco Bottoms"

Green Chairs with same bottoms.

M. 4. 199. A man in Boston, bottoms Chairs with Cane. 1745.

[Did this make a cane Chair?. The material of the bottom commonly named the chair.

M 6. 187. "A great Chair" Capt Keayne 1656. & the Chairs & Stools & Cushions

6 214 "Joint Stools" often appear 1683 &c

6. 215 Large Elbow Chair. 1686

6. 368. 1712 a round cane chair.

M 14. 147, Serge, Leather, & flag bottom Chairs 1700

1653. M. 13. 262 Joint Chairs 2/6 ea. Joint Stool, 5 ea. Low Stools & Cushions

1653 M 13. 263. 5 Joint Stools — 1656 Great Chairs.

1655 M. 13. 263. Carpet and 6 cushions 45/. M. 13. 265. 9 Cushions 30/

1654 M. 3. 467 2 cushion Chairs, Cushion Stools; 10 Turkey Cushions 20/

1659. M 13. 267. 5 Cushions 40/. M. 13.

1659 M. 13, 268. Branch silk Covering for chairs & Stools.

1659. M 13. 268. mus Coytmore. Silk Cushions 10/. Velvet Coverings for Stools 3/4 ea

1660 M 13 268. Chairs, Stools & Forms in almost all Inventories

1660 M 13. 269. 12 Chairs 24/. 6 Cushions 12/. 1661. Round Table

1664 M. 13. 274 15 Cushions 25/. } 275 High & low joined Stools and

1664 M. 13. 275 4 old Thrum Cushions 8/. } a Cricket. 1663 4

1665 10 Chairs @ 4/ — 1678. 3 Buffet Stools. 5/6

1678 "a Case for a cushion."

1678 15 new wrought chairs & Stools 10£

1677 10 Leather Chairs @ 4/ — Chirurgeons Tools 60/.

1678. p. 283. A Chair mentioned

1678. 12 doz chair frames 140/ 5 doz Chairs framed 72/

1678. 9 doz Chair frames £9. 11. — Large wicker Chair

1679 14 flag Chairs. Joint chair and Chair table 16/

1681. 6 serge Chairs 36/. M. 13. 283. 2 wrought Stole Covers —

1681. 13. 285. a Stool Table what?

1676. 13. 286. 12 Turkey work Chairs, Couch & carpet, £23. R. Russel

Mem. Th. Shepard 1678 13. 287. a red plush stool 24/. 12 Leather Chairs 80/. 10 Cushions 10/

" " " 10 flag bottomed Chairs 16/. 12 Turkey work Chairs 100/

1703. R Sprague, 12 Chairs & 3 Stools, Turkey work & wrought 8£

1 doz Turkey work Chairs £6. 10. 0 — White Chairs

Con. M. 15. 168

Settles

M. 2. 207 m. 15. 166 Middlesex 1661. a Settle 4/. 1665. a settle

1681. a Settle. — 1709 a settle

1760 a settle. — 1774 a settle

Chairs. Stools. Cushions.

Con: 10. 334. Cushions at Kenelworth and Cushions in Book of Rates.

Con. 10. 42 & 46. All Chairs & Stools in the old Halls of England have thick stuffed bottoms, ornamented, fringed, &c. Perhaps these, or some of them, are moveable Cushions, but they do not seem to be.

Con. 10. 45. Stuffed Seats & Cushions, seem to be both used.

In New England

Mid. 6. 18[illegible]. 2 Chairs & 4 Stools. Seat. 7 Cushions 23/4. 1653.
6. 174. Leather Chairs & others. 3 joint Stools. 1 Stools. 1660
6. 174. Turkey Cushions. Whought Cushions
6. 174. Wicker Chair & Cushion. Velvet Cushions.
6. 178. 21 Chairs & Stools. 1676. 6 Cushions
6. 182. Joint Stools & Chairs & 10 Cushions. 4 Buffet Stools
6. 182. 2 Stools, 2 Chairs & forms.
6. 183. Chairs, 6 Stools. Turkey Cushions [also Chairs, Stools and Cushions
6. 185. Needle Wrought Cushions 1657. "6 Quishens" 30/.
6. 202. "Red Worsted Covering" & cloth 1/6 yd.
6. 174. Needle Work Cushions. W. 66. 1660 — 6. 178 Cushions. Chairs 1663
6. 204. 12 Turkey work Chairs & 12 Boyse & other Chairs & Stools
6. 206. Wicker Chairs, 2 Wrought Stools. 9 Quishions 22/6.
6. 198. Leather Chairs & Stools. Turkey Cushions & More Cushions
6. 199. more leather Chairs & Cushions in 2 Rooms. 18 Quishions in one. also joint Stools.
6. 210. Bed Post, Worked Chairs & 19. Joint Stools. Turkey Cushions 6/.
6. 210. Russia Leather Chairs.
6. 208. Leather Chairs. M. 6. 213. Staff Chairs Leather do.
6. 214. Serge Chairs. Ban Chairs
6. 209. "a Settle 20/"
6. 215. Chairs 1686 &c. Leather; covered with serge;
6. 215. Wicker, Turkey work, "New England Chairs".
6. 352. 12 Russia Leather Chairs £7.10 (12/6 ea)
6. 357. 1692. Chairs — called Flag, Gamlet, Rush, Leather, Wooden, Turkey & Serge.

[Chairs are usually named from the material that forms the bottom or the kind of Cushions.

Con. 9. 60. 6 Turkey Cushions @ 3/. 1 do 6/. E. Tench 1640
Hamp. 146. Coytemore 1647. 12 Leather Chairs @ 2/6. 30/
" " 1 Wicker Chair 3/. 11 Quishions 18/.
Mass. 2. Mrs. Dudingham & S. Crosby Red Cushions
Misc. 6. 173. 12 Leather Chairs, 6 low & 6 high 7/.
6. 173. 7 green Chairs & Stools, 4 with fringe & 3 with gallon, 70/
M. 6. 212. Reed Chairs, Wicker Chairs, Turkey work Chairs, 1675 Leather Chairs, Chairs of Red Damask @ 14/ other Chairs. printed.
M. 6. 215. a Settle & a screen not uncommon. 1686 &c
M. 6. 364. 1702. Leather Chairs, Turkey work Chairs, Rush Chairs
" " Cane Chairs 8/ ea. other Chairs
6. 365. 1706. 7 Cane Chairs 8/. Leather & Flag chairs
6. 368. 1711. 6 Ban bottomed Chairs 3/
13. 262. 1653. 16 Cushions 48/. 10 Cloths for Stools 25/.
13. 263. 1655. Leather Chairs 6/. more than Low Chairs.
13. 295. 1694. 6 Leather Chairs 7/. Turkey work Chairs 10/6. 10 Leather do 36/
13. 296. 1695. Wainscot Chairs 2/3 ea.

[Cont. M. 15. 16[illegible]

M. 2. 208 c **Close Stool**

M. 6. 174. Henry Webb one 1660. A Boyse one 1669.
M. 6. 355. 1695. a Close Stool & pan. 18/.
M. 11. 38. "Close Stool" used in B. & Fl. Fletcher.
13. 285. Close Stool. 1681 — Close Stool & Pan 6/. 1702.
M. 14. 166. Walnut Close Stool & Earthen pan 25/ 1729
M. 14. 169. Close Stools with pans, 2 at 30/ and one at 20/. 1 Gov. Burnet
M. 14. 172. Couch Bed & Pillow 50/ — 1735 Couch, squab & pillows 5£
M. 14. 173. 1735. Couch, Squab & pillows 90/. same house, Couch or Couch bed
1771 M. 14. 197. Close Stool & Pan 60/. O. T. (8/ L. c.

Curtains p. 248

278 **Materials of Beds, &c.**

M. 2. 234 [M. 9. 118. M. 11. 208. Con 9. 263.

Bedsteads [Con. 9. 263. M. 2. 234. Con. 9. 322. M. 4. 239

Con. 9. 309. A Bedstead in Kenilworth Castle. 1584. was made of "Walnut-tree tosse fashion, the pillars red & varnished"

The old bedsteads were heavy, posts curiously carved &c

Con. 10. 44. There were cornishes &c. at the top of some bedsteads — indeed the old bedsteads of England were regular frames, with a panned top, &c.

Eider Down.

An American in Iceland, 1852, says this down has usually sold "at several dollars a pound" until lately; now owing to other materials taking its place, it is worth only 50 cents in Iceland. It is said 1 lb is taken from a nest in a year, which is replaced by the bird when taken away. The down is brown or a mouse color.

Eider Ducks (Somateria mollissima) cover the islands around Iceland and many parts of the main shore with their nests. The Drake weighs 6 or 7 lbs the female less. The Icelanders take other eggs as they do the Down, & the female replenishes the nest. The inhabitants in some places get half their food from these nests.

Feathers in Philadelphia, June 1793 were 48 cts a piece Current.
do in N York Oct 1794 were 43 cts in S.C.
Feathers imported from Lisbon into N.Y. 1794. 26 bales

Feathers in 17th Century — See Con. 9. 363.

M. 6. 200. H Shrimpton 1666. had 834 lbs Feathers @ 11d
and some pr ct @ 1/
M. 6. 189. Atwaters Feathers 1676 were 1/. lb.
M. 6. 356. P Jones's. Feathers 396 lbs @ 10 at Newport 1688. sterling
M 6. 210. 30 lbs Feathers @ 1/. 1667.
M 6. 214. 370 lbs Lisbon Feathers @ 6d. 1684

Husks. In August 1853, there were notices in N.Y. offering 20 dollars per ton for 200 tons of Husks, to fill beds —

Feathers, live Geese. Oct. 26, 1853 in N.Y. Ohio 2000 lbs. at 50 c.
Tennessee 1000 lbs (248 c. Prices have advanced.
Feathers, Boston, Oct 22, 1853. Northern (i.e. Ohio &c.) 38 to 40 c [Both should be higher — p.c. not regulate.
Southern (Tennessee &c) 36 to 38.
Russia No 1. 2. 24 to 28 c Russia White 31 to 32 c

Horse Hair from S. America (for Mattresses &c) 21 to 23 cts 16. Oct 1853.
Horse Hair. In Oct 1853, 184 bales & bags imported from Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande into N.Y. Sales 21½ to 24 cents.

The French in Paris have beds without high posts; curtains hang from the top. Called French beds in U.S. Empire beds.

E. Enc. III. 313 The Solan Goose (Pelicanus bassanus) that frequents Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth. About 1296 are taken in a year, which bring 1/8 each (adult or young?) & yield 10 Scotch gallons of oil, and 10 stone of feathers @ 10/ per stone. (Stone 14 lbs or perhaps 16 lbs — 80 feathers about 8 or 9 per lb. Seem to come from young ones.

III. 498. Those taken are young, & scarcely fledged.

Hammock, was not uncommon in early days, (that is a sea-bed, or suspended bed, I suppose.

The Courtenow 1647. "a Hamacho" 20/
M. 6 209. J Blaknel, 3 old Hamakes 25/.
M. 6. 367 A Hamaker 4/. — M. 6. 353. Silk Gran Hammock 30/.
M. 6. 369 S. Hobby, a Canopy Bedstead, curtains & quilt. 25£
M. 6. 162. Flock bed 1653. 2 feather beds 1653. more beds. M. 6. 179. A flock bed. 1663
M 14. 147. Bedsted, Mat, Flockbed, Bolster, 4 blanketts, Coverlid 35/.
14. 147. Bedsteed, Feather bed, bolster, 2 pillows, pillow beers, 3 sheets, 3 blanketts, coverlid, Serge Curtains & rod } 9-10-0 17-00

Feathers. N.Y. Feb. 1855, Ohio, 42 to 43 c; Tennessee 38 to 39 c
do do May 1855 Western good 44 to 50 c: — do 35. —

Cont-n M. 15. 130

Beds.

[See Quilts & other Bed Coverings p. 44. 12/79

Early times in Mass.

Con. 9. 61. Ed. Bench 1640 had. "1 Down Bed £5" (only a soft feather bed) 3 Flock beds, 5 feather pillows & bolsters 16/ 3 blankets, 3 coverlets, Bolster 60/. } Lot £8.16.0 Sterling.

We had 32 pairs Sheets, £4/. £8. 7/. 13/4. 15/ pair – some presently probably Sheet came to 15£ 14.0. Sterling. Some old, some new. Some coarse, some fine.

C. 9. 60 – We had Curtains, &c. Had more – 2 feather beds & bolsters £5.10.0

All had beds, & nearly all had feather beds –

Trundle Bed appears 1653. – Dudley had two.

1663. John Cullick had Trundle bedstead.

M. 6. 173 } 1660. } Bedstead, Featby Bed, Bolsters, Pillows, Sheets, Blanket, green Rug, green Coverlet, & green Curtains and Valence – [These were the common parts & appendages of a bed. Pillow Beers, Bedcord, mat, trundle bed, &c sometimes appear – Flock bed, bedding, sheets &c]

M. 6. 205. A Chamber bed 1669. had Sheets & Bedstead Bed, Curtains, pillows, bolsters, sheets-bed, rug-blankets. Sheets & pillowbeers &c.-bottom beds, rugs, coverlets.

M. 6. 206 Bed & bedding for negro in Garret. Boys. Trundle bed

M. 6. 208. Bed & all belonging to it. Excepting Sheets 10£ 1667.

Hamp. 246. Coytemore. 1647. Feather Bed & Bolster 60/

Do. Bedstead. Trundle bed, ropes & mats 30/

Do. Bed, bolster, 2 pillows, 2 pr pillow beers, & Trunk 90/

Mass. 5. 233. Mr. Dillingham 1639. 2 Bedsteads in Parlor, 2 feather beds, with bolsters, pillows, rug coverlids, blanket &c. 12 pairs Sheets, &c

Mass. 5. 235. S. Crosby 1645. – Feather bed &c. bolsters, pillows, blankets coverlids, pillowbeers, sheets, 4 pr. curtains & valance.

Hamp. 246. Coytemore. Feather bed, bolster, pillow 4£. Blankets, Coverlet, and 1647. green rug. 38/. – Another bed, bolster, blankets, rug, trundle bed 35/.

Con. 7. 151. Tims. Spencer, Haddam, 1704, had a "bed filled with feathers and deers hair."

Suffolk

M. 6. 210. Rev. H. Flint 1668. Beds & Bedding £41 Linnen £7. 17.0. Bedsteads 82/.

6. 366 Negro's bed, Blanket & Coverlid 15/.

6. 368 2 Negro beds & covering 80/. 1712

6. 368 a Prem Bed.

6. 365 a Prem & Glass case. David Jeno 12/. pulled in his shop

6. 365. a feather Bed & Pallet Bed. 1706

m. 13. 262. Bed & tabl belonging to it £14. 1653. 2 beds & bedsteads in parlour £13.10

M 6. 358. 1644. 110 lb Feather Beds 1/. m 6. 1707 Bed & bolster 76 lbs @ 1/6

6. 367. 1708. Feather Beds 1/6. – m 6. 372. 1717. Small feather bed &c 46 lbs 1/6

6. 372 1717 Feather bed, bolster & pillow 98 lbs @ 2/.

6. 372 " " do. do. do 68 lbs @ 1/8

6. 199. 1666. Shrimpton bed in Garret. Sheets, pillow Beers, Napkins, Towels

6. 364. 1702. 2 Feather Beds &c 194 lbs @ 1/3 [Carpet & Cloths & Table Cloths

6. 364. 1702. 2 do do & bolster 94 lbs at 1/3

[Contin. M 15. 196.

Couches.

1785. a couch frame 6/.

1771. Couch Squab & pillow 13/4. 1774 Couch & Squab 15/

M. 2. 269 / C. 10. 46] A. Webb. 1660. Couch 7£. Rev. J. Oxenbridge one in Study 1675.

Suf. VII. 6. 357. Leather Couch 17. 1692. – Couch 35/. 1694. Couch 30/. 1707.

M 6. 365 Couch & Quilt 30/. 1706. – Cane Couch & cot 30/. 1715

M 6. 353. Couch 9/. 1688. M 6. 356. Blue Couch. & Cookin

M 6. 357 Couch Bed & furniture 30£ 1693. Lloyd: Leather Couch 12/.

M 6. 364. Cane Couch 12/. M 6. 368. 1712 Cane Couch & squab & pillow

M 6. 178 John Cullick a Couch. 1663.

mid. M 13. 285. 1681. Couch of Turkey work. p. 286. Couch & Round

M 13. 287. 1678 Couch 20/.

M 13. 297. 1700. Couch. – 1707 Couch in Chamber 35/.

M 13. 299 1709. Old Couch 7/. 1717. Couch 20/

Suffolk. M. 14. 148 1703. Couch & squab 20/. 1714 Cane Couch.

M. 14. 161. 1717 Couch & Squab old 25/.

M. 14. 162. 1722 Cane Couch & Cot & pillow 35/. – 1724 Cane Couch

Con. M. 15 / 196 M 14. 163. 1725 Couch & squab. – 1735. Couch, Squab & pillow 5£.

M 14. 173. 1735 Couch, squab & pillow 90/, and Couch or Couch bed £

" " " 1738 Couch & Squab 50/. Cane Couch & Squab 11£

" " 176. 1742 Cane Couch, Squab & pillow 5£ 1745 Couch & appurtenances 5£

1755 Couch 26/8 Linn. 1759 Couch, Squab & pillow 4/6 L.S. 1771 Couch 3/

280. Doors. Misc. 2. 259 } Cont. from M.9.99
Doors studded with Nails. M. 2. 259.

In "Kenilworth" p. 30. the door through the gateway of a park, is said to be formed "of two huge Oaken leaves, thickly studded with nails, like the gate of an old town."

Door Trimmings.

M. 13. 156. 1746. Door Latches, Bolts,
M. 14. 183. 1745. Thumblatches. Brass Knob locks.

There is a tradition that the old house that stood on the lot where are the houses of late Dr. Graham & Nathaniel Rowle was picketed in, with Indian wars; and that a heavy Oaken door filled with spikes to resist the Indian Tomahawk, with the date 1703, has been seen on the premises of Doct. Graham before his purchase. Dr. Stebbins

String & latch on door.

Mrs Browning, p. 182, mentions a heart figuratively,
"which is ever loose upon the latch
For those who pull the string"
[The expression that "the string of his latch always hangs out" to express generosity, seems not peculiar to America

Dentist. see Misc. g. 322.

M. 2. 255.

H. Gaz. March 30 1796. Jenny Dodge, advertised that she was a Dentist; that she had fine ivory; & had been under the instruction of dentists in Newyork — resided then at Doct. Hez. Porter's, Northampton.

H Gazette March 19 1806. R.C. Skinner of Newyork, advertises dentistry in Northampton, at Penney's hotel that was, now Wiley's from March 19 to March 26. 1806. Professes to have practiced many years.

Aug. 1774. Samuel Scott, Dentist, advertised in Boston. Had been there some time; refers to those who had employed him in making & fixing artificial teeth; He removes stumps & unsound teeth. Has a medicine stone — has a powder for the teeth, "Dentium conservator." Has Eye water, and "Bug liquid" to destroy bedbugs apparently

M. 13. 210. One advertised in Boston Jan. 26. 1767. refers to "past favors"; speaks of "the novelty of the art in this country".

M 13. 210. Another advertises in Boston 1773, says he has practiced 5 years in Newyork.

M 13. 338. Dod Baker was the first dentist in Philadelphia, (time not given)

" " Dod Lemayeur was a dentist there 1784. Spent 2 guineas a tooth for front teeth. "Tooth brushes were not known; a chalked rag was used". [This may be doubted. Watson is a careless writer.

M. 13. 148. A surgeon dentist advertises in Boston 1781 July

M 13. 116 A Dentist Isaac Greenwood adv. in Boston. May 1783 Price for artificial teeth 4/. if several 3/.

13. 116. Another J. Templeman, Surgeon Dentist, adv. in Boston July. 1783. In Dec 1783. offers 2 guineas ea for "live print teeth". "Youth from 9 to 14 will have a third growth", he says.

13. 128. Isaac Greenwood 1788. Still put in artificial teeth, 2/ to 6/. ea

Newyork Tribune. April 25. 1853.

Says there were teeth doctors in Egypt in time of Herodotus, & something was done for teeth in Rome about the Christian Era. From that time to 17th & 18 century, the only dentistry was tooth pulling by rude instruments. In 18th century dentistry was practiced in France and Fauchard wrote two volumes on Dental Surgery, which were published in 1728. He is called the "father of dentists". Many works were published in next 50 years — the first in England by Thos. Gardmore, Dentist to George III. in 1770. Dr Hunter published 1771. and 1778, Blake 1798 & Fox 1806.

Dentistry was introduced into the US states, in the revolutionary war, by surgeons in the army & our French allies & by special practitioners. In 1810, it is estimated that there were not 50 dentists in US states; in 1830 the number had increased to 300: in 1842, to 1400; in 1848, to 2 700; in 1850 by the census 2993. American dentistry was acknowledged at the world's fair, 1851 to be the first in the world: and the art is much more extensively practised here than in any part of Europe. In 1855, there were only 411 dentists in France (nearly as many in N.Y. city alone) in Berlin 37, Munich 7, Madrid 12. There are at least 12 American dentists practicing in Europe — in the large cities. Some have made fortunes. American Dentists have published about 50 treatises, the first in 1801. and there are several Dental Periodicals; and Dental Colleges.

Artificial teeth were invented in Paris and sets were made

Cont in M. 19 p. 230 subsequently. General Washington had 2 sets made & also wore both. About 250,000 teeth were made in US states in 1835, & a less number in all Europe. Now 1855. there are 2 millions of mineral teeth are made annually in U.S. & many exported. Feldspar white clay and silex are the principal ingredients, which are brought from Delaware & Connecticut & elsewhere by the ton — People of Europe are more healthy & have better teeth than in U.S.

282 # Nails. — [Cont. from Misc. 9. 258. and Cont 10. 339

Nails in Boston Price Current. May 27. 1799:
Cut Nails. 4d and 6d. (no other cut. in Dec { 4d 32 cents m. 6d. 60 cents m.
Wrought Nails. 6d $1.09 per m. — 8d $1.25 to 1.41 per m.
Do " 10d 1.50 " " — 20d $2.08. per m.
Nail Rods were $130 to 133⅓ per ton. [6⅔ dollars per 112 lbs. = 40/.

In N. York Price Current May 1799. & Sept 1799. $
Nails 10d & 20d. 11 to 12 cts per lb. Nail Rods 110 to 115. ton
(No allusion to cut nails. — In 1801. nails the same, Rods 135 to 140.

Boston P. Current Aug. 10. 1801. & Oct. 1801.
Cut Nails, 4d. 34th m. — 6d. 66 cts per m.
Wrought Nails. 6d. 1.12 m:- 8d. 1.34 m:- 10d. 1.67 m:- 20d. 2.37 m
Nail Rods. $150. to 153. Aug. $140 to 145 Oct.

Hamp Gar. March 6. 1797 } Jonathan Hicks — advertised that he had erected a manufactory for cutting nails at South Hadley Canal — he specifies only 4d and 8d nails and brads — by the cask or lb.

H. Gar. 1800. Benajah Brewer, E.H. advertised that he cut nails!

H. Gar. March 93 } J. E. W. Porter of Hadley adv. 8d. 10d & 20d Wrought nails, of their own manufacture [They employed men to make nails.
4d cut Nails adv in N.H. 1793.

In Boston — country traders bought (S of S.
Nov. 1710. 23 m. 4d cut nails @ 1/10 — 1791. 35 m cut 4d Nails @ 2/.
1792. 20 m. 4d @ 1/10 & 20 m. mixed 1/10. 1793. 46 m. 1/10
1794. 34 m. 6d cut. Do 4/6. 80 m. 4d cut 1/9 30 m 1/9
1795 52 m. 8d cut Do 4/6. — 1796 4d cut 1/9. 3 lbs to m.

1791 Wrought 10d Nails 18¼ m. @ 6/8 — 1792 14¼ m @ 6/5: 16. @ 6/7
1792 Do 10d English 10 m. @ 6/8 — 1792. Hanford 7/.
1793 Do 10d Nails 13 m @ 6/8 — 1793. Do — 43 m @ 7/.
1794 do. 10 do. 118 lbs 4/1 M (9¾d. N.E. — 1797. 290 lbs at 10¼d.
1797 Do (Kind not given) 443 lbs @ 11d. H. — 1798. 163 lbs @ 9d — 1799. 180 lbs 10d N.H. 8d
1800 Do. 207 lbs 16 @ 8¾ — 100 lbs @ 9d

1794 May S of S. bought 5 Cut Nail Rods @ 32/6 to make into Nails
1794 Oct. S of S. bought 20 Cut Nail Rods @ 32/. to make into Nails
1797 Aug S of S. " 2 Cut Do — @ 40/. Nov. 5 Cut @ 43/.
1799 Nov. Dr S. " 3 Cut Do Do @ 42/.

"Cut Nails" advertised 1792. Wrought 4d Nails adv. 1793.

1791
Jona. Judd sold 4d Nails @ 2/10 m. — 10d Nails @ 8/6 m.
20d Nails @ 13/4 m. — 8d Nails 7/6 m.
Immense quantities sold at all times in S.H. & other towns.

Robt Brecks jr } He sold 4d Nails 1762 &c @ 4/8 m. & others at 5/8.
Accts. at Sp } 10d Nails 11/. m. 6d Brads. 8/. m. 20d Nails 11d lb.
He sold immense qualities of Nails. — 8d Nails @ 9/. m.
10 lbs 8d Nails make M. 13 lbs 10d Nails make M. Brecks sp

Con. 10. 339. Nails in Boston 1676, 2d to 40d. & Spanables & Hobnails.
Boston adv. 1774. 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d & 20d Nails.
Price of Nails Oct 1853 at Wholesale.
Prices had been 4 to 4¾ cts (& 3d. 5 to 6 cents.) advanced to 4¾ to 5 cents.
Pricey Nails Sept 1856 in N.Y. Large lots cash 3½ cts; smaller lots on credit 3⅝ to 3¾ c. — German wrought 7 to 7½ c.

Nails

see below. A man in New York 1793 July, offers 6d Nails & all sizes below, which are cut at his cut nail Manufactory in N.Y. — 30 or 40 per cent cheaper than wrought ones he says. He sells them suitable for lathing & short shingling at 3/ per m. (37½ cents) or cut from 12d to 15d per lb. (12½ to 15 cts). He says it takes 4 lbs of Wrought ones for a m. at 1/2 lb. making 4/11½ m. (This probably refers to rather large ones.

Wrought nails were made in Vermont & in various parts of the country, 1793. Great quantities of Nail Rods were sold.

Nails in Boston R.C. 1794. June 4d. 3/. m: 7d. 5/; 10d. 6/6; 20d. 10/.
do a N. York R.C. 1794. 3d English. 4d. 14/6: 6d. 12/; 8d. 10/.; 10d. 12+20, 4/.
Co a Co. " 1794. American. 4d. 12/6; 6d. 11/; 8d. 9/; 10d. 12+20. 8+9/.

After the Revolution & perhaps generally after 1788 or 1790 not only individuals bought Nail rods & made wrought nails but at cities & large places, some men carried on the business largely, employing many hands. It was the same in regard to cut nails, for some years.

see above. The N.Y. man at top of page adv. again June 1794. Now makes 8d cut Nails & all below. sells the small ones at 3/. (N.Y.) per m. or 1/. to 1/3 (N.Y.) by the lb — 6d Nails at 4/. (N.Y.) per m or 1/. N.Y. per lb. — 8d cut Nails from 10 to 12d N.Y. (7½ to 9 N.E.) per lb.

A man at Schenectady May 1794. says he makes "all sizes of wrought & cut nails" at his manufactory.

Nails in England 1 century ago.

Chambers Cyclopedia. Edition 1751, mentioning the names of the various sorts of nails — some have flat, some round, some square shanks — some for oak, different from those for fir. Heads are different as well as shanks. "Pound nails are square in shank & much used in Norfolk, Suffolk & Kent, but not much elsewhere except for pales". Perhaps these were the nails imported into America. He has more than a dozen names. — Tacks are smaller than nails — there were various kinds. — He says 500 nails are enough for a bundle of 5 feet lath.

M 6. 175. Nails 1660 were imported in casks called Firkins

10 firkins (4 to 6 lb) cost in England 37.5.4.
add about 38 percent for N. England value 14.4 8
£51.10.0

4d Nails at Wholesale were then 7/9 m.

M 13. 1663. 8 m. 10d Nails @ 7/. — 2 m. 8d Nails @ 6/; 3 m 20d do @ 12/
15 m. 6d do @ 14/ — 21 m. 4d do @ 2/6
M. 13. 1665 8 m 6 do @ 14/
13 1666. 1000 Chair nails 2/6. (What were chair nails?

M 13. 24. 1694. Thacher has
26 m 10d Nails @ 9/. m — 6d Nails 6/. m.
13 m 4 do @ 4/. — 9 m Hobnails @ 3/.
1 m Lath nails @ 4/.

Misc 13. 247. 1702 Nails 15£ — "Nails cards & scythes 66.8.4" M. 14. 134
Misc 14. 154. 1712. 6 barrels Hob nails 28£ sterling cost. advance 115 per ct — 64£
cit 14. 180. 181. 1745 Sarah Dolbeare's Goods — Her Nails, 2d. 3. 4. 6. 8. 10 & 20d, cost in England Sterling. 1/1. 1/3. 1/7. 2/5. 3/1. 3/9. 5/9 m. Large quantity. Most of the small sizes, 2d. 3d. Horse nails cost 3/10 & 4/. m. Sterling. Trunk Nails 1/9 m. St Brass Chair nails. 6 & 8 & 14 oz packs. Lath Nails, Dog nails Lead Nails. Shoe nails. Spikes. more brass Chair nails cost 4/ m. 30d Nails cost 28/m. Sterling. Card Tacks cost 8d. 8d & 10d. m. Sterling White Tacks. Shoe Tacks. 6 m. 3d Hobbs 2/3 — Sterling Shoe Tacks 11 gro. 8d Sterling per gro. — [Horse nails & Hobs are different. 2/6. what was this?
M. 14. 182 Instrument for cutting nails
M. 14. 181 Sparables. (small nails, Webster)
M. 14. 184 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. Battins (some kind of nails
Misc. 13. 6. 68.

284.

M. 2. 211. # TEA — [Cont. from Misc. 9. 255. 319.

M 10. 115. Mr. Joseph West (June 10. 1853.) repeats what he had said before — that his parents before & after the revolution always had tea at Breakfast — never or very seldom at Supper, unless there was company — This was evidently the old practice in New England, & probably in old England. —— At my fathers 50 years ago, they always had tea in the morning, but seldom at night, — the women however sometimes had tea at night — but not often, but not the men.

Mr West says at his fathers, the supper for all was cold victuals left at noon, or bread & milk, or both. It was the same for men at my fathers.

M. 1. 165. Tea at Aaron Wrights in former days — not much. Always had it after washing.

1733/94 Advertisements of Tea in Hamp. Gazette. most advertised only Tea, or Bohea Tea. A few adv. Bohea and Souchong, and fewer, Bohea, Souchong and Hyson Tea. But few kept Hyson in those days. Bohea & Hyson were sometimes adv.

1798. In large towns, Hyson, Souchong & Bohea were advertised — in others only Bohea & Souchong, or sometimes or Tea simply.

may 1788. Levi Shepherd adv. "Green & Bohea Tea".

1790. & 92. Others in Northampton adv. "Hyson & Bohea Tea".

1792 "Lapaund Tea Canisters" advertised.

1793 do ——— "

1763 Pound Canisters sold by R. Buck at 1/4.

1760 to 1765. Tea kettles sold by do at 12/ 15/. 17/. 19/. 24/. Were these copper? — Others called iron sold at 9/.

Prices 327. In Revolution. I find that people had both iron
P. 326. and copper tea kettle. & before it Tea Canisters.

P. 312. 1762 E. Pomeroy had Iron Tea kettles 8/. & 3 copper do 22/ ea.

317 1762 do. had 43 Canisters, 1d. 7/16. & 9/16. 2 11. 8. 6

1765. April. 2 Vessels brought 400 chests Tea into York. [M. 13. 209.

1774. The 342 Chests Tea thrown overboard at Boston Dec 16 1773 was it not mostly Bohea Tea? [Several bonfires of Tea in other places
The Boston Tea Dealers at a meeting Dec 23. 1773. stated that these teas cost them 5/. per lb. Charges & duties included. Much Tea burnt in the towns about Boston. The people seemed to have destroyed all they could find — duty called 3/.

One man advertises Bohea, Souchong & Hyson Teas — Jan. 1774 — the latter 18/. per lb.

It seems that some tea was brought by the Dutch, not subject to duty or called Dutch Tea

1774 Feb. A writer says untaxed tea is sold at 6/ & publicly; but before lately doings, it was sold at 3/.

In 1774 Jan. There were 86 Tea dealers in Boston (or in one acct. 99.) another writer says there were 150 Tea Dealers in B.

1774 Oct. 17. A pedlar appeared in Montague with a package of tea & other articles. Some persons determined to tar & feather him, but he pleaded ignorance & promised to carry the tea whence he got it & was released. Bost. Eve. Post.

1774. "Best Bohea Tea" chiefly adv. in Boston. April. Some Hyson.

1778 Tea adv. freely, chiefly Bohea. Some Green. One adv. "green & Hyson Teas

Oct. 1778 1600 lbs Bohea Tea for sale in Suffield; [illegible] dollars a pound.
Most of Tea adv. were "good bohea". "choice bohea". "excellent bohea"

M. 1. 148. "The ladies usual tea P.M." noticed by Mr Greenwood 1734

Purchases by Hobbins & Snow — in Boston, &c.

1790. ½ chest Bohea Tea 216 32 Tare, 184 at 2/
1791 Jan. 1 barrel do — 119. 18 " " 101 @ 1/11½
1791 May. 1 do — " " 107. @ 1/11¾
1791 May. 1 do — do do 93 & 90 — 183 @ 2/4.
1791 Nov. 2 do — do do — 100 @ 2/4
1792 Feb. 1 do — do do — 90 @ 2/
1792 May 1 " " " — 88 @ 2/8. N.Y. Cur.
1792 Oct. ¼ chest (Sent in a barrel) in May. @ 2/3.
1793 Feb — 1 barrel 100 @ 2/2. Boston; & 52 @ 2/3.
1793 May. ½ Chest Tea 283 — 35 out — 178 @ 2/1
1793 Oct. Tea Bohea, in a barrel — 108 @ 2/2
1793 Oct. 12 lb Green Tea (the first green tea that had ever been purchased) at 4/6 d. & a Committee for it &c.
1793 Oct. 1 barrel Tea 98 @ 2/2. Hartford.
1794 Feb. 1 Chest only of Hyson Tea, cost 7/6 in Boston.
" " 52 lb Boiled Tea @ 2/3. May. 94. ½ chest. 171 @ 2/4. Bo.
" Oct. 88 lb do @ 2/3. in bbl.
1795 Feb. 98 @ 2/5 in bbl. 1794 April 74 lb in a box 2/6. H.
1795 June 153 @ 2/4 in bbl. 1795 Oct. 1 Chest 168 @ 2/3.
1796 May. 1 Chest Tea 400 Tare 66 = 334 @ 2/11 N.Y.
" Oct. ¼ " 00 — 105. 20 Tare 85 @ 2/4½ or 2/2¼ N.E.
1797 March. 1 barrel Bohea Tea 110 in H. @ 2/4.
1797 April 1 Chest Bohea T. 388 Tare 60 = 328 @ 2/3¾. [3/1. N.Y.
1797 Oct. 1 barrel do " 97 @ 3/6 N.Y. (2/7½ N.E.
1798 May 16 chest Hyson Skin Tea 84 — 18 = 66 @ 6/7 (8/9 N.Y.
[The first Hyson Skin tea ever purchased.
1799 May 1 small chest Young Hyson Tea 8 £ N.Y. Dollar 20.
Quantity not given — first purchase of this kind.
1799. Aug. 100 lb Bohea Tea in Boston, cost 3/. H. (in a barrel.
1800 May. 104 lb do do a N.Y. cost 2/2. (2/10 N.Y.) in barrel
1800 Sept 76½ lb @ 2/4½

1791. Jona Judd Jr. sold Tea 3/. to some; 3/4 to long credit customers
most of it bought by ¼ & ½ pounds. Whole pounds not
a very common sale. Price same, in 3/. & 3/4 1792 & 93.
Rev. J. Judd used at least 6 lb a year — I think 7 or 8 lb — of war
ask bohea.

1760 to 1764 — 4 years. Robert Breck, of Sp. Rev. had of his son Robert B.
3 lb 5 oz 1762 cost 11/6. 4 lb at 6/6. 9 lb
3 lb Tea, or at rate of 5 lb in a year —
at 7/. 10 lb @ 8/. & 8/4: 4 lb at 9/. 3 lb at 10/6 — Began 8/. in 1760
and was 9/ in 1764: 7/. in 1761 & 62. 10/6 in 1762 & 3. 8/. & 8/4 in 1760 & 1763.
He had in all in 4 years about 20 lb Coffee @ 11/. to 15/. & 14 lb Chocolate 1/2 to 2/.

"We may conclude that Tea will be esteemed & used by the greater part of people as it has been: some are so fond of it that they would sooner part with any enjoyment in life; and they will get it"
Z. writes in B. Evg. Post, Jan. 10. 1774.

"Our only effectual way to stop the consumption of tea subject to a duty, is for every town to resolve that no tea shall be sold or used among them — and to appoint committees of Inspection for that purpose" another writer in E.P. Jan. 1774

1793 Philadelphia Price Current March 1793 — has 5 kinds of Tea. viz
Hyson 93c to 1.28c; Hyson Skin 53 to 60c; Souchong 50 to 93c.
Congo 43 to 50c; Bohea 33 to 36c.
4 Kinds of Tea in Hartford adv 1793 — young Hyson, Hyson bloom, Souchong & Bohea.
1794 June 19 Boston "Apollo" has p. current. Bohea 2/. Souchong 5/. Hyson 6/. 8/.
" Oct. Boston "Evening" " " Bohea 2/2. do 15/. do 18/.
" Oct. N. York Journal " " Bohea 36c — do 67c — do 1.25
" Oct Gunpowder Tea adv in Hartford

[Cont. Mass. 13. 94

Schools and Academies [Cont. from page 72. & page 112. 113.

"Your crowded school
Bursts forth
And drowns the street in foaming merriment;
They run & roll, they tumble, jump & hop —
A bodied shout, each bubble of a boy —
Each girl a rainbow colored, dancing drop,
Of careless, happy, loving, laughing joy."
N.Y. Tribune. Jan 7. 1853.

Deerfield Academy was to be opened Jan. 1. 1799.
$2.75 per quarter for those in reading & writing and
2.67 " " for others. Query? [English Grammar
Then was to be a public lecture at the opening.

Westfield Academy — was to be opened on
the first of Jany 1800 — a year after Deerfield.

Academy at New Ipswich NH. 1792. Board was 5/ a week & tuition 1/.
do at Amherst NH. } — Board for chil. 4/. adults 6/. Tuition 8 2 quarts
do at Chesterstown. NH. }
M. 1. 193

M 13. 378. School Rooms & Eating Halls at english Schools
at Eton, Westminster, Harrow, Rugby, &c.

M. 13. 331. Schools in Philadelphia in 1683 and after.
Old Teachers from England, &c. & pursued the flogging system.
Manner of flogging, &c.
Female Academy in Pa. began 1792. by a N.E. man.
Old way & present way of teaching, &c.
N.E. Primer, an universal school book. in Pa. Watson says.

Children do not go to school in Iceland, yet all are taught
to read & write by their parents: and they love to read.
Europe described. 1853.

(Chapin p 123) Glastenbury had an Academy in 1792 — was flourishing
many years.

p 114. Glastenbury Schools. after 1700. — [School house 1700. 18 feet square beside chimney
Town had 40/ on 1000 £ of their list. — Rest paid 1/ by rate and
half by parents of children usually. Each scholar to carry
a load of wood. all boys from 6 to 12 to pay "whether they
go to school or not." No allusion to girls. Schools
three circulating — 9 to 12 months in a year, generally 11 or
12 months, a few years only 6. — at Centre, at Nayaug,
and after 1715 & 1731, at East Farms (Eastbury) 9 & 11 months
5 or 6 in south; 2 or 3 at Nayaug, and 2 or 3 at East Farms.
8 mo & 4 mo. at 6 & N. 1732 to 1742. "Up Town" added 1742
& 3 places had 4 months schooling each, 1742. to 1753. no.
The circulating schools, or limiting 5 12 months exacted
in 1753, & then were 16 & 18 months of schools, & more in all the places.
Schools increased to 5. 1760. (only 2 months) & 6. 1781. — Half paid
by children & half by the town (except colony money) Town laid interest on books. Gave in to about 1760
Teachers Wages. In 1742. the pay was 6£ a month, in the then currency
and they seemed to have bounded themselves. 1756, 20 & 21£ old tenor per mo.
1768 Teachers not to have over 3£ a month (including board probably). 3£ a £
month seems the range 1776. 1777. Same 1783 & 4 & 5. 6. 7. or not to exceed 3
3 and 1765 not to exceed 9/ a week.

Eastbury Schools after 1731.
Chapin p 118 6 months in 2. 3. or 4 places. 6 months increased to 11 mo 1760. 12 mo. 1773
None seemed to be a teacher in each place — one did not teach on 2 or 3 places
Wages by Scholars. 1/ by Society & 1/ by children 1/ Salary. till 1760 or later.
1747. Wages 8£ & 6£ per mo. 1752 £11. 10 per mo. 1774 wages not to exceed 50/ a mo
1777 of the only 40/ a mo & board. 1780. 24£ a mo & board. 1781. 4£ a mo State.
1784. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 3£ a month. Each of 4 places 4 mo. each, or 12£ ea.
1761 3 School houses voted, one 14 by 16. and 2, 12 by 14. the 3 cost £ 56. 14. 6
1776. a school house 20 by 16 voted, with 5 windows of 20 squares of glass ea. cost 35£

School

Reminiscences, by Henry Ward Beecher. 1853.

The District School House, in my boyhood, was a square pine school House, blazing in the sun, upon the highway without a tree for shade or sight near it; without bush, yard, fence or circumstance to take off the bare, cold, hard look. Before the door, in winter was the pile of wood for fuel, & in summer, all the chips of the winter's wood. The school in winter was for the great boys, & not for the little ones, though the latter were read & spelt twice a day, unless something happened to prevent, which often did. We little boys were busy in keeping still. Our legs & feet were restless & made much noise, & drew out "silence!" from the master with his ferule of hickory brought down upon the desk. Some boys were mischievous & some only mirthful; we sometimes broke out in a laugh in spite of all our precautions, and then our heads were mapped & ears pulled. We promised to do so no more, & said "we did not mean to" which was true.

We shook & shivered at the beginning of the school-forenoon, and sweated & stewed the rest of the time, before a great red-hot box iron stove. The morning face washing and clothes-inspecting was unpleasant; & the outcry of "the master coming!" which interrupted the temporary play spell before the master came, was unpleasant. We then rushed to our seats with noisy clattering & hurly-burly. The play spell subsequent & the dismission were pleasant.

In summer the house was hot, & the pine knots oozed pitchy tears in the hot clapboards. The benches were slabs with legs in them. The desks, when cut, hacked & scratched, each edition of jackknife literature overlaying its predecessor. But we were not allowed to cut the benches. We could see the birds through the windows, though they were high, & hear the skunk blackbird [illegible] in his way they talked at the winding up of the tower of babble.

This was 35 years ago [1818] & Mr Beecher thinks not much was learned at these schools. He is in error; more was learned than he imagines. He admits that he is prejudiced & this feeling not to be trusted.

Female Teachers of public Schools in N.Y. City.

Their Salaries Jan. 1854 — Primary Schools.

2 receive less than 100 a year;		40 receive 100 to 200 $ a year	
40 " from 200 to 300 " ;		13 receive 300 to 400 "	
11 " 400 to 500 " ;			
Higher Schools		38 receive from 400 to 500 "	
23 receive 500 to 600 " ;		4 " 600 or over, one has 800	$

Schools dismissed in Winter for want of wood, for a day or so. This happened in most places. J. Judd Jr. who thought the town school in Hatfield, 1766 to 1769, had a leisure day or half day several times, because there was no wood. J. Prince at Hadley.

School Discipline, and ancient & modern flogging, From the British Review, 1822. In Museum U.K. 12205. 1823

Con. 6. 182. Plainfield Academy in Connecticut. Petition 1783 incorporated May sess. 1784.

Leicester Academy was opened June 7. 1784 — oldest in Massachusetts except Phelps at Andover, & Derby Academy.

Mass. of Groton. { Groton Academy Inc. 1793. first Instructor had 350 $ a year — Petition of Dwight 1795 Tuition 20 cts a week.

[illegible] Cont. in MS. 292

288 Turnpikes in Mass. &c

Mr. 2. 213. Mr. 8. 121. Misc. G. 327.

m. 15 253 | A Turnpike from a bridge in Western to a place in Palmer was granted by the General Court June 11. 1796. & named "The First Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation." See Hamp. Gaz. [Was this really the first Turnpike in Mass? — Sept 12. 1797. meeting adv. Oct 4. to fix prices for gath & repair tolls. Seems nearly completed. Shares adv. for sale. [Sa. M. 13. 127

yes. 2d Mass. Turnpike Corporation — It went from Eberlman to Adams, & perhaps further. Crossed Deerfield river. Bad country. 12 miles.

p. 289 Tolls did not keep it in repair, 1804.

p. 130 | "3d Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation" was granted at the winter session of G. Court 1797. The first meeting was at Worthington, April 4. 1797.

See below. (See M. 8. 121.) Seems to have been built mostly in 1797. Went from N. H. to Pittsfield, & thence to N York line

M. 8 p. 121 | between Hancock & N. Lebanon. This west part way later. April 4. 97. Chos Caleb Strong Pres. 5 Directors, &c Voted to divide into 1500 shares.

This was 6th Turnpike Corporation

M. 10. 183 | Turnpike from Amherst to Shrewsbury called 43 miles, was incorporated in 1799. Adams

H. Gaz Jan. 1800 | to have gone through Pelham, Greenwich, Hardwick Oakham, Rutland, Holden. Notice in H. Gaz & call for aid. Not made nor begun until 1800. — called a part of the great road from Boston to Albany — viz the old road from Boston to Shrewsbury; then this Turnpike from Shrewsbury to Amherst; then present road from Amherst to Northampton; then 3d Turnpike to New York line. The 43 miles was estimated to cost 25.530 dollars — they said it could be made cheaper than the 3d Turnpike was made. (This estimate is 594 dollars a mile, an average. Gen. Jona Warren Hardwick Prest. [See Old Road through same towns, or from Amherst to Shrewsbury. M. 15. 248.

H. Gaz. Oct 1795 | The first Turnpike above, was dated Feb 1795. In June 1795 G. Court appointed

M. 15. 253 | a committee to examine. They were to meet Oct. 1795. The petitioners desired to mend the road, or the post road between Boston & Springfield; viz. in Western & Palmer, where it is very bad, & those towns cannot make it good. Pray for power to mend it & to take a reasonable toll. &c.

This first Turnpike proper, was in difficulty 1798

H. Gaz & Jan. 98 | 3d Turnpike, above, was completed so far that the Sup. Court allowed Gates to be set up, Oct. 1797. Yet 1/3 of the subscriptions or shares were not paid in Oct 1797. nor in Jan 7. 1798. A writ urges to pay up. Meeting to choose officers, &c Oct 26. 1797 — 16. Strong Prest & 5 Direc.

H. Gaz. March 21 1800 | 8th Mass. Turnpike Corporation. Feb. 14. 1800 Preamble says the highway from the E. line of Russell through Russell, Blandford, Norwich, Chester, & Becket Washington & Dalton to E. line of Pittsfield, is rocky and mountainous, & the expense of making & repairing the same so as to be convenient for horses & Carriages is greater than ought to be required of said towns; Therefore a large number of persons were incorporated to make a Turnpike road from Westfield W. line of Russel E. line, on the S. side of Westfield river to Hally's Store; thence by Main road W. river & taking Elias Leonard's thence by Government Road so called into Becket; then by a near usual road to Pittsfield S. line. Road to be 4 rods wide. Travelled path 18 feet. Three Gates allowed. Toll. Coach, phaeton, chariot or other 4 wheel carriage, 25 cents at each gate; if drawn by more than 2 horses, 4 cents added for each horse; Calash or chaise drawn by 2 oxen or horses 10 cents if more than 2 animals 3 cents added for each; curricle 12½ cts; chaise, chair & other carriage drawn by one horse 12½ cents; for every

Turnpikes

Man & horse 5 cents at each gate. For sled or sleigh drawn by 2 oxen or horses 7 cents; if by more than two, 2 cents for each additional one; sled or sleigh drawn by one horse 5 cents. Horses, mules, & oxen, neat cattle led or driven, besides those in teams & carriages, 1 cent each; Sheep & swine 3 cents, per doz. Toll may be commuted.

Men might pass on the Road to & from public worship, & about their common farm labor, & to & from grist mills, & common family business & concerns in same town, and on military duty, without paying toll.

First meeting to be at Titus Doolittle's inn in Russell first Tuesday in April 1800

H C r 2 Nov 26 1800 } Committee of 3d Mass. Turnpike petition the G. Court. Nov. 4. 1800 — say they have expended on Road from N.H. to Pittsfield & through Hancock to N.Y. line, 30.000 dollars — have never saved an annual dividend exceeding 5¼ per cent. They ask to have towns aid in certain bridges, & in deep snows; & for more toll on wagons & pleasure carriages. [Their first Turnpike began E. side of Roberts Hill & went to E. line of Pittsfield through W.H. Ch. Wor. Part. & Dalton.

5th Turnpike Corp. was in N. part of Worcester Co. — went through 1799 [incor March] Gardner, & Westminster or some part of them. Seems not finished Nov. 1800 From Northfield to Athol & from Greenfield to Athol; from Athol through Temp. Gard. Weston. Fitch. to Leominster

6th Turnpike Corp. went through Rutland, Worcester Co. Not finished Nov. 1800. Same as Turnpike from Amherst to Shrewsbury. Inc. June 22. 1799 Selling shares 1804. Began at ... through Pelh. Greenw. Hard. N.B. Oak. Rut. Hold. & Worcester to Road from N. York to Boston in Shrewsbury.

A Committee's ... respecting above petition of 3 Turnpike Corp. says the shares were sold, a large portion of them at 15 per cent discount, by contractors & others, or 10 to 25 per cent. discount. Present holders of 2/3 of shares did not pay over 85 cents on a dollar. Also the Turnpike cost present holders only 27.000. & they have got 6 per cent on this.

Gen. Court — Winter session 1803. Incorporated a Turnpike Co — to make a T. from Belchertown to Greenwich, & to meet the 6th Turnpike Corp. Called B & G. T. Corp. 1804 {Act ...

Shares in Turnpikes were often sold because the assessments were not paid.

10th Mass. Turnpike from Con. line through Sandisfield. Bethlehem, Becket, Lee, Lenox, Richmond and Hancock, to N.Y. line at N. Lebanon. See Misc. 8. 121

In France, 1804, there were Turnpike Gates throughout the empire where toll is paid — about 12 cents a horse for 10 miles. Tolls in France & England about as in Massachusetts Turnpikes. Roads in France are owned & repaired by government, & toll goes to the government.

M. 13. 311. Lancaster Turnpike in Pennsylvania, formed in 1792 & 1793 said to be the first in the U. States. No others in Pa. until 1800.

Morse's Geog. Ed. 1805. p. 445 } Connecticut Turnpike. The first one was from Norwich to New London, & made "about 1791 or 1792." [This may be older than the Lancaster Turnpike. Not certain.

Morse's remarks on Turnpikes p. 445, 446. He mentions that Turnpikes had been "commenced in Connecticut and Pennsylvania" There must have been in a previous edition, for in this edition several Turnpikes in Massachusetts are named.

on p. 188 2d Mass. Turnpike Corporation, March 8. 1797, to make a road from West line of Charlemont to West foot of Hoosac Mt. in Adams & receive tolls.

Sp. Repub. April 29. 1854

11th Mass. Turnpike Corp. incorporated June 19. 1801 — from S. line of Massachusetts, at end of a Con. Turnpike through E. parish in Granville, & Blanford & Becket till it meets or connects with 8th Mass. Turnpike. It went from Blanford M. H. & street "in the usual road to Pittsfield," into Becket. Ibid.

There was a road from Blanford to Pittsfield through Becket — 8th Turnpike took this road from Becket M. H. to Pittsfield. — The Government Road seems to have been from some part of Chester to Becket.

4th Mass. Turnp. Corp. (not named 4th) March 4. 1799 — from West side of Hoosac Mt. at end of No. 2. through Adams & Williamstown to Petersburg line, N.Y.

[Con. in M. 15. 226

290 Lime & Plastering (Cont from Mem. 9. 247. 321

Hamp Gar. A man advertised that he had Lime for sale at 17 cents a bushel, 3 miles from Dalton mill. (apparently in Lanesborough) — 1800 or near that — perhaps later.

1794 Aug. Stebbins Brown bought in Hartford 4 casks of Lime at 13/6 ea 54/. (Were they barrels or larger?. Was it Canaan Lime?

1796 Jan. Bought at S.H. of Justin Parsons 1 hhd Lime 40/.

Sept. 1791 "Providence Lime" adv. by Hartford man in H. Gaz.

1791. Jona Judd Jr sold Lime by 1 or 2 bushels 3d/.

1762 Bucks and J. Solomon Smith of Sp. (W.S.) sold to Buck 20 + bushels Lime 2 l/.

do do. Buck sold to Moses Bliss 27+39 bushels of Lime, in 1764. at 11d per bushel — He bought it of Caleb Day on West side at same price.

do do White Washing was done at 3/. a day 1764.

Canaan Lime.

This lime made in Canaan, Con. was & is the best lime & the whitest in the region of the Housatonnic river in Massachusetts or Connecticut. Formerly mostly the Farmers burnt lime kilns, & carted the lime to the region about, & especially carted great quantities to Hartford. That was the principal market. Mr Birge, my informant, remembers when the casks held about 5 bushels, but the grew less & less & came down to a flour barrel. They probably had been much larger than 5 bushels. — Within Mr Birges recollection teams were constantly transporting this lime from Canaan to Hartford. Many of their farmers & farmers sons, who were teamsters, contracted bad habits & became poor drunkards. Canaan was reckoned a worse place, especially N. Canaan.

The Thomastown lime seems to have driven this lime out of the market.

1793 Providence Lime still adv. in Hartford. See below

1793 St Georges Lime adv in Boston (from Maine) See below

M. 13. 347. Mortar in England 1681 & before was made of stone lime apparently & round pumesand. Complaint of weak lime made of soft chalk stones.

M. 13. 393. limestone was found not a great distance from Providence in 1662 & before. Lime kilns were built then soon after (& down to present time, apparently.) Morse's Geog 1805 says Limestone is abundant in R.I. especially in Providence Co. & large quantities of lime are exported. Smithfield had much limestone — Providence stone lime was advertised in Boston. 1760. 61. 62. 63. 64. &c. Maine Lime seems to have taken its place

M. 13. 195

M. 13. 195. St Georges Stone Lime adv. Aug & Sept 1762 as cheaper and better than Providence lime. adv. continued many years down to 1766, — 1774. 1778. 1780. 1793. &c

13. 435

Thomaston is the same as St Georges at mouth of St George's river. There were about 35 lime kilns there, in 1810 — each kiln produced 200 casks of lime, of 150 gallons each. Morse. — Immense quantities of lime have been exported from Thomastown. Rockland a town set off from Thomastown, makes lime.

Rockland Lime in N.Y. Oct. 26 1853 is 90 cts per barrel wholesale. Lump lime 1.05 per bbl. — In Sept 1853. Rockland was 85¢ a Lump 1.00 a barrel

Lime, Plastering, &c.

Rockland & Thomaston lime, are the same, and bring the same price — Good in Boston Oct 1853 was 1,50 per cask. 10000 casks sold at that. Ordinary 95 cts Camden also 95 cents — White Lumps, St George's, 100, some is higher

Lime at Rockland. Oct 19 1853. 12000 casks sold there at 72 to 74 cents. Casks cost the limemen 18 to 20c each, and wood to burn lime $3 to 3.25 per cord.

Lime in New York March 6. 1854 Common Rockland 1.25 per cask; Lumps Rockland 1.50.

M 13. 345. First settlers of Pennsylvania made lime of Oyster Shells
13. 343 Lime stones plenty & cheap. 1696. in Pa.

M 13. 252. R. Island. Jan. 1777. fixed price of shd of stone lime, of 100 gallons, at Providence, at 18. This would be about 12 bushels of lime in a shd, even measure — if heaped not so much. Say 1/8 a bushel. Price of 1774 must have been less.

Lime at West Springfield.

I am informed by a Mr Smith that lime was made in West Springfield & used for building chimneys & plastering before the revolution. David Smith was one of those who made & sold lime. The stones that made this lime, it is said, were taken from the same quarries that furnish the water lime or cement — Oct. 1854

Lime was made of Oyster Shells about Boston in 1634 and probably before. Stone fortifying was done at the castle with this kind of lime 1634. Hist. of Charlestown p. 114

Lime from Vermont.

Lime from Vermont in barrels, having "Winooski Falls" on the head, was brought here last year, and this month (March 1853) Barrels sell at $1.50 ea. Are not so large as a flour barrel, may hold 2¼ bushels each, heaped measure — perhaps 2½ bushels.

1858 May. Winooski lime is sold in Northampton at $1.50 pr barrel. Seems good lime — about 2½ bushels in the barrels. Berkshire lime is brought in barrels & sold at $2. a barrel, holding about 3 bushels.

Macomber, my plasterer, says 1 barrel of good mashed lime takes 8 barrels of sand, to make good mortar. 8 of sand to 1 of lime. 1 barrel of unlacked lime makes between 3 and 4 barrels of slacked lime — sometimes near 4 barrels. Hair is mingled with it for plastering — not for laying brick. Plastering when dry is intended to be about 3/8 of an inch thick, or a trifle short of that — perhaps 3/9 or 1/3 of an inch and some about 3/10ths.

A bushel of lime will make mortar for 20 sq. yards of plastering; if very good & strong, for 25 sq. yards. ½ a bushel lime will make mortar for laying a thousand of brick.

292 Lectures & Addresses. [Con pom M. 11. 308
or Orations.

Misc-2. 294b 294c

H Gaz Jan. 6 1800 Rev Joseph Lyman of Hatfield, delivered an address in memory of Washington, on the first day of January 1800, in Northampton Meeting House, at the request of "Capt. [illegible] Edwards Artillery Company of volunteers". Pulpit shrouded in black, &c

Independence was celebrated in W. Springfield in 1794 and Rev. Jos. Lathrop delivered an address.

N Hampton 2. p. 367 The first public celebration of Independence in Northampton was in 1798. Joseph Lyman Esq. delivered the address. Ten patriotic toasts drunk on the occasion — see the reference — also see Hampshire Gazette for toasts, &c
see next page
Rev. John Taylor delivered an address at Deerfield on the same day.

The quasi war with France & opposition to the democrats seem to have had some concern in exciting these celebrations in 1798 & after.

H.H. 2. 367 Rev Jos. Lyman of Hatfield delivered an address before the Freemasons in N.H. before them, on June 24 &c. and they had other addresses.

H. Gaz. July 1800 July 4. 1800 was celebrated in Northampton. Address by John Taylor Esq. Dinner & Toasts at Pomeroy's.
In Chesterfield Benjamin Parsons delivered an Oration
In South Hadley Rev. Mr McGeorge prayed & gave a "sermon" & Pliny Dickinson made an "address."
In Hatfield third was an oration by S. Mattoy.

Hive July 1804 July 4 Celebration in Mt. Gilead. Kellogg, Esq. of Hadley, delivered the Oration. Dinner & Toasts at Pomeroy's

H Gaz. July 1801 July 4. 1801. E. H. Mills Esq. delivered an Oration. Dinner & Toasts.

H Gaz. July 1802 July 5 Sunday 1802. Theodore Strong delivered an Oration at N.H. Dinner & Toasts.
Gen Mattoon deliv. oration at Amherst

H Gaz July 1804 July 4. 1803. Oration by Charles Shepherd, Esq. Dinner & Toasts as usual

July 4. 1709. Solomon Stoddard Jr. delivered Oration at N.H. m. 15. 402 Dinner & Toasts at Pomeroy's.
Solomon Strong of Amherst, gave an Oration at Hadley
Dinner & Toasts at Cooke's Tavern. Mr. Gedge gave a toast.
July Belchertown. Address by Rev. Mr Howard. Dinner & Toasts.
Hatfield. Address by Rev. Jos. Lyman. Dinner & Toasts
Many Toasts aimed at the French, Jacobins, Democrats, &c

H Gaz. Independence at Hoosick, a village partly in N.E. part of Conway and partly in Deerfield adjacent. 1800. Village named from an eminence a mile long, west of the village. The party met at the house of Amos Childs, an opulent farmer of Wappingers, who resided in Hoosick, made cheese, &c in summer. A table furnished by Mr Childs, was spread on the shade of his house P.M. when the party whom he had invited, feasted on meats, puddings, pies, &c. and the produce of his dairy. (He had a large farm at Hoosick). It was supper — they labored A.M.
Samuel Field, the poet, calls himself an inhabitant of the village; made a humorous address, in favor temperance & sobriety. He sent to H Gazette an account of the celebration, the address, the toasts, &c — many ladies present, a cannon was fired, & there were "several Clubs" present & officers. They broke up early & others
see next page

1797. July 4. Joel Foster delivered an Oration at New Salem, which was printed

1797. July 4. Samuel F. Dickinson delivered an oration at Belchertown, Student at law. Was printed.

Old Lectures

M. 4. 141. Isaac Greenwood, winter of 1726-27. delivered a course of Lectures on Mechanical Philosophy in Boston. it was an "experimental course"

M. 1. 148. Mr Greenwood 1734 proposed a course of Astronomical Lectures in Boston during College Vacation. He had an orrery & other instruments. Subscription to the course 6 Of. (May 24. L.c. — He also proposed to Com. ashonom. knowledge to the ladies twice a week. P.M. "with their usual tea". — His Lectures began July 25, at 6. P.M. 3 a week

It seems that it would have been deemed improper for females to attend his Course with men.

"A Sermon preached at Northampton on the 28th of November 1781, occasioned by the capture of the British army under the command of Earl Cornwallis". "Dedicated to the Subscribers". The name of the writer not given, but it was undoubtedly Timothy Dwight. "Go at Isaiah 59: 18, 19." This pamphlet now (Oct. 1873) in the library of G. F. Guild, Esq. desc. as "Rev. Timothy Dwight's Sermon".

"An Oration delivered at Brookfield Nov. 14 1781, in celebration of the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army at York Town & Gloucester in Virginia on the 19th of October 1781. By Nathan Fiske A.M."

M. 11. 80. "alleluia, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth". It is full of patriotic sentiments, & prophecies "great things for America — Peace, liberty, religion, arts & sciences shall flourish — "Happy country! the seat of such virtue, the nurse of such heroes, the defender of liberty, and the cause of Jehovah!"

M. 2. 285 Celebration of Independence.

"Independence (somewhere) July 4. 1797. was described in a letter to Samuel Field, & returned by him July 4. 1800. It was a "decent frolic" all after sunset. they fired off the great gun 6 times, near the meeting house, with drums & fifes "whiffraked" three times; paid their devotions to Bacchus & showed their love of liberty by rioting & yelling through the street, combustible fences & houses, with clubs & stones, &c. Field in his Oration, July 4. 1800, mentions that "large quantities of glass & crockery often fall a sacrifice on such occasions," and "the acts of violence are committed".

Formerly "Thirteen" in reference to the 13 States was a conspicuous number on such occasions. Field 1800, refers to the representation of the 13 States by 13 young misses. At Hoosick July 4. 1800, the 13 old States were represented by matrons, & the 3 new States by misses — all pearls with the men, & all equally decorous. He speaks as if the 13 or 16 females were sometimes placed by themselves, & attended to roof of the house!

Independence July 4 1798. Miss Polly Pomroy says the men used to have a dinner & drinking at her father's (Rum some years before 1798, but no oration, no ladies present. In 1798 the young ladies got up the Tea-party, & at the table in Capt. Lane's meadow or lot above N. H. Bridge. She was one, Sally Hunt, Mr. Fowler's Domestic, Elisha Lyman's Daughters, Martha, Jonathan, & especially the Chandler Gulls, Dau. of Capt. Lane's wife. They men, i.e. state men did not come till they were almost through. She thinks they did the same in 1799, & ended with a dance at the "Fortune". After this, the Tea-party was on Mrs. Fowler's lot.

Cont. on Misc. 15. 40

294 Traders & Mechanics in Northampton &c

See Misc 10. 181. and 158. Misc 8. 56. for those before 1793. & N.H. 2. 362
Misc 2. 212. Misc 13. 127.

H Gaz. Jan. 23. 1793 } Louis Baral advertised stocking-weaving said he had removed from Norwich, Conn. & had taken the shop adjoining the house of Madam Dwight for the business. adv. for people to send in their yarn cotton, linen & worsted; — says he weaves waistcoat & breeches patterns. — In Oct 1794 he advertises for an apprentice to the stocking weaving, and a journeyman. — adv for apprentice Nov. 30. 1793.

p. 241.

H Gaz April 1. 1794

H Gaz April 3. 1793 } Erastus Lyman had open a grocery a few rods west of M. house. This seems his first advertisement. Often advertised afterwards

H Gaz April 3. 1793 } William & Simeon Butler advertised Partnership in Bookbinding, under the Printing Office and adv. many books. This was short partnership.

M. 10. 158

In Feb 1794. Simeon Butler was alone, opposite the Court house in bookbinding & selling books. Who was alone. Daniel B. here 1789. M. 10. 181.

[Simeon alone before this Partnership. M. 10. 181

1793. Benj. Prescott advertised large assortment of Goods, Dry & hardware mostly — Still carried on Matting — was one of the managers of the S. Hadley Locks & Canal — 1796 Nov. He offers to let them. on. Matt works.

p. 299 Aaron Wright jr. was a Tailor in N.H. 1793. Sept. and before. — In Mch 1794. the firm was Pomroy and Wright, Tailors. Was this Herman Pomroy, & did both go to Hanover. N.H. They were N. of the Court House

Justus Clark — was a Trader in Whately 1793.
do — do adv. Goods in N.H. 1794 dec.
[an Retailer of Spirits in N.H. 1780. 81. 82 at Shop. Built Brickhouse [illegible] had Shop opposite it.

Sherman & Peck — dissolved hatters or sold hats, and various kinds of goods. They dissolved July 4 1794 — Virgil Peck adv that he carried on the hatting business.

Nathaniel Blake & Co. This firm was composed of Nath'l Blake
M. 8. 56. Isaac Davenport, John McLean. In Jan. 1795. they adv. that it would be dissolved April 1. 1795. Those indebted to pay N. Blake at this store in Hartford. [I see no signs of their being in trade in N.H. since 1792.

Benj. Tappan } had been together — were separate
Nathaniel Fowle } 1795 & before each had goods.

H Gaz, p. 246 Wright & Stoddard adv. goods received at store in West-
June 1796. Hampton — mention more received at N.H. } Dissolved as to N.H. June 21. 97
Dec. 1797. They begin put goods in N.H. Store, & continue at W.H.

Hezekiah Hutchens — adv. Goods July 1793. opposite Meeting House
M. 10. 181. adv Dry Goods & Groceries, Crockery &c July 19 1799.

Hunshaw & Hunt adv. Goods 1796 — probably before.
David Hunt alone " " June 1798. Jan. 1801

& R. Breck adv. 1799 dec. John Breck 1801. after Roberts death

James Shepherd had Goods opposite M. House March 1800. formed a partnership with James Dickinson May 8. 1800

H-Gaz Aug 4. 1794 } Adam Colson from Boston adventised Goods at the Brick house, between Capt Elisabeth Hunts & Seth Hens Lewis's, on the opposite side of the street. English & other goods — Assortment of Shawls, &c Nov 1794

H Gaz Nov. 12. 94 } He adv. again — said he had been a leather Dresser above 20 years in Boston. Had brought up leather & all sorts for breeches, linings, sleeves, — wash leather, &c. alum leather, &c

Jan 1795. Adv. again; for Chintz Shawls, &c. Had Leather & Women's cloth shoes; womens leather shoes lined and bound at 6/. pr. Slips at 6/8.

April 1795. He is going to remove to Boston soon. Offers his goods at cheap [illegible] "the brick house in New Boston".

Justin & Elias Lyman advertised in Hartford 1794, but Elias was at Withersfield, & Justin in Hartford [illegible] Mass. 11. 244 in Hartford long after.

Book Trade.

Both Seth Wright & Simeon Butler continued to adv. books by the Column, in 1793. 94 and 95. Wright kept Books of various kinds, & Butler bound books, &c Bens Almanacks & Thomas's advertised.

Seth Wright had a large book advertisement in January 1796. & after that disappears, as a seller of books & goods. S. Butler continued & increased.

H.G. Sept 1796. Mass. 11. 221. Botler & Delano, who began business in 1792, were in business in 1796. Saddles, &c. They had left the old shop opposite the meeting house, & gone into their new Shop. S.W.s meeting house — where they offer Saddles, bridles, &c. & carry on carriage making, or intend to.

Samuel Clarke Jr. had been & continued to be a saddler (as his father had been before him) but he entered into trade also; advertised Goods Nov. 7. 1796. — probably in trade before.

Tappan & Fowle dissolved April 29 1795

John Fowle adv. Hatting business [illegible] & Lymans Inv. Nov. 1797 was here with an assortment of Hats Nov 21. 1798 & Nov 8. 1799 & wanted Furs. 1804 & had Hatting wool, & wanted furs. Hatter 1800. 1801. John & Isaac Fowle, & had 31. 1802

Botler & Delano above dissolved April 1798. or were to — adv. Feb. 1798. Had on hand various articles of saddlery & carriages. "Carriages to let as usual".

Botler advertises as Saddler alone, 1798 see Thomas Delano advertised Saddlery & Trimmings &c. 1805

Sylvester Lyman was a Tailor in N.H. early in 1798 and in May '98. 1799. Removed to opposite M. house 1799. 1804 Oct 30. Partnership with Chester Clapp.

p. 297 Samuel Lyman, who had been at Hartford some years, adv Groceries opposite M. house in N.H. Nov. 1798. Nov 1799. First adv. May 17. 1797 — Advertising Groceries, January 1799. Part Gaz.

James Dunham, Chairmaker. W.s Meeting House. July 1800. 1803. Nov 1804.

{ James Shepherd, being licensed, opened an Auction Office at his Store, & had Goods at present. Sc. Le. Mch 12. 1800.
{ James Shepherd sold Goods at auction now & then 1800, 1801

James Shepherd 2d adv Cash Store N.E. of School House June 8 1802.

296 Traders & Mechanics in N.H. &c

Butchers. [m. 2. 237.

H Gaz May 1798 Ashahel & Orange Wright were butchers in Northampton, & offered calves bags for sale. This is not the first

H.G. July 1795. Oliver Thayer still butcher. Reads adv. Calves Bags

H.G. Jan 13 1796 Wright & Wright adv that they should not carry meat around in a regular way, this winter, but keep it for sale in their Slaughter house in Market Street. Those indebted for meat "the year past" are requested to pay. [They had been in business in 1796, & perhaps in 1795.

P. Gaz p. 180 Oliver Thayer, the first butcher in the vicinity. See Prices 150

H Gaz. Jan 22 1800 Ashahel & Orange Wright continued carrying business at their Slaughter house ½ mile N. of meeting house (Market Street) pay Beef, Mutton, Veal, calves bags,

Their Copartnership Dissolved, Dec. 9. 1800.

Ashahel Wright & Co. (with) continued the business as usual. April 7 1801 (same Ashahel & Orange Wright dissolved Jan 16. 1804. Ashahel continued

1804 Feb 15. Orange Wright continues butchering at his Slaughter house

Ashahel Wright carried meat to Hadley a few years & lived in Northampton — probably as early as 1805. He lived in N.H. in 1806, lived in Hadley 1808 and some years after. may have removed about 1807

* Wheels &c.

Timothy Jewett. adv. Dec 4. 1793. That he made Linen & Woollen Wheels as usual, Reels, Spindles,

m. 2. 286. m. 15. 372 Taps, Faucets, wooden cocks, pail knobs, noses of tunnels, weavers shoots, &c. Wants an apprentice.

P. Gaz. Mulford Elderidge, W. Springfield, makes & repairs Spinning Wheels of all sorts, Feb 18. 1800

Kettle Shop. 2 stories, in middle of N.H. & all tools of trade; "Stands over a never failing brook" or supplied with water by logs. Has kettles, &c. Robert Breck offers to let it & sell the tools Oct 16. 1797 — Who had occupied it? [It was the old shop over brook S of Williston's house. was burnt.

p. 294 Wright, Saddler & Wright bought of Jared Hunt May 7 1792. (in Westhampton for shop & blacksmith) west of Meeting House. in all 157 rods. with the buildings. (They probably had a potash there before) were buying ashes 1791.) Deed was to Daniel Wright, John Stoddard and Joel Wright, Jr. — Joel Wright Jr sold out his share in the lot & buildings to Daniel W. & John S. for 50£ Oct. 1792

Alexander Ely was Goldsmith & Jeweller in Springfield Jan. 1784, at the shop formerly occupied by Mr Thomas Hubbard, a few rods N of Court House. "Did work" in the most fashionable manner. Lumber & most kinds of country produce taken in payment. Hamp. Herald.

Pat Gaz. Daniel Wright & Co. had for sale Singing Books, & others books April 1799, at their store under printing Office of Andrew Wright. Probably Andrew was Co. in book business.

* Wheels.

1780 Edward Keith of Chesterfield made foot Wheels £1 4/ and Great Wheels £7/. "Tall Tables" £1 8/. Stand 3/. [for Tom Blank, &c.

MacCulloch of Pelham father & son, were wheel makers Barnet was one

Saml Jewett

Traders & Mechanics.

Asa & Brown was a trader in Easthampton, June 1793
H. Gaz. June 3. 1793 } at the house of Elijah Wright Jr. – a assortment of Goods.
This not his beginning. Advt Oct 1793. Dec 93 June 94.
He had built a store near meeting House. Failed.
His store was advertised for sale Oct 1794

H. Gaz March 10. 94 } Silas Brown Jr. adv. Goods. Not first. Seemed to have a store near his house.

Joseph Clapp Jr. 1793 &c. was trading in E.H. "

Selah Norton was trading in Ashfield. 1793. 94
See below Elijah Norton Jr. adv. Goods in Westhampton (in July 1794. Refers to past favors.

Jesse Smith traded in Worthington & had a store in Plainfield 1793.

Samuel Lyman was in Blake's store, Northampton, in 1792
Samuel Lyman & Co. adv. in Hartford, Nov. 1793
This seems the beginning. He advertised after
In 1798 he was trading in Northampton. Sep 295

Wright & Stoddard had goods in Westhampton

Aaron Clapp Jr adv. Goods near the meeting House
in Southampton Nov. 1794. A. C. & son adv. June 1795
Aaron Clapp & son adv. in 1796; dissolved March 1797

Selah Norton. Nov. 1794. at Ashfield, heads his advertisment
"New goods, Cheap Goods, Good Goods!"
one in 1795 he heads – "Do Look! Do Look!"
one in 1799 4 Jan. "New Goods, Cheap Goods, Fashionable Goods!"

Jahleel Woodbridge, So Hadley. adv. 1794

Stebbins & Snow. adv. Goods in S. Hadley. Feb. 1795
Offer 8ª a bushel for ashes. Thty adv. Nov. 1794

Titus & Simeon Goodman. Traders in S. Hadley in 1792; dissolved Aug. 16
S. Hadley p. 175. 170. Hist 3; 175 p 299. 1794 (adv Jan. 95). Had previously been Goodman & Dana. 1791. &
Simeon, adv Goods in Charlemont, Sept. 1794; in Northampton Nov. 1798

Solomon Russel, a blind man, traded in Chesterfield & advertises Goods June 3. 1793

Apollos King adv Goods in Chesterfield May 27. 1793

Sylvester Woodbridge, adv Goods in Southampton July 1793

William Hooker & Co. Westhampton. adv June 1796
began 1791 or 92.

Thaddeus Clapp was a Clothier in Worthington Sept 1793
He returned to Easthampton; and was a Clothier in E.H. before
Jonathan Lyman was trading in Charlemont 1796 & 97
H. 13. 127 Jonathan Lyman & Obadiah James } adv. Goods in Easthampton & Southampton
Obadiah James adv. alone, March 1798
Obadiah James & continued in 1800.

Peter Clapp was trading in Southampton March 1800 & had been sometime.

Roswell Hubbard & Co. began in Cummington, Nov 1. 1803

p. 299 Aaron Wright Jr. adv. Broadcloths & Trimmings Feb. 1797
Probably a Tailor too. – April 1794, adv that he had "recommenced Tayloring Business" opposite meeting house. Pitt. Gaz.

Prescott & Whittemore, dissolved July 10. 1804
B. Prescott continued the making of Cotton & woolen Cards
Desired to sell or lease the Malt house. Oct 23. 1804
Wm Bliss had hired the Malt House Dec. 1804
Partnership in selling Goods, making cards, was formed
June 1802.

Heman Pomeroy Feb 22. 1803, "has again commenced"
Tailoring Business in Southampton. Also offers some Eng
lish Goods, Opposite Court House.
May 24. adv. English Goods. &c Tailor Oct. 1804
Selling Rum & selling Tickets were great businesses

Simeon & Elihu Butler. Partnership May 30. 1803.

Julius Barnard. Clothier. adv. Oct 1803

Nathaniel Fowle adv. in Verse, Nov. 1803

Strong & Robinson were boating — May 1797. Had boated before
1797. (Strong was boating 1790. M. 9 133)

Levi Shepherd, John Fowle & others offered cash for
Shipping Furs. 1797. &c

As Wright had a Shoeshop N. Court House. April 24. 1804
& Kept an assortment of Morocco Shoes; Shoes & Boots

Rum, Tea, Molasses & Tobacco were prominent articles in adv. ts.

Seth Russell carried on Shoemaking Jan. 1800. Wanted
3 or 4 journeymen Shoemakers.

James Shepherd & James Dickinson formed a Copartnership
(Shepherd & Dickinson) May 8. 1800 — their store called
opposite the meeting house.

Traders & Mechanics

M. 2 / 212 / Tontine.

This great building owned in shares, seems to have been built in 1797. Not noticed in 1796, but was occupied early in 1798 or 1st part of 1797.. Had a large Hall.

p. 294 297. Aaron Wright Jr. was a Grocer & carried on Pasturing in the Tontine July 1798. He had Groceries in Tontine Dec 1797 Pasturing then 1799: He did Grocering in Tontine Sept. 1797. [M. 3.127

Charles Chapman carried on Carriage & Harness making in the Tontine July 1798. Saml Jan. 1801. all kinds of Harness Ch. Chapman Jr. in Edward Nov. 99.

p. 297 Simeon Goodman, Grocering in Tontine Nov. 98 Had taken a Tavern stand in Schenectady with Azel Washburn May 1799.

p. 310 Oliver Pomeroy, Cabinet maker, removed to Tontine & adv there July 1798. Began business 1795. see p. 308 was in Tontine 1804 Mahogany & Cherry furniture Boston July 1795 & Nov. 1803 was in No. 4 Tontine Aug. 1799. Offered Mahogany & furniture at Boston July 1795 & Nov. 1803 Harris Beckwith, Windsor Chair maker, was in Tontine 2 Month 1804

Israel Wright, Groceries was in Tontine June 1804

Political meetings often held in Tontine Hall. 1804 by Dem.

—"Fall of Niagara" painted by Ralph Earl & Jacob Wicker

H. Gaz. Vol. 5. 1800 / m. 15. 242 Painting exhibited in the Tontine Hall 6 Month 5. 1800. admittance 25 cents; children 12½ cts

Julius Durand, Cabinet & Chair maker, was in Tontine 1799 and 1800 — had removed to Windsor Vt. before June 30. 1802

Dancing School in Tontine, 1802.

1804 Aug 28. David Dale, Wheelwright continued to carry on his business in Tontine. Wants Journeymen

Miss Polly Pomeroy says the Tontine had a fine large dancing Hall — floor smooth & elastic. Dancing there July 4. 1801, she thinks.

Park Benjamin, Thomas Bridgman, Nathan Storrs & Hez. Russell and two others agreed to build the Tontine in one year. This writing signed in 1795. at N. H. So Thomas Bridgman says

Tontines. [M. 2. 212.6.

An association of Merchants commenced a Tontine Building in New York in 1792, & completed it about 1794, as a center for the daily intercourse of the mercantile community. 203 shares were subscribed for at 200 dollars a share. Each chose a nominee, generally a child, & at the death of the nominee, the subscribers interest ceased, & merged in those surviving, & went so on in this way until only 7 nominees remained, when the holders of these 7 shares were to have the whole estate. The shares were assignable as personal estate — It was a "Tontine Coffee House" and used as a coffee house. In 1834, & 1843, alterations were made & the Tontine building might be let for general purposes. Of 203 nominees handed in in 1794, 60 were living in 1851, or 57 years after. The Tontine Building is the only one standing in Wall Street that was built before 1800. It occupied by printing offices &c.

The Tontine plan was introduced into France in 1653 by Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan. The word Tontine designates a plan advanced by a number for life annuities with benefit to survivorships

Dan. Harvey Frank first adv. as Physician & Surgeon, March 15. 1803 Licensed by Con. med Soc. At Mr Hutchins. Removed & re-advertised Price's manual 1804

Dr C. L. Seeger first adv. May 30. 1804. had removed to house in King St. next N. of Rev. Mr Williams. Intends to attend to acute & chronic disorders. Intends to deliver lectures if students enough apply, next winter.

Bridges — Cont. from No. 9. 309.

Hamp Gaz
Jan 1794 } West Boston Bridge completed Jan 1. 1794, & adv. in Hampshire Gazette & rates of toll.
Length 1/3 mile. Tolls same as Charlestown bridge.

Tolls. Foot passengers — 2/3 a penny [old copper
Person & horse — 2 2/3 d. [4 coppers
Wheelbarrow & handcart 1 1/3 d. (with man?) [2 coppers.
One horse chaise, chair or sulkey 8d each
Coach, Chariot, Phaeton, Gerricle 1/ 6d " drawn by over 1 horse
Other wheel carriages & sleds
Gallyhorses not in teams, 1 1/3 d each
Swine & Sheep ——— 4d doz

Penny p. 1. [The parts of a penny had reference to coppers undoubtedly.
2/3 of a penny was one copper.

Hamp Gaz Apr. 16 1800 } Bridge at Montague over the Connecticut.
The act incorporating a Company to build a bridge over the Connecticut, ~~at a place between Gill & Montague, & the mouth of Deerfield river~~, had not been carried into effect. Additional act Feb. 4, 1800, enlarging their limits from Ross's Island to the mouth of Deerfield river, & giving them to May 1. 1802. to build said bridge.

1 Bridge from Springfield to West Springfield. Act for it passed by Court, Winter Session 1803. Feb. 22.
2 Bridge between Northampton & Hadley. Granted at same Session (March 2)
3. Bridge between Hadley & Halfield. " " same Session (March 8)
First meeting of N.H. & Hadley Bridge Co. March 15. 1804
Halfield Bridge was building — assessments called for, 1804
Northampton had not fixed on a place Sept. 1804. Not to be fixed Sept 1805
Estimated cost March 1804. $ 30.000.

The following from Sp. Repub. April 29 1854
1795 June 18. Company incorporated to build a bridge over the Connecticut between Greenfield & Montague.
So says Sp. Repub. April 29. 1854. [This is p. 309, supra] The first incorporation was in 1792 — but no bridge built till some years after 1800. The place 1792 was at Great Falls. Date March 1792.
1803 March 8. Samuel Dickinson & others incorporated to build a bridge between Hadley & Halfield.

Other Toll Bridges.

1805 March 16. A Toll Bridge granted across Agawam river in W. S.
1797 June 22 Toll Bridge granted over Deerfield river in Deerfield when Williams Ferry was then kept.
1786 July 7. Bridge over Deerfield river at a place called Rocky Mountain; a Co incorporated for this. When was this?
..... Morley's Bridge over Westfield river in Westfield authorized Feb 10 (Jan 29 1803,) near the Dwelling house of late Stephen Noble
1800 June 17. Toll Bridge over Westfield Great River, near Parti Mills, granted

Tolls.
The toll at Springfield bridge granted 1803, was for foot passengers 3 cents ea; horse & rider 7 cents; horse & chaise, chair or sulkey 16 cents. Coach, chariot, phaeton or other 4 wheeled carriage 33 1/3 c & wherick 25, horse & Cargo 10c, neat cattle 3c, Sheep & swine 1 cent ea
No allusion to a common farm waggon, unless in "other 4 wheeled"
No one horse waggons.

Old Laws p. 12 1648 to 1659. If a man lost his life by reason of a defective bridge or highway, the county or town that ought to secure such way or bridge, was to pay a fine of 100£ to the family. If he recd. any hurt in person, or in any damage to his team, cart or carriage, horse, other beast or loading, county & town was to pay double damages. Towns might impress workmen to repair bridges

Watertown Bridge. (Francis p. 39. 67

There was no bridge over Charles River at Watertown until 1648, and then it was only a foot or horse bridge It was rebuilt about 1668, "at the hill" and near the present bridge (1830) The "foot bridge" as Francis calls it stood till 1719. & then the town voted to build a cart bridge for the accommodation of the public, and especially some particular towns." The contractors agreed to build it for 160£ and what they could obtain from other towns. — The bridge cost them £309.17.11 They had of the town 160£ & of other towns & individuals £184.15.11. [making £344 15.11. Or 134.15.11. making 294.15.11) or something else] leaving their loss £125.2.0. They asked the town for relief, but did not get any.

This was the first bridge for wheel carriages in Watertown. The place has always been about the same. Within the recollection of men now living (1830) the bridge was so narrow, that only one carriage could pass at a time.

A great portion of the people west of Watertown passed the river at this point & went to Boston over Roxbury neck — so that a great interest in this bridge — The river is fordable at low tide, & carts & waterton carriages passed it must have forded it, previous to 1719. Was there not a bridge from Cambridge to Brighton before 1719?

This Bridge, & the Mill & the Weir were all near together — near the Falls in the river. the lower falls. The Tide sets up to these falls.

Francis p 79 & Watertown petitioned to have it demolished and a ferry set up. The Gen. Court did not grant such a petition. The Cambridge bridge probably obstructed the navigation. It may be conjectured that this bridge had not been built many years, in 1738.

p. 114. Genral Court granted a lottery to widen Watertown Bridge 12 feet 1784. It was a failure, & was given up. Tickets did not sell.

p 115. Watertown people sometimes went to Boston through Charlestown & ... 1785. they petitioned H. College to reduce the price of passage at Charlestown ferry.

Bond 1041. The bridge built 1668, of basket, so called, was to be "at least three feet wide". Bond says it was used for horses, cattle & footmen. Rebuilt 1681. Lighter procured to carry on the work. Foot bridge rebuilt 1695 - probably carried away in 1692. They sometimes neglected to rebuild ~~time~~ several years. Bridge was gone 1714 and not rebuilt till 1716. The Court in 1716 call the Ad bridge, "a foot & horse bridge."

Francis p. 85 A bridge from Boston to Charlestown was projected in 1720. One from Boston to Cambridge was proposed 1741. Watertown voted not to encourage it.

302 Ropes. [Misc. 2 296c.

[Cords, Lines

16 Gar. 94 Elisha Warner of Belchertown, adv. Ropemaking. Jan. 1794. — makes all sorts of ropes — for seines, Cartropes, dragropes, leading lines, Halters cords, cloth-lines, Bed-lines, chalk-lines twine for seines, &c.

[Horses in those days drawn by ropes & were guided by ropes. Not much leather in a harness.

M.C. 200. 1666. 8½ Dz Clock Lines @ 5/. (What were these?
6. 202. 1666. 14 doz Lines @ 12/ doz. — 47 lbs Packthread @ 10 cut
S. 215. 1686. "Clockline & lead" 50/.
C. 173. 1660. 4 Clock Lines. Webb.

"Cart Ropes" are not uncommon in many farmers' back & 1646. &c.
Thos Lamb has one 1646 Edward Dennison Webb.
M.C. 190. 6 Bedcords @ 4/. — 2 Ropes to rayne at ye farm, 1656. p 184
M.C. 193. "2 wiles Rope". 1676

Cart Ropes were used with the old carts & ladders — not with
m.2.139] modern hay carts or racks. Were very common in Northampton 40 and 50 years ago. Stones of South-Street still use them. A regular cart rope was 60, 70 & 80 feet long — a burden for a man to carry & it required some skill & experience to bind a load properly. The rope went round the four corners of the load, across the width & through the length of the load, over the top (A common cart was 8ft. — & shorter ropes — not so much)
3 or 4 men in Northampton made ropes 40 or 50 years ago — they made cart ropes, Halters, leading lines, &c.
Elisha Graves & Capt Samuel Parsons & others so state.

Ed. Enc. Sm. 355] The Esparto grass of Spain is tough, & is made into Ropes, mats, hair bottoms, &c. It is stiff & tenacissima
L. Udon 115. It is also made into baskets, carpets, &c.
London 10 98] The bark of the small leaved Lime tree (Tilia cordata) in Gloucestershire, is made into ropes for halters, trowel traces, cider presses, drawwells, fishery boats, &c. as in Russia, & accounted better than hempen ropes. [This shows some of the uses of ropes in England.

mid. M. 13. 262. 1654. a Cart Rope 3/. 1658. a cart-Rope m. 13.
M. 13. 1661 Horse Halters @ 1/. Rope. 1662. Halter. Cart Rope 5/
m 13. 1694. 14 bedcords @ 1/ and 14 at 1/6.
m 13. 156. Twine. m. 13. 273. 1663. Twine a good cart 1/. D. m. 14. 186. Tow'd twine
m. 13. 271. Bedlines in Inv. for Bedcord. 1662.
m. 17. 155. Ropes & Cords at Springfield. Pynchon

Pynchon's at Springfield.

M. 17. 155] Ropes & cords & bedcords were sold by Pynchon
17. 284] but not many. 1/6 or 2/ each. Traplines 2 each. Cart ropes 12/ each. Sawmill Ropes were expensive — 30 lbs hemp in a rope. one called 24/ Halters & cart ropes & mill ropes were made in Springfield. Halters 10d to 1/. each.
Hempen traces were made by Chapins — 3/4 pair

Prince p. 10 &c. Capt. Preserved Clapp & son Elphaz Clapp made
" p. 269 Ropes & halters & cart ropes. 1735
Prince p. 26. Preserved Clapp made a cart rope for 9/ for J. H. (did not find
Ibid. p. 260 flax I think) 1732. made Halters at 9d 1725 & 1728.
1745 M. 14. 183. Sarah Dolbeare 3 Cwt Codlines. Chalklines cost 1/2 lb sterling

[Cont. m. 18. 160.

Salt. [Cont from Misc 11.193.

Salt bought in Hartford 1793 – was in casks of 7 bushels and 7½ bushels, charged 3/ each. 3/4 in May Salt was 3/6 bush. and in Oct 4/7. by quantity.

1794. Salt at 4/6! – 1795 Salt at 5/6. + 6/

1795. S.H.S. bought 100 bushels Salt in Boston for 5/ bushel. It was brought to Hartford for 6d a bushel & 50/.

Rock Salt, advertised in Northampton 1788 + 1789.

Pitcy 3/8 } Fine Salt was for sale 1754. – John Ely 3d 8/p had in invent. 200 bushels [illegible] at 2/6: 15 bushels fine Salt @ 2/5.

Prom p 3. L. Shepherd bought in Hartford 40 bushels fine Salt @ 2/3. 1789.

Jona. Judd Jr. sold Salt in Southampton 1791 + 92 @ 5/. but they moved most of their Salt for flaxseed in S.H.

Brecks } We bought a hhd Salt at Sp. 1763. called 13 bushels @ 4/.
Accts } another hhd. Salt 1764 at Sp. called 13½ bushels @ 4/.
Sold a hhd 1765, 12 bushels @ 3/9. 45/. + hhd 5/.

Salt in Phila. Price Current 1793 March –
Alum Salt 33c. Liverpool 33c. Cadiz 25c. Lisbon 27c.

Salt in Boston June 1794. in P Current. Rock 8 bushels £1.14 Sh. or 4/3 bushel
Lisbon 8.6. 30/. or 3/9. bush. Cadiz. the same.

Salt in B. June 1794 (another p.c.) Coarse Salt 36/. hhd. (4/6 bushel.
Fine do. 30/ hhd. (3/9 bushel.

Salt in N.Y. Dec. 1794. p.c. – Alum Salt, 94c bushel. (Rock? yes.
Liverpool 50c bushel; Turks Island 87½c; Rock? 62½c. (probably "Packing Salt." such is advertised. "Turks Island & fine Salt" adv.
Fine Salt, see Boston above) sometimes means the Lisbon, Cadiz, &c
St Martins Salt is adv. 1794 St Ubes also sold Rock & T. Island.
Blown Salt " " 1794.

1794 "Fine Basket Salt" and "Table Salt" adv. in Hartford.

M. 4. 136. "Salt Tortuda Salt" adv. Dec 1720 @ 17/. hhd. (not over 1/6 bush. L.c.
4. 117. Isle of May — do — m p.c. May 1720 @ 24/. hhd. (" " 4/. " L.c.

Con 9. 250. "Salt Tortugas": Salt from Isle of May. Winthrop. 1665

M. 6. 203. "French Salt": 5 hhds @ 20/. 1666. (hhd prob. 8 bushels
Winthrop J. I. 254. Salt from "Tortugas" was brought to Boston Feb. 1638.
Salt in early days.

M. 6. 194. Edmund 1676. 169 hhds Salt @ 11/ hhd. (1/4½ bushel?
6. 364. 1702 Salt 14/ hhd. — 6. 358. 1699 Salt 1/4 bushel
6. 175. 1660. 10 hhds Salt @ 10/. (1/3 bushel?

Salt 1853. Oct. Boston
St Ubes hhd. 1.75 to 1.87; Cadiz 2.12 hhd. & Turks Island 2.75 to 2.87c
Liverpool Coarse 1.62c (ton? & St Martins & Bonaire same.
Liverpool fine, bag. 1.35c. Liverpool coarse bag 1.05 to 1.10.

W.J. Salt advanced in Turks Island m.t.y. Oct 26. 50c bushel
Liverpool ground Salt named 1.12 to 1.15 per sack.

1743. M. 4. 192 Fine Salting Boston 2/ bushel. (say 2/6 L.T.)
1745. English Salt, Isle of May do. Lisbon Salt "Fine Salt for
M. 13. 144. Salting beef" adv. 1745.

1746 to 1750 + after } Salt adv. in Boston – English Liverpool,
M. 13. 161. } Lisbon Fine White, Salt Tortuda, Rock,
St Martins, Turks Islands.

M. 13. 153. 1749. Salt Tortuda, Rock & Lisbon Salt adv.
also Tortuga Salt (is this Salt Tortuda Salt?

Gazetteer, via Sal Tortuga or Tortugas, an island abounding in Salt near the Spanish Main and near Margarita. "Salt Tortugas" on old map. Probably = Salt Tortuda.
" Curacoa has good Salt works. St Martins has good Salt pits.
" Turks Islands produce much Salt, the Exuma &c Bahama Islands.
Ed Ency IX. 16 Bay Salt is made from sea water by evaporation – in the sun France, Spain &
" IX. 402 Portugal. It is made in many places on the Atlantic coast – the best in old Saintes and Saintonge, [illegible] Islands of Oleron & Re. – this St. Ubes Salt is from "salt pits" Puerto Real near Cadiz
St Ubes & Lisbon Salt = pure Portugal. Lisbon Salt is from "salt pits" Europe &c
Sal and Bona Vista, Cape Verde Islands, produce Salt; and the Gulf of May yields vast quantities
Liverpool Salt is now Cheshire Rock Salt, refined.
Salt imported into Boston 1853 (or U.S.) 1.488.090 bushels – [Cont. in M. 14. 92

304. Canker-worms. + Palmer Worms M 2 214 c. 294 c
Misc 2. 238.
See Misc 9. 274. 275 Misc 11. 114. 115.

In March 1793. Massachusetts Ag. Society offered 50 dollars for a satisfactory Natural History of the Canker worm — to be ready by July 1795. Hist Gaz. 1793.

Note Book VII. 126. 132. 1853. Canker worms were first noticed in Northampton about June 10 — then quite small. I did not observe them until the 15th, when they were in countless multitudes, and already some trees began to look brownish. I have not examined a single tree that is free from them, but some are more full than others. The destruction of most of the foliage and fruit seems to be certain. I have observed them on no trees but the Apple Trees, but they may be on other kinds.

1853. June 30. Trees have altered but little for some days past, and I conclude the worms have nearly finished their work. They remain however on many trees. There are many brown trees in the village, and many more that are partially brown, and very many that are green & seem to have suffered but little. The worms have been more or less on every apple tree. Trees full of little apples have been severely all dashed & have suffered more than any others. It is said the worms eat the apples. The apples are generally destroyed, whether eaten or not by the worms. Trees which did not blossom generally continue green or greenish — not all.

The worms have been on plum & some on other fruit trees, but not in sufficient numbers to do much damage. The elms continue bright green.

The ravages of the canker worm are as bad on the hill towns as here, viz Westhampton, Chesterfield, Conway, &c. They extend N. & S. and in every direction. One on the east side of the river.

July 18. The brown leaves have fallen & orchards are much greener than they were. I do not notice new leaves however. — It is asserted by some in Maine and elsewhere that these were not the real canker worms. I have some doubts whether they are the old species of canker worm.

July 21. I find by an article from Dr Harris, in N. E. Farmer, July 6. 1853. that these worms are not canker worms, though they suspend themselves by threads like canker worms. Dr H. calls them Palmer Worms, & the same worm that prevailed in many parts of N. E. in 1791, but were not seen in 1792, nor in great numbers after that, as far as information extends. Perhaps some have about almost every year. — Dr H says, they were this season on apple, cherry & plum trees & on white oaks, more than on other trees, in all parts of New England, & in parts of New York. They have attacked both leaves & fruit of apple trees. — They disappeared before July 6. Dr H. first noticed them at Cambridge June 10. Their length is 1/2 or 5/8 of an inch, mostly pale green with brown head & brown lines on the back, but grow darker when more mature. H. Mc Intosh of Saxonville says they are not geometers or earth measurers, & do not form a loop in the back when they creep, as canker worms do.

They may have come from Moths that were innumerable the late part of May. Some stayed their state & new worms appeared about July 6 & laid eggs & new worms appeared [illegible]

Palmer Worms – continued.

[Those on preceding page are Palmer worms.
[Those now appeared in 1854 – on very few.

Mass. II. 115. Those called canker worms in 1791. which extended up the river in Massachusetts, Vermont & New Hampshire & elsewhere, were Palmer Worms.

MC 4.191. 1743. An Orchard advertised in Cambridge, which "the worms have never yet entered" – had in 50 bbls cider
[This shows that the "worms" of some kind had in previous years attacked the orchards in Cambridge

Palmer Worms

Lewis Bartlett of Warner, N.H. says in Rural New Yorker. 1855
That the palmer worm that appeared there in June 1853, made its appearance suddenly over a wide extent of country, & caused much damage to fruit & foliage. He says it had not appeared before for 62 years, or since 1791. He hopes it will not appear for another 62 yrs.
[See account of 1791. M. II. 115. –

Weevil. Mr Bartlett thinks several kinds of destructive insects appear periodically, remain a certain length of time, & then disappear. The Hessian Fly has gone. The wheat-fly appeared in Vermont 1828 & extended its ravages in various directions. (He seems to call this the weevil) He thinks its race is almost run. —— Grasshoppers, rats, mice, &c are very abundant some years, & but comparatively few other years.

Woodbury History p. 322. Says the Canker worms were there in 1791 and 1733 & did great damage. (Palmer worms are meant.

M.I. 10.154. Real Canker Worms. 1855.

These have appeared at Cambridge & other towns around Boston. At Cambridge thousands of apple & elm trees are blighted as if by fire. Whole orchards of apple trees, & ancient elms are stripped of all their foliage. Most of the trees show a girdle of tar around the trunk, or a rim often sticking out 4 or 5 inches, but these did not prevent the grubs from ascending. Some put round a tin trough or champe containing oil, & these were tolerably successful. — They began to let themselves down by their webs about the middle of June, & to crawl into houses, &c. Many descended upon people passing, and one lady returning from a walk found 57 on her clothes. A house surrounded with trees had all the windows shut to keep them out, & they then came down the chimney. They move by doubling themselves up in the shape of a horse shoe, & then extending themselves. They are really a serious plague, & there seems no remedy.
Letter from Boston June 20. 1855 in N.Y. Tribune.

Letter from Woodstock, Con. in June, 1855, in N.Y. Independent says, "Whole orchards have been destroyed by caterpillars. In some instances, hardly a leaf remains on a 100 trees."
[What does he mean by caterpillars?

Letter from Middlesex Co. Mass. July 1855. says, "Apples are destroyed by canker worms in many localities."
Mrs Damon says the apple trees in Reading turned brown by the worm.
The N.E. Farmer for Sept 1855 says, The Canker worms have made havoc with trees and fruit in vicinity of Boston, but their ravages did not extend to Concord 20 miles from Boston

1795 July 13. It is said in Boston Orrery (whether referring to Country about Boston or about New York, is not clear) "For several years past the apples have been almost totally destroyed by worms; in June they have been on our orchards for years past the aspect of winter. They have almost disappeared, attributed to a frost every season in April 1795

M. 2. 148.

Cooking.

H. Gaz. Oct 31. 1798 } Simeon Butler advertises "American Cookery" said to be a useful book, price 33 cents. Probably the first Cook Books sold in Northampton. It was by Amelia Simmons.

H. G. Aug. 1796. The "American Cookery" by Amelia Simmons was adv by Simeon Butler. Price 2/.

M. 4. 187. The "Art of Cookery" is adv. in Boston 1742.

M 13. 207. "The Art of Cookery" by a lady adv. in Boston 1764. gives directions for cooking, pickling, distilling, &c.

M. 13. 214. "The Frugal Housewife, or complete woman Cook" by Susannah Carter of London. 12/6. O.T. advertised in Boston 1772; with the titles or heads of the various kinds of Cooking, &c.

A. 2. Review No 4. 445 } Quotes from "May's Accomplished Cook," published in 1665 — about pies filled with live frogs and live birds; paste stags, &c. The old nursery song, or 4 lines, are given. Here are two:—

"Sing a song of sixpence, a pocketful of rye;
Four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie", &c.

"Examine the booths of the Cooks, [at Petersburg, Russia] for the food of a people tells much as to their civilization". There are substantial provisions, & knicknacks that provoke the appetite, & delicate relishes taken between meals.
Harper's Magazine. 1854

Roman Cooking.

Sicilian cooks were most esteemed. In the time of the first Roman emperors, when the pleasures of the table were carried to the height of extravagance, enormous salaries were given to the cook — upwards of 4000 dollars not uncommon. The Greeks had written on the cooking art. (Ars coquinaria) & the Romans made use of these writings for some time, but subsequently many Roman treatises were composed. Only that ascribed to Apicius has come down to us. It was printed first at Basil in 1541. [It is rather a treatise on gluttony or gormandizing.] Some of the Greeks as well as Romans were inconceivable gluttons.
Am. J. Review. II. 423–458.

An English "Booke of Cookrye" by A. W. was published 1591.
Ibid. p. 480
and quoted by Kitchener.

An "Accomplished Cook" by May was published in 1665 most extravagant things in those days. He gives directions to make a paste stag, to be filled with wines, &c. This is to be placed on the table, & on the sides one pie filled with live frogs, and another with live birds. See Pies.

English or Norman Cooking before 1400

Cookery was an artificial, complicated system. New dishes were contrived excessively seasoned & sometimes painted & turreted with paper. Ginger, Cloves, liquorice, &c were used for seasoning. They had jellies, tarts & rich cakes. Wine in abundance
Pictorial History of E. pp. 7. 63.
The nobles had most extravagant feasts; they had but two great meals, but had meats between meals.
Ibid

[Cont. in M. 18. 316.

Powder & Salt Petre (Con. from No. 9. p. 215; No. 9. p. 100.

N. 2. 276.

1778. Advertised in Enfield – "A salt petre house with kettles and tubs & other utensils ready for carrying on said business".

Salt Peter, crude & refined 1853. declined only 1 or 1½ cents per lb. Oct 1853 – Crude 6½ to 7 cts; refined 7½ to 8½ cts. in Boston. in N. York Crude 5c; refined 8c

M. 13. 237. Directions for making Salt Peter, by Committee, Dec 1775.

Salt Peter imported – price 1839 to 1845 – 5, 5½, 6 + 6½ cts except 1839, it was 7½ cents; not mentioned whether crude or refined – Report to Congress Dec. 1849.

Middlesex – M. 13. 269. 1659. 1 barrel Powder 6£

Con. 6. 300. 6. 299 Manufacture of Salt Peter & Powder in Connecticut in Revolutionary War – beginning in 1775 –

Con. 6. 301. Powder Mills at E. Hartford, Windham, New Haven and Glastenbury. – mill at Clermont, N. Y. p. 300. Con. 6.

Con. 6. 301 Price of powder, lead & flints in N. York Feb. 1775 15£ 100. 44/. N. Y. cwt. 32/6. 36/. + 38/. N. Y. per 100.

Salt Peter 1775 to June 1776, premium 4/. & pay 3/. making 7/ lb
do do 1776 June 6 @ 3/. & pay 3/. " 3/ lb

Con. 6. 262-281. Saltpetre for Powder mills. in Rev. war.

Con. 6. 281. Powder made at Windham, New Haven, &c.

M. 13. 358. 1719. Thos. Filch, Powder 6£ for half barrel.

M. 13. 216. 1768. Powder adv. at 45£ per barrel O.T. (6£ barrel. 1 m.
M. 4. 160. 1737 Powder adv. at 10£ per barrel.

1682. M. 14. 136. England exported 633 Cwt Gunpowder

1854 Salt Petre – Imports this year into U.S. 122,833 bags and almost all into Boston –
Price Jan 1. 1855 – Crude 6 to 6½c. Refined 7½ to 8½c per lb.

1749. M. 13. 161. Salt Peter adv.

Dorchester Powder Mill. The "undertakers" for this
I. Rec. V. 64 were erecting a small stone watch house, to better defend the powder mill, Nov. 1675. are empowered to impress workmen.

V. 51. "A mill for making powder being erected at Dorchester or Unkety mill & is now ready to work. A watch to be kept there to preserve that mill & the grist mill adjoining" Seem to be in Neponsit river – Oct 13. 1675.

I. 259. 1639. 500£ worth Salt Peter & 40£ worth Match to be sent for to Holland

I. 260. 263. Mr Rawson was to make powder of Salt Petre came

II. 17. 29. 1642. Every town to take measures to make Salt Peter. Directions how to make it. 1645. work to be prosecuted.

III. 2. 296. 1666. Two men preparing Salt Peter. Privileges granted them. Urine to be saved. as in former laws. [Stable dung of men & beasts

III. 2. 320. Oct 1666. with dung of goats, pens, hogs & horses – in laws of 1642. Name of the family

Further orders. Selectmen to attend to it or be fined.

[Cont. in M. 18. 58

Con. 6. 345.

M. 2. 208 Snuffers –

M. 8. 391

Not plenty in N. E. in early days. The fingers were Snuffers in Old times Eng. and among a large class.

M. 6. 208. pr Snuffers. 1667. Silver Snuffers 1683 & 4; Snuffers 1681

M. 13. 263. 1653. pr brass Snuffers. (Thos. Graves): Snuffers, Middlesex. 1657.

13. 295. 1694. pr brass & Tobey Snuffers 3/ – 13. 298. Sauffers.

14. 153. 1710. Snuffers & Extinguishers –

14. 181. 1745. Brass Snuffers & Stands cost 3/ sterling. Iron Snuffers cost only 2. da. sterling

Charles V. said of a man who boasted that he knew not what fear was! "Then he never snuffed a candle with his fingers or he would have been afraid of burning them." [Men in high life evidently snuffed candles with fingers centuries ago.]

Con. Mss. 15. 203.

N. E. Review. July 1830. p. 4

308 Tanning & Bark. [Cont. from Misc. 10. 124. 125
Misc. 9. 263. 136. 135. M. 2. 210 c. 232

Aaron Rice & Co. of Northampton, were erecting
H. Gaz. buildings for Tanning & Currying Leather
July 1795. opposite the house of Ebenezer Lane, July 1795
Wanted to purchase Oak, Hemlock & Birch Bark.

Hemlock Bark was first advertised for in North-
Con. 10. 124 ampton Sept. 1794. by Bridgman & Rice & Wm Edwards
Previous advertisements were for Oak only.
[Minor. Oak & Hemlock ads for 04. 93.
Bridgman had a tan-yard between Hawley & Pleasant Streets
on the brook. See below.

N.H. 1. 5 Wm. Edwards purchaser of Tannery ground. &c 1791. 1796. &c.
Hamp. Gaz. June 10 1795 } Wm Edwards says he is about to build a mill to
grind bark by water, near Nathaniel Edwards's.
Wants to purchase Oak, Hemlock & Birch bark, & will
give for Oak 18/ cord, hemlock 12/ & birch 16/. which
he calls "liberal prices".
H.G. Oct 7. 95. He says he is ready to receive bark at this mill.
H.G. Aug. 96. Thomas Bridgman wants Oak & Hemlock Bark.

H.G. Oct 7. 94. Phelps & Clapp want to buy 200 cords of
oak & hemlock bark. [Who are these? They an Elephant
Phelps & Ebenezer Clapp. Had Tannery back of Phelps homelot below Fort Hill pond.
old distillery place. Building now part of wm Clapp's, on S. St.
H Gaz } Wm Edwards was about to enlarge his business;
July 29. 93 } & would pay 17/. for oak bark. 1/3 in cash, if delivered
before July 15th.
[It seems they did not pay much money for bark.
& the price was low. 17/. was evidently above the usual
price, in 1793. though 18/. in 1795 above

1798. Wm. Edwards & Co. will purchase any quantity of
N.H. 1. 5 Oak & hemlock bark at their mill, & pay the same
as last year. All the pay seemed to be in leather and
notes in cash.
1799 Oct 15. Samuel Henshaw bought of Capt W.E. his Tanworks, hides, bark &c. W.S. Advising Pat. Gaz
1799. Dec 30. In the night, the Tan Works of Samuel Henshaw
esq were burnt. a large quantity of leather the
works are called "spacious" & are estimated from 3000 to
4000 dollars. His barn was saved by great exertions
& thereby his dwelling house was saved. So he says in his thanks
Dec 24. Wm. Edwards for the owner, Samuel Henshaw,
N.H. 1. 5 adv for Oak Bark, to be delivered at the Bark Mill,
Roberts meadow; will pay 18/. cord. "3 cash, 1/3 leather
will purchase hog skins at 1/ for each score the hog weighs
Cash for green hides.
It appears that in 1800, Thomas Bridgman & Elisha
H.G. Sept 3 1800 owned 1/4 of the bark mill near Nathl. Edwards's
& 40 cords bark & shells, also an acre of land with his home lot
with a new Tanyard, Tanhouse, Beamhouse & Currier shop.
Also house, barn & homelot of 3 acres & fruit trees; 4 a in meadow, &c
Elisha Mather 2d purchased this Tanyard, & adv. Dec 7. 1800
N.H. 1. 5 Bridgmans 1/4 of bark mill sold to W. Edwards by Ebenr Lane 1802
June 1 1801 } Wm Edwards wants 100 cords Oak bark - will pay 20/ cash -
after September will pay 1/3 cash. 300 cords hemlock - will pay 12/
cord in leather
May 10 1802 } He offers 20/. for oak & 14/. for hemlock in leather, sole
at 1/8 lb. Less in cash.
1803 June 25. He offers cash 21/. for oak & 12/. for hemlock &c. del'd before April 1.
1803 May 3. He offers cash 14. for Oak in May & June. Usually only 20/
" cash 12/. for hemlock
1803 Nov 1. He offers cash 15/. for hemlock del'd in 20 days
1804 May 15. He offers cash 24/. for Oak to July 1 — less after; hemlock 2.25
1804 Dec. He offers $4.25 for oak & 2.50 for hemlock this winter 1/4 off and offered 2,50
1805 April. Same prices.

William Edwards & Co. Partnership dissolved June 9. 1797. Partners. Thomas Budgman, Aaron Rice, Wm. Edwards — (This must have been a short partnership. Perhaps extended only to the bark mill.

Mr Solomon Stoddard. June 30. 1853. informs me that Mr Edwards began his Tannery when he commenced business here, where he afterwards remained. There was no tannery there before, & there is in only one place. Mr Stoddard thinks the partnership above had reference to a small tannery out near the bark mill at Roberts meadows; he thinks there was some tanning there, but is not certain. Budgman & Rice were not concerned in Edwards tannery in this village.

Edwards was inclined to run too fast & to purchase every thing that pleased him. He had assigned his property to Henshaw, when the tannery was burnt, & the blame & house owned were on the Edwards place, not on Henshaws.

N.Y. Tribune. Aug. 1853. says oak is chiefly used for tanning in all the Middle States, because it abounds there. In the Northern States Hemlock abounds & is chiefly used in tanning. Sumac is used to tan morocco; is too dear for tanning common leather. Yellow Oak or Quercitron is exported for dyeing purposes; is too costly to use for tanning.

French calfskins, Japanned & other fancy leather are altogether superior to anything in U States. They lay out much more labor on them. The French color better than we do — The Germans are like the French. (Leather in Crystal Palace.)

Old Tanning.

Misc 6. 180. John Glover. 1654. had Dry leather £102. 415 hides in Bark £600. 3. 70 oth. 45 hides in lime £33.15.0 (19/ a hide) 314 West India Hides £187 Bark 10£ — Sm. 6. 208. Thomas Bird of Dorchester about 12/ a hide 1667. who a Tanner had hides to a large amount

Misc. 13. Tanfatts in an Inv. in Middlesex 1657. £
13. 265. 8 loads Bark 15/. leather & Hides 76. 8. 6
Tanhouse & fatts 15£

Misc 13. 284 1681 Hugh Leland had Tanfats 11£ Leather in fats 120£ 2 hides 74 lbs at 4d. 3 hides 260 lbs. 2 hides Leather 45/ Bark & other things.

M. 14. 172. A man in Medfield had 48 loads bark £4. 16. (1/4/6 a load)

M. 14 195. 1771. Leather in a Tanyard, Dorchester, 81£

M. 13. 242. "Eastern Hemlock Bark" had a price fixed by Concord Convention Oct. 1774 — 18£ per cord. (probably not much over 20/ cord, if any in specie) [Hemlock Bark must have been used by tanners before the revolution — brought from Maine. Oak bark was obtained in Massachusetts probably.

Tom Clark's Book. He peeled bark for brother John King in May 1762. 63. 66. &c. All in way. Carted Bark for Rice from Shingle Hill at 1/4 a load. Clark sold all his hides to John King. The price of only one gross & that was 7£. There is no allusion to any other Tanner — but Caleb Strong was then a tanner.

M. 16. 376. Old Acts about Tanning in England. Only oak bark to be used in tanning hides. Hides, Leather & Tallow might not be exported. 1554.

Conn Misc 1. 138 Old laws for Tanning & currying in Rhode Island. No hot or warm water. Curriers to use only hard tallow.

Cont. in M. 16. 192

210 Cabinet Work & Woods. [Cont. from M. 11. 157
& Chair making. Tables p. 274 & Forms
p. 276

H. Gaz. Sept. 1795 } Ansel Goodrich, adv. in Chair Making a few rods North of the Court House. — all kinds of Windsor chairs, viz. Arm ch. Dining ch. Fanback ch. Fanback fancy tail chairs, Rocking ch. Settees. Says he has worked among the French. — He had advertised Jany. 1795. +1802 Advertises Chairs again. June 1796 Again April 1801. N.Y. Courthouse
H. Gaz. Feb 96. Justin Parsons of Westhampton made Windsor Chairs also was a mason.

H. Gaz. April 1795 } Oliver Pomroy, N. of the Court-House, advertises Cabinet & Chair making — says he had worked 2 or 3 years in Philadelphia — makes & sells Desks, Bookcases, Secretaries, Bookcase Wardrobes, Card tables, Commode Tables, Circular Tables, Breakfast Tables Oval Tables, Pembroke Tables, Dining Tables, Sideboard Tables Bureau Tables, High Chest on chest, Night Tables, Easy Chairs, Banister Chairs, Slatback chairs, Elbow chairs, "Sophies", Fire Screens, Cradles, Clockcases, Bedsteads, High Bedsteads, Field Bedsteads Teatrays, Tea-chests, Store desks, Bason-Stands, Wine Coolers, Coffins, "Cloths Presses" Butler's Trays, Window Blinds, &c
p. 299 M. 15. 129
He advertised in Taunton July 1798. Wanted Cherry boards and cherry plank. He was also in Taunton 1800. Aug. 1799 was at 4 Taunton. Offered Mahogany furniture at Boston & N.Y. prices.

H. Gaz. March 1800. David Judd carried on Cabinet Making, as usual Wanted, Cherry boards. 1801, he was N. of Court House

H. G. July 30. 1800. Julius Barnard still adv. Cabinet & Chair Work Mahogany & Cherry Furniture. Wants Bar plank for Windsor chairs Removed to Windsor Vt. before June 30. 1802

David Judd. Dec 6. 1802. adv. Mahogany & Cherry Sideboards, Bureaus, Dining, Breakfast & Card Tables Mahogany & Cherry chairs, "Sofas", Easy Chairs, &c

Same June 1804, Adv. in Poetry — Sideboards, Bureaus, Desks, Tables various kinds, Clockstocks, Candlestands, Wardrobes, Fire screens, Bedsteads, Chests of drawers, Trunks, Secretaries, Clockcases, Cherry and Mahogany Chairs, Windsor & Ebony do: Fiddle backs, Tapeloons, &c.
He wanted Pine, Cherry, maple, Ash & Whitewood boards.

1796. Stebbins & Snow. S. H. bought 208 feet Cherry Boards @ 16 f. &c

1787. Varnish by gallon was adv. by Levi Shepherd 787, p. 106.
for furniture.

1788 Varnish adv. by Wm Shipman, Hadley; & Spts Turpentine
He had Windsor Chairs for sale

1785. Samuel Herring of N. H. made Baskets & bottomed chairs
Bottomed 6 chairs @ 1/. for S. Judd.

M. 4. 240. Use of Mahogany in former days. Maple chiefly used.

Pat. Gaz. June 28. 1799 } John I. Wells. Hartford, adv. Commode & plain Sideboards, Desks, Bookcases, Secretaries, Commode & plain Bureaus, Portable desks; dining, card, pembroke, breakfast & stand Tables; framed chairs of Mahogany & Cherry, elegant; Chamber Chairs; Windsor & Common chairs; highpost, field, & common and French Bedsteads Easy & Rocking Chairs, "Sofas", Old chairs repaired with flag seats.

Cabinet Work & Woods.

A Cabinet maker at Walpole, July 22 1797, adv. Side Boards, Sofas, Secretaries, Desks, Bookcases, Clock Cases, Bureaus, Dining Tables, Circular Ends (tables), Card Tables, Framed chairs, Inlaid or plain Tea Trays. [Tea trays were then made of wood. See opposite

1804 Jan. Elias Safford of Worthington offered for sale 4000 cherry boards

1765. Ariel Collins of Springfield sold 328 feet cherry boards at 8/6 100 feet — £7/10½. Charles Beaver had them.

1764. Robt Breck Jr. Led of Wm Pynchon Jr — as follows
Case Drawers 80/ — Dressing Table 24/ — Tea Table 12/
Bedsteads 9/. 8/ 7/ — Testers & Head pieces 1/10.

M.2.2½ 1763. Hezekiah Russell was Cabinet maker in Nth. Sent to Boston for a gallon of Varnish — Cost 4/8. & jar & pail 1/7. Charge 7/
prices 203. " 131. Bost. Old Varnish at 6/. Gal. 1769.

Furniture advertised in Boston 1774

Mahogany Desks & Bookcases, do. & Beston Cases of Drawers.
do Dining, Spring, Bureau & card Tables; writing & corner do.
do. Stuff back Chairs; Leather & hair bottomed chairs.
Black Walnut Chests of Drawers; dining & Chamber Tables
& any Chairs, several Squabs. " Couches — " "a neat Sopha" Bedsteads. 8 day Clock & other Chamber Tables. Mahogany Bureau. Green bottom Chamber chairs
Rolling chairs with mahogany frames carved feet & copper plate bottoms
Blk Walnut leather bottomed Chairs.
Mahogany Chairs with copper plate, & yellow, & leather bottoms
Common, Pallet, & Corded Bedsteads.
Mahogany Hair bottomed chairs
"Bureau tables" — sometimes.
Mahogany round & square Dining Tables & round & square Spring tables.
Mahogany Desk & Bookcase, well braced, neatly carved, glass doors.
~~Mahogany~~ Tea Tables. Mahogany 4 post bedsteads & Maple bedsteads
"Mahogany dining, tea & card Tables; Walnut & Maple do."
"Dressing Tables" — Hair bottom, Leather Bottom & common (Chairs.
[Blacking used for shoes was used on Leather bottoms.)
"Four post & common Bedsteads". (Query about posts.

Woods in N. York Dec. 1853. at Auction.
Mansanilla Mahogany. 262 logs at 10¾ to 14½ cts
Mansanilla Cedar 262 logs at 9 to 14½ cts
Rio Rosewood 227 logs 52½ to 89 cents; ~~455~~ logs 10" 21½" 23½ & 42"
Black Walnut 100 crotches 15 to 33¾ cents; 11 logs B. Walnut 11 to 11½
Satin wood 69 logs 8" to 11½".

Woods imported into N. York in year 1853. & Cost.
Box 141 dolls; Cedar $10.903; Ebony $42 20; Lignumvitae $663
Mahogany 30.926 tons, 257 669 ft. Rosewood 10.202 tons cost 115.022
Satin wood 185 tons. 2158 ft. Willows $30.846. Zebra wood $4534.

Prices Woods March 1. 1854. N. York — at Auction.
Crotches St Domingo Mahogany 45 to 67c per foot; and 36 to 44c.
St D. Mahogany 8 to 11c foot; Cuba Cedar 10c a foot. and 10 to 14c
Gonaives (cotted) mahogany 30 to 38c other G. Mahogany 10 to 18c and 8 to 12c
and 5 to 7c. Cuba Mahogany 15 to 28 ! and 11 to 15 c
Prices Woods May 6. 1854 N.Y.
Crotches St. Dom. Mahogany 27 to 32c & 38 to 58c. Logs 7 to 9¼. Port au P. 8¼ to 9¾
D. P. au Prince 14 to 22; Honduras logs 8¼ to 18¼ per foot.
D. Gonaives 14 to 19; Neuvitas logs 10 to 19 " " Mansanilla 8 to 15c
Neuvitas Cedar 11 to 12c.
Rosewood. Rio. per log $10. 16, 18. 23. 34. 40 to $75. and one log 127½ dollars.

Contin. in all 14. p. 314

312 Small Pox and Inoculation
M. 2. 256.
M. 2. 300.

H Gar Feb. 98 | Doctor Sylvester Richardson advertised Inoculation of Small Pox in Norwich, to begin Feb 5 and continue to April 1.
My wife & her father's family (who had had small pox) had the small pox in this year, at Prior's house in Norwich, under Dr Richardson; Dr Sylvester had patients at Thomas Wright's house; the Doctors seem not to have acted in concert; there were two pest-houses. The small pox first appeared the natural way, and people were exposed, & this rendered a pest-house necessary. They had patients from Norwich, Westhampton, &c after the disease appeared, the doctors liked to get many together, at Norwich & elsewhere, as it gave them employment & money. One set did not stay from Feb 5 to April 1. As soon as any were able to leave they went home & others came. Some left in a fortnight.

H Gar Sep. 1794 | Dr James Bradish adv. Smallpox inoculation in Cummington

H Gar. March 28. 1793 | Drs Job. Marsh & James Bradish. adv. Smallpox Inoculations in Worthington

M. 4. 92. Natural Small Pox was in & near Norwich, 1730 (Mr. Lincoln was in Boston 1730)
4. 154. " " " was in Wallingford may. 1732
4. 155. do. do. at W. noticed in Gov's proclamation for Th. 1732 (See appointment of a day of publick thanksgiving &c)

N. Hampton 1. 330 | Small Pox in Northampton in 1777
same. Small Pox in Northampton in 1797

M. 13. 312. Small Pox first in Philadelphia 1701. Prevailed greatly 1730
Inoculation first practiced. 1731. Opposition to it.

1761 Sept. There was a Small Pox Hospital in the County, apparently about Springfield. Elisha Porter went to Springfield to take small pox Feb 18. 1761. He broke out & went into the hospital on the 1st of March. Came out of Hospital & came to Col Worthington's, March 16. Came home to Hadley March 26. Mrs. Porter.

1776. Oct 14. Jona. Judd Jr went to Chesterfield & was inoculated by Doct. Robinson. Sylvester his brother went with him. Doctors Kellredge & Howe were there with small pox. ~~Came home that day~~ For some days J. J. took physic and ate lasty pudding. Felt bad, he & Sylvester on 20th Sept. Their father came to see them 23d. Began to break out Oct 24. but Sylvester not. Went into the New Pock house 24th. There were 6 of them Oct 26th & nurse. 2 more Oct. 28. Daniel Pomroy's wife & Mrs Robinson & children joined them 29th. Sylvesters washed out 31st, & came home Nov. 1st. Jonathan remained; one arm swelled & gave much pain. Mrs Pomroy out Nov. 3. and Mrs Robinson & children Nov. 4. Grimes left 5th & one Gray Doct. Doolittle & Gray of Pelham came 5th. J. J's arm bad. Enoking of S. H. left 6th. Jesseking left 7th. J. J. Washed out 8th but arm discard & he weak. Doct Hunt came 9th and Doct. Doolittle & 2 boys washed out. J. J. left Chesterfield Nov. 12 after a confinement of 29 days. Had a horse there. Came to N. H. Came to S. H. 13th. Quite weak — says "some people hold their noses to keep off the small pox." J. Js Diary.

1777. Jan 5. He was at Northampton. Mrs Mather had small pox (young widow) "and then being a report that I was courting her, they divert[ed] it that I gave it to her." Diary

1777 Feb 1. Mr Hooker of N.H. has got the small pox.
J.J.Jr. Diary. 4th He is not like to live. His family are inoculated.
He died on night of 5th. Was buried on the 7th.
(It was on the 6th in morning that he died.

Hadley. Prince III. Dr Hunt visited a man at Hadley hospital. June 11. 1776 & then reconsidered.
1776 Nov. Hospital for small pox allowed. No more inoculating to be done in Coleman Cooks house.
H.I.267 Some inoculated persons were at C. Cooks. Dr Lathan desired to stop inoculating.

1777 March 10 } Small Pox Hospital allowed "near Tinkers Hill
H.I.267 } or Little Hill" Hospital regulated. See votes, 1777. Same built by individuals
1778 March 30. Inoculation permitted 3 months

Had. 3. 1792. Small pox Hospital allowed. 1793. refused
1801 Jan. Some persons who have had the kine pox may inoculate for small pox at John Hobarts. p. 268
p. 362 366 1801. April. Inoculation for small pox permitted. Rules given
1802 Jan. Inoculation of small pox to be discontinued

Inoculation
Buchan's Medicine p. 173. written about 1770 or 1775 says inoculation had been known in Europe above ½ a century but it had made slow progress, till of late. It is still for from being general & would so remain as long as it continued in the hands of the faculty. "No discovery can ever be of general utility while the practice of it is in the hands of a few." "The fears, jealousies & prejudices & opposite interests of the faculty are, and ever will be the most effectual obstacles to the progress of any valuable discovery." Inoculation did not become general in England, in any measure, till taken up by men not bred to physic.

Laws mi Mass. 1742
M.14.30 When the small pox is, a pole 16 feet long, with a red flag a yard long and half a yard wide, to be hung out from the house wherein is the disease

M.1.120. John Bedortha of West Springfield, caught the small pox in the Dutch country, and died with it in N.Y.
M.1.120 Feb 11. 1732. Small pox was at Albany, L Island & N. Jersey Jan. 1732 in Wallingford may. 1732.
NH 3.75. Small Pox in N. Hampton never before 1760. None died apparently. Dec 1760. Town refused to build a pest house
" " " 1777. March Town voted to build a Pest House. Soldiers might have the small pox before they marched. The Pest house was to be on old field of Elisha Alvord on the river above Pond's Mill place — 16 by 24 feet with chimney in middle & cellar & posts queere
" " " Mr Hooker & others had small pox in Widow Bardsley's house.
" " " 1793. Voted to build a Pest house on Alvords land near Combs's mill if land can be bought.
1730. m.4.91. Small Pox in Boston. much Discussion about Inoculation. Dr Boylstons History of Inoculation &c. 2d Edit.
" 4.93. Small Pox ceased in Boston Oct 1730. Was at Marblehead
1721. M.4. 114. 115. 136. 137 } Small pox in Boston. Discussion about inoculation Dr Boylston assailed. Rev Mr Coleman published in favor of inoculation.
1721. m.1. 107. Small pox began in May. Fast in July. Shell of combustibles thrown into Rev. Cotton Mather's chamber because he favored inoculation.
m. 1. 31. Dr. Douglass's account of small pox in Boston at various times. It had been there 8 times.
m.13.170. Small pox in Boston 1752.

[Cont. on M.16.166.

314 Newspapers in N.H. &c

& England M.J. 320. 321.

M 2. 294 &c. 295.

Hampshire Gazette began Sept 6. 1786.

Hampshire Gazette was enlarged Jany. 1796 and price raised to 9/— Price raised to 12/ Jan. 1. 1813. for town & mail subscribers.

Andrew Wright published the Republican Spy March 1806 The previous editor & printer gone — for fear of prosecution the Gazette says.

H Gaz. & Pub 98 E. K. Rust had carried H. Gazette to Westhampton (S. part) Southampton, Norwich, Chester, Middlefield, Montgomery & Russell. He discontinued Feb. 1798. Pay wanted.

p 315 Republican Spy of 1st Oct 1806 is No 170, (but Wednesday and of 8th October is 172 &c. Of course the paper had been published 3 years, or 52 x 3 = 156 papers and 14 over to Oct 1. 1806. Possibly one of the years had 53. The first paper was therefore dated the latter part of June 1803, or possibly the first of July or first week in July.

The size of the paper 1806 was 19½ inches by 22½ including the unprinted margins — in 4 columns.

The Hampshire Gazette was then 20 inches by 24 and in 4 columns on a page, or 16 in all.

Andrew Wright was in prison for his libel on Gov. Strong. Oct. 1806. But his name is on the paper as printer, for Republican Spy. He was tried at the September Term of the Sup. Court 1806.

"The Democrat" began March 12 — 1811. No name of printer or editor. $2. per annum. Size 20 by 24. Dan Leeger saved 62 papers, probably edited them.

Galen Wain's name as printer Jan 7. 1812. Charles Clapp's began April 7. 1812 — The Spy & Democrat were chiefly occupied with party politics — very little attention paid to local occurrences; very few notices or deaths; few advertisements — It was an everlasting sea of politics — discussions were severe, & bitter — no candor. Yet Dr Leeger was not so rabid as some others.

W. W. Clapp took Hampshire Gazette first week in July 1815. Wm Butler's last paper was dated June 28. 1815.

Andrew Wright in "Anti-Shepherdcrat" 1811, says he began to (Wright's Pamphlet. NH. 2. 362) publish with Repub. Spy June 4. 1805. Mr Ashley, the previous publisher having left town in the Spring of 1805, to avoid the consequences of an indictment found by the grand jury. He aided in publishing it some weeks before Ashley left. Charles Shepherd edited & controlled the paper. Wright was indicted for libels on Gov. Strong Dec. 1805. That indictment was quashed, & then was a new one in May 1806, and the trial was Sept. 1806. He was sentenced to 6 mo. imprisonment, pay costs, & find sureties for good behaviour. Released March 1807 — Republican Spy, June 1805 found about 1100 Subscribers, mostly furnished by post Masters who paid 4/6 to 5/ per annum. The 1100 would not average over 5/ considering losses. Advertising very little say 83⅓ dollars a year. Paper cost 500 $ a year. 2 hands at 6 $ a week $ 624. Ink, wood, & office 100 $ — So income 1000 $. Expenses $ 1224.

The Anti-monarchist was between the Spy & Democrat. Seems to have been published in 1809 & 1810.

Graves & Clapp printed one or both papers after 1807.

Four Printing Offices in Northampton, 1803. (or 1804.) Butlers & H. Gazette, Ashley & Rep. Spy. (1804) Pomroy & Hive. Andrew Wright had a printing office also — published music, &c Also several musical books. Andrew Wright had a printing office 1800. Printed music, &c.

Newspapers.

"The Hive" The 2 number of this paper is dated August 30. 1803. Whether the first number was published the week before or some weeks before, I do not know. This has the prospectus, & the saddening the editor T.M. Pomroy who was the printer. It was Federal, but was to be to a considerable extent literary, & small things candid. It was in the quarto form, having 8 pages. It was continued to Dec. 25. 1804 — 16 numbers in 1803 & 52 in 1804. Price was 1.50 in village; 1.25 by mail: company 1.00 It was published a few weeks after 1803 began, possibly a few months — became political, & was in folio; but there was no room for a political paper and it soon ceased — some time in 1805. — T.M. Pomroy then printed books, but was always in debt & embarrassed, & on the 25th July 1808 he printed the first number of the Vermont Courier at Rutland, Vermont. He gave up that, his last number being No 98 being May 30 1810; and soon began to print the Washingtonian at Windsor. edited by Denham, and continued the Hive in Windsor after the Washingtonian ceased. He was not economical. Literary men did not aid him much & he depended chiefly on selections at the end of the first year he attended his plain & went into politics more deeply.

His prospectus for the Hive was published Feb. 1803.

American Intelligencer was published at West Springfield in Edward Gray. No 77 vol III. is dated Jan. 31. 1797. must have commenced in August 1795. Kept Books.

See above. Greenfield Gazette — No 4 of Vol VII. was dated March 23. 1797. Whole No 269. Must have commenced in January 1792.

p 314. Republican Spy. This paper was commenced in Springfield & moved from that town to this, in 1804, I think. It may have been published in Springfield a year before it came here.

Springfield Paper.

"The Federal Spy" and Springfield Advertiser" No. 9. Vol I is dated Feb 12. 1793. Tuesday — Must have commenced Dec 18. 1792.

Stockbridge Paper

"Western Star" was published at Stockbridge some years. No 171. [illegible] or No 15 of Vol IV. was published March 5. 1793. Must have commenced about Dec. 1. 1789; It was outrageously conservative — somewhat anti republican

Greenfield Paper

See above. Greenfield Gazette — No 12. of Vol II. (Whole No 64) is dated April 18 1793. Must have begun about Feb 1. 1792

M. 4. 165. Poetry not considered proper in Newspapers in 1735. See what is said by a writer in Weekly Rehearsal.

Hampshire Herald, Springfield.

In May 1786, is said to have been published for 2 years — was discontinued Sept 2. 1786 (when the Gazette began — so said, but also said to have been quoted by Minot after Sept 1786 — Hollands Minuty.

Vol III. No 142 is Feb 1. 1785. "Hampshire or Weekly Advertiser" pub by Brooks & Russell. seems continuation of Gill & B's Gazette

See next page.

Newspapers & Prices Current

Prices Current. These seem not to have been published in the Boston papers neither before nor after the Revolution (except one and then one about 1720) until near the end of the century — The "American Apollo" commenced in Boston 1792. has a price current June 19. 1794 — may have had them from the beginning. The paper did not last long.

— "The Times & Evening Entertainment" began in Boston about the first October 1794 — published 3 times a week — a very small paper — Price for one paper a week 6/. two do 10/6. all three 18/6. per annum. Adv. as spare 4/6. This paper has a price current — did not continue long, I conclude.

1853. I observed not a single price current in the old files of Boston papers in the Library of the Historical Society until some years after 1790. Probably the Apollo was the first that had one. It was hardly possible to have a price current under the province bill currency, which was constantly sinking, but after 1750 there might have been one. Probably the merchants disliked to have prices published.

M. 13.156. { Newsboy's Address of the Boston News Letter, Jan. 1. 1750.

The Hampshire Republican began Feb. 18. 1835. Channcey Clark's name appears as editor until some time in November 1835. Then no editor appears until the first week in January 1836. when Oliver Warner began to be editor, or his name then appeared and was continued through the year. Lewis Perry, the Printer, appears as editor & proprietor in January 1837. and continued (as long as the paper was published I suppose. It is a strong publishing and Republican paper. Taber &c

The Temperance Banner, published once a fortnight, began in Northampton Feb 21. 1835. and continued down to Oct. 1836. and how much longer I know not. It was published by Timothy H. Mathers. The form was Octavo.

A Religious Paper, "The Oracle": published in Northampton. No 17. Vol 2 is dated April 27. 1825 must have begun about the first week in January 1824 Printed Wednesday.

Springfield Paper. "Massachusett's Gazette or the General Advertiser" was the first paper published in Old Hampshire. No 34 is dated Dec 31. 1782. Tuesday. and No 35 Jan 7. 1783. Also began May 14. 1782. Three broad columns & 4 pages. Advertising 1 dollar a square; less than a square (75 cts) 4/6. Price of paper not given.

" The Hampshire Herald or the Weekly Advertiser." No 142 Vol III is dated Feb 1. 1785. Was a continuation of Mass. Gazette, apparently, and the numbers continued from that.

Goldsmith's Deserted Village was published by Subscription 1782 or 3. Was in Press Dec. 1782. Adv. for Return of Subsc. papers to Sp. Office Dec 1782.

2 Discourses — one on death of Rev David Parsons, sen. Amherst — one at Ordination of his son Rev. David Parsons. Both preached at A by Rev Robert Breck of Sp. Advertised in Sp. Dec. 1782. price 18 pence for both.

"Patriotic Gazette" began in Northampton April 7. 1799. by Andrew Wright. Office over the Store of Daniel Wright & Co. I have sent the papers to May 5 1800. No 56. & then a number continued longer. The Publisher at end of year said his patronage had equalled his expectations. Paper as good as H. Gazette & more entertaining. Very few deaths, very few marriages & very few Pieces of Music in many papers. [illegible] monthly.

Cont'd M. 14. 362

M.2.232 Banks in Northampton.

Incorporated, our first Northampton Bank in Feb 6. 1803.
7 Directors chosen March 31. 1803 & they chose Levi Shepherd, President. April 6. they advertised for 75,000 Dollars for a banking House & for some persons to build it. It went into operation, with Levi Lyman, Cashier, some time after this — 75 cents on a share was called for June 24. to be paid by July 10. 1803. A small instalment has been called for to build the Banking House. 100, a share.

Hist. First annual meeting, Oct 5. 1803. Chose 11 Directors who chose Samuel Henshaw, President, in room of Levi Shepherd. Levi Lyman continued cashier

Hist. Oct 3. 1804. 11 Directors chosen — & they chose S. Henshaw again

By Charter, their capital might be from 75,000 to 150,000 $ & 75,000 to be paid in before any discount could be made — [No bills could be issued till after ~~Sept 1.~~ Sept 1. Probably did not go into operation till Sept 1.
There was an additional act at May Session 1803

Aug 30. 1803. Call for 48½ per cent on each share in addition to two former assessments, "towards completing the capital stock" — (must have been more called for before 48½ were called for)

H.G. Sept. 20. Began to discount apparently Sept 26. 1803
First half yearly Dividend, payable 2d Monday in April 1804.
Second Dividend declared & paid Oct. 1. 1804. amount not given

The change of President in 1803.
This seems to have been brought about by the exertions and influence of Col. William Edwards. He & Shepherd were at variance, in a quarrel, & Edwards could effect a good deal when he undertook, & he succeeded, in getting Henshaw for President instead of Shepherd, though the latter was a good manager, & had been in but a short time. Shepherd was not well used, and he resented it, & he & his sons all went over to the Democratic party before the next year, or during the next year, 1804. They did not act previous to the Spring election of 1804. for only 6 votes were cast against Gov. Strong. & for the Democratic candidate, but in the choice of Electors in Nov. 1804. the democrats cast 76 votes.

Gardens & Seeds. [Cont. from Mass. G. 240. 241
" " Mass H. 130. 131

1797 Jan. Garden seeds, a great variety now adv. in New York, just imported from London; with Grass seeds, Flower seeds, &c.

1797 March. Garden seeds & Peas & Beans, Canary & Rapeseed, Sage, Thyme, &c. now adv. in Boston just imported from London.

1797. Garden seeds adv. in Worcester

1797 March. Garden seeds, an assortment, adv. in Hartford "just imported from London".

1799. March & Sept. Assortments of Garden seeds adv. in Boston, imported from England. Sold by two & probably more. Sept. 8. One man calls his store a "Seed Store", but he kept grass seeds.

1804. March Garden seeds adv. by James Shelburne.
" April. Garden seeds from Shakers, N.L. by John Breck

R. Breck 1760–1765 } bought Carrots several times. ½ bushel 0/. or 1/2½. (4 or 5 bus
1762. He had a hhd of Onions brought up the river – paid freight 9/. prob. from Weathersfield. They were for L. Wainscott, Roxbury.

In March and April 1774. 5 persons in Boston advertise Garden Seeds, at length, imported from London. All are particularized – Peas many sorts; Beans. windsor, kidney & dwarf & pole beans. Carrot; Cabbage many sorts & Cauliflower; Lettuce; Onion, sorts; Endive; Parsnip, Turnip; Radish Beets; Spinage; Watermelon; muskmelon; Cucumber; Summer & winter Squash; White Mustard; Asparagus; Celery; Gourd; Squash Pepper; Parsley, Peppergrass; Brocoli Sorts; French Turnip; Several sorts of many of these. Thyme; Balm; Sweet marjoram; Sage; Summer Savory; Lavender; Rosemary; Hyssop Kale seed; Bush Basil; an assortment of Flower seeds – not named. Also Hemp, Rape & Canary seeds (apparently for cagebirds) The assortment of seeds was nearly equal to a modern one – These seed sellers kept other goods. [See for 1773. M. 13. 233. Boston.

M. 13. 168. Garden seeds & Flower seeds adv. March 11. 1751. in Boston
M 13. 185 Garden seeds of all sorts from London, adv. by a woman Feb. 1762
" " Garden seeds adv. by 2 women March 13. 1758
" " Garden seeds from London by a woman Feb. 1761
M 13. 203. Garden Seeds adv. by 3 women March 1763. Also one has Rape & Canary bird seeds, & one has hemp & Canary seed for birds also Good boiling Peas, Windsor Beans, & Pole & Bush beans. Same women had Grass seeds.
" " } All sorts of Garden & Flower Seeds, Wholesale & Retail, by a woman.
} Also a man advertises. March 1764
" " 1765. Garden, Flower & Bird seeds, of last years growth. Windsor & other kinds of upright stalk beans are usually advertised then by a woman. Another woman adv. Garden seeds
" " 1766. 3 women & a man adv. Garden seeds
" " 1767. 4 women adv. Garden & Grass seeds & some Grass seeds
" " 1768. Several women & a man adv. Gaiden & other seeds Windsor beans always offered.
" " 1769. 4 women & 2 men adv. Garden & other seeds
" " 1770. 1771. 3 or 4 women & one or two men adv. seeds
" " 1772. 7 women adv. Garden & Grass seeds & 2 men [M. 13. 229
" " 1773 7 women & 3 men adv.
1774 See above.

M. 13. 233. 1773. 10 persons sold Garden & other Seeds. See the several kinds of Garden seeds adv. M. 13. 233, Sweet Herb Seeds, &c. & see seeds in 1774 above.

[Cont. in M. 15. p. 54.

Breeches, &c

M.2.236. The Garments that succeeded short breeches seem to have been called "Overalls" and "Trowsers". Soldiers in the revolution had overalls. My father in his accounts, after the revolution, calls the woollen nether garment, "overalls", but the cheap ones of tow cloth is called "Trowsers". Better garments of the same materials are called overalls, as "Yankeen Overalls" 1797.

M.2.259 Drawers. What were these, so often found in old records of clothing? They seem not to have been an under garment originally, though so at a later period.

Mustard (Misc. 2.294

London 1115. much mustard raised in Yorkshire. Ground & prepared in York, & sold under the name of Durham Mustard
Sowed 2 pecks to the acre in May. Cut with sickle in September
Stacked, & thrashed out upon a cloth. 16 bushels per acre.
p.1117 Formerly much raised in Durham: and had a good name. Some still cultivated, not much. 1½ per acre sowed: yields 20 bushels per acre
price 8/ to 16/ per bushel

Con.5.112 Mustard was raised in Wethersfield 1701. and sent to Boston 8ª qt.
Middlesex. 1660. Mustard Seed. — M.14.178. 1742 Mustard seed 7/ a bushel
Suf. M.14.197. 1771 Mustard Seed 4/6 qt. O.T. (7½=1.C.C.
" M.14.198. 1773. Mustard Seed 16/ bushel. — 1725. M.13.370. 1qt M. Seed 1/6 (9½
1746. and after. Mustard & Durham Mustard often advertised
1762. Elisha Pomeroy, Mustard 8d, qt.

Deer Skins & Leather Garments.

sup. 71.
See m. 13. 64 & 66. 1 Cont. pop. M. Q. 169 & 173: 262. 263. 384.

1797. Nov 13. Amanat Springfield, James Lloyd, calls himself "Leather Dresser, Leather Breeches maker and Glover" — offers to "Dress Deer Skins with the leather" & give them a fine grain, & will make & fit Buck or Doeskin Breeches in the neatest fashion. not inferior to Philadelphia work. — will Dress Bearskins with the fur on, & other fur Skins suitable for Ladies muffs & Tippets — will dress Calf & Sheep Skins White, & fit for Soldier's belts, Saddlers work &c. Deerskin Breeches washed & repaired.

1789. Leather Breeches — adv. by Robert Breck.

1761 Rob. Breck at Springfield gave for 2 Deerskins, 3 Dr. 8/ per Dr. or 24/ for both. 1765 gave 24/ for one.

1761. He sold one, 1 D 12 3 @ 11/4 per lb Skin (about 6/10 per lb.

1763 Breck sold pair Leather Breeches 30/.

1774 Leather Breeches, ready made, adv. in Boston; in Buckskin.

1774. m. 14. 199. Deerskins in B. 6/ ea. Sides & more Skins 5/4 ea.

m. 14 199 Sheepskin Breeches 12 pairs only 20/.

Early Days in N.E.

M. 6. 195. Edmund 1676. 2 pairs Wash Leather Stockings. Old Leather Drawers.

M. 6. 183. Thos. Lamb. "Leather Suit & pr Stockings 30/." 1646

M 6. 353. P. Jones 1688 had "Leather Hose 3/."

m 14. 1759. 578 Small Deer Skins @ 16 ea.

M 13. 306 Watson. Deerskin breeches, and deerskin facings to woolen pantaloons, after one season's service, were the height of county fashion in Pennsylvania.

M 13. 232. "Leather Breeches Maker & Glover" was a trade in Boston at all times — One advertises 1773, Buck and Doeskin Breeches & Gloves; — also Buck and Doeskins, Mooseskins, Goat Skins, Lambskins

Deerskins — in N York, Nov. 1853. not tanned.
11,000 Angostura @ 35 per lb & 14,000 at 38.
16 000 San Juan @ 40 c. lb.

Deerskins used at Johnstown, &c (see opposite
many Deer are killed in the laurel glades & pine forests of Northern Pennsylvania, many hunters, some with dogs, some without. Great quantities of Skins from the western Indians, & Am. trappers from Minnesota, Missouri, California, Oregon, &c. Many from New Grenada, Mexico & Yucatan, called "Musquitos". Great numbers from Yucatan are brought from their port Sisal, 400.000 Deer skins are wanted this year (1853) at Johnstown & Gloversville. In time, the deer may be exterminated, but not perhaps for hundreds of years. They are diminishing, but the supply of Skins does not decrease, perhaps increases.

Deer Skins in March 1854 N.Y. came from St. Juan, Honduras Angostura &c Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Florida,
Prices Missouri 38 c. Texas (prime). Florida 28 & 30, Indiana 37 c
Angostura 48 c. — prices have advanced. Sent to be sold by Mr.

M. 13. 190. Deers Leather, buff colored, imported from England was adv. in Boston at 3/4 per lb. 1759 [probably for military

M. 13 372. 1726 Leather Breeches imported. Cost in E. 4/. here 16/.
373. 1727. 21 pairs imported
13. 374. 1728 Leather Breeches @ 17/. some cost 4/. & 250 per cent adv.
13. 371. 1726. do do. cost in Eng. 5/. for add 250 adv. makes 17/6.
13 368 1724 do do for negro 17/-
14. 179. 1745. Buckskin Breeches 100/. (say 2 doll 5/. Cur

Con. m. 14. 276

Deer Skins & Gloves

M. 2. 273.

The Indians applied deerskins to the feet & limbs. They were ruddy dressed in the brains of the animals and smoothed & softened with the hands. The Trappers and frontier tribes still dress deerskins in this way, commonly called "Indian dressing"

about 50 years ago (upon 1853) a man at Johnstown NY. dressed deer-pelts by pounding them in oil with a hand mallet, & then dried them in the sun; the females of the family made them into mittens, & they were peddled about the county. This was the beginning of the buckskin trade for gloves or mittens. [Doubted - S.J.] —— After some years, the "Bucktail" was invented, which is a cylinder coated with pumice stone and this carried round rapidly by water finishes the leather effectually in a few moments. This was patented about 30 years ago. This centralized the business in the vicinity of its origin, and at the present time most of the world is supplied with mittens & gloves of deerskin by Johnstown and Gloversville, about 3 miles apart. The latter has 2000 souls mostly sustained by this manufacture - One firm in Johnstown require 150,000 deerskins annually, or can manufacture so many. Johnstown has 2000 people. Buckskins are tanned in 4 weeks. First the hair and adhering flesh are taken off by soaking in a lime vat and scraping over a wooden horse. They are next "frized" or deprived of the cuticle or outside skin by a curriers knife. Then Milling commences. The skins are fully moistened with oil - & then cast into a box or tank of cast iron, where a corps of huge wooden clubs beat them with alternate motion, till the skins are milled. They are then scraped, then milled again in a strong lye, and the superfluous oil is scoured out, & reconverted into "Sod oil" so called. The skin is then stretched & dried, and colored. Skins for mittens are colored buff, for gloves, drab. They are then submitted to the friction of the Bucktail, & become soft & flexible. They are cut into patterns, & are sewed by women & children in farmers families & others, & who are paid not over 2 ½ to 3$ per week, in store pay. Sewing machines are now used, but much stitching must be done by hand. Males receive 75 to $1.25 per day - but have no employment in this business in winter.

Oil of whales & seals cannot be used. It must be obtained from codfish, menhaden & some other small fish. It chiefly comes from cod livers: the cod has no other fat.
p. 253. 1200 barrels of oil are used yearly at Johnstown & Gloversville. Menhaden oil is cheaper - the whole fish is steamed or boiled for the oil. —— 500,000 skins will be dressed this year, for 1853. 1/5 of them will be sheepskins & Patna kipskins. The former make inferior mittens; the latter make very strong durable mittens, used to hand to bar iron, lay stone wall, & in quarries & coal mines. The skins are for small & large covers - 1/3 of all manufactures is sold by peddlers - they go far & near, & are for years. generally begin in autumn. A good peddler gets 100 to 150 dollars a month & expenses paid. The tendency is to centralize the trade in Cities, & peddling diminishes. Near 1/3 of all is now sold in the large cities. Gloves are exported to Australia, California & isles of the Pacific.

The individuals & firms engaged in this business are mostly of Yankee origin, & bear the stamp of the good old New England character & their communities are strong advocates for temperance and Emancipation. No liquor is sold in Gloversville.

The hair is sold to Saddlers; & the scraps are used for glue. & the refuse for manure.

Wholesale prices. Mittens $5 68¢ per dozen. Patna kips $5 Sheepskin $3. Staple Gloves (for driving) 8$. do lined with lambskin 13$ to 15. Embroidered Gloves $7. Cadet Gloves 6$. Embroidered Gloves lined $13 to 15. Arm gloves for military, 18$. Imitation kid 6$. do lined 7.50 to 10$ Common Gloves with lambskin $6. The Imp. Kid are made by a family of Parisian glovers at $20 a pair. —— Moccasins were formerly, are Gloves but India rubber has superseded them. Gloves are fast taking the place of mittens 100,000 dozen of Gloves &c. will be made in 1853 - worth say 600,000 dollars.

Gloves Cont. M.S. 14. 278

322 Tailors. (Misc. 2. 210a 2106 Misc 9. 162
(same misc. 11. 62, not filled

Two English Tailors in Boston, May 1799. offered to cut out Coats at 50c. Jacket or small cloths 25c. Spencer 50c Ladies Habit 75c — & to make Coats and Cloaks & cut them, at $2.50; Spencers $2.00: Regimental coats 3.50: Ladies Habits $3.50.
[Ladies Habits were then & after this, in Boston & country made by men, but not in all cases.

1798 Aaron Wright Jr of Northampton made a Coat and a pair of Breeches for Dea. T. Stebbins for 24/. or 3.50 — (perhaps $2.75 + 75c). Linen and 1/4 yard 4/. 7/8 yd Fustian 1/3 mold 5d. silk 1/6, twist 8d. Thread 6d.
Also making Coat &c for R Snow. 13/1.

1761. Robert Coffil of S/S. charged 6/. for making Leather Breeches.
1765 He made some kind of Breeches 8/. Unds. leather, small.

"my Snips" is an Englishmans address to his Tailor. 60 years ago. He considered Snips less respectable than the carriage builder, the Wine seller, or the Baker.

Con. 10. 95. A Tailor from London (a man) adv. in N.Y. 1750, that he makes mens & Boys' Clothes, and "Ladies Habits and riding Josephs"

M.2.110. Men Tailors went to France to get the fashions - from England

M.6 / 275 } Cheap Coats - in England 1633 - made for Gov. Winthrop (for servants or slaves)
14 Coats mall — Each Coat cost 13/7. made up as follows
s d
3 1/2 yds Red Bridgewater @ 2/1. = 7. 6. — Probably a sort of Doublet - not a long coat.
3 " blue Cotton for lining @ 1/3 = 3. 9.
Tailor for making a Coat 1. 8.
Lace it & P'sand, & thread & buttons. — 8.
13. 7.

Misc. 4. 169 } 1737 } A man from London advertises to make garments "according to the Court of Great Britain" & had rich articles for men & women.

M. 15. 166. Some Tailors formerly went from house to house making garments. [It was so in my younger days.

M 13. 231. A Boston "Tailor and Habit-maker" 1772, offers to work in gentlemen's houses.

M. 13. 252. Prices fixed by Rhode Island Jan. 1777 — (about 50 per cent in advance of 1774 — Tailors charge for making a suit of broad cloth plain 24/. (about 16/. 1774
For a days work employer finding them, 3/. (about 2/. or 2/2 1774
[Here is allusion to the Tailor's working from house to house
Of what did the suit consist? 2 garments or three?

Female Makers of Garments, and Milliners.

M 2. 244c.
M 7. 306.

Continued from M.4. 163

R Breck J.P. 1761. paid Eunice Brewer 5/. for making 9 pairs Kelts - about 9d a pair.

1760 Chester Cotton's wife made a Vest for 3/4 for Breck?

1765. making a woman's Hat 8d.

1761. Esther Parsons made a shirt & 3 Kelts all 4/0

M 4. 149. 1729. Mrs. E.A. from London, adv. in Boston that she "designs making Mantos & Reding Dresses; the taking all sorts of Millinery work & teaching young ladies all sorts of work, & dressing heads & cutting hair."

M.4. 162 1733. Richard Bassett & wife from London call themselves Mantua Makers: & to sell Fans, all sorts of Gowns, Petticoats, Spanish Flies, Mantles, Velvet Hoods, and Mantle Hoods, high Crown Hats & Cloaks, for Ladies - all in the Newest way. They came from "Court end of London".

M.4.187 1742 A Milliner makes head dresses or Hoods, mantelets, fillerens, French Cloaks & Bonnets.

[This is almost the first use of the words "milliner" & "Bonnets" in the newspapers.

M. 4. 162. "Tailoress" is a word used in 1733 - have not noted it before she made gowns.

M 1. 146. 1733 Mrs. Hannah Tealts calls herself "Mantua-Maker" has a baby Dress "in the newest fashion of mantuas and night gowns & every thing belonging to a dress" late from London. S/. a sight at the house; 7/. at the house of others. (say Y. & 48. L.C.

M. 2. 186. Spectator's account of getting the fashions from France by means of a Doll & baby - Puppets & dolls were decked out to show the fashions

M 13. 175 13. 176. 13. 179 1755. Long advertisements of "Millinery" in Boston, 1752 to 1755. They were sellers of various goods, not makers of bonnets or garments. Were females. -

13. 189. One 1758 "makes all sorts of Millinery" & has goods in abundance

13. 189. One 1764. "makes all sorts of hats & bonnets" Not called Milliner

Their millinery includes many small wares & light goods, many trimmings & ornamental articles, including coverings for the head & feet, hoop petticoat, &c. The word "Millinery" must have been very indefinite, and probably still is. None advertised gowns or mantua-making, unless the one in 1758 was an exception.

See Haberdashery. Con. 10. 321. Seems to include nearly the same things as Millinery.

M.4. 125. 1711. A man advertised Millinery, Haberdashery, &c along with heavy goods.

M. 13. 118. A French Milliner from Paris. 1783. makes caps, bonnets and all that concerns ladies dress", as worn at court of France. Sold taffeties, ribbons, gauzes, &c

M. 13. 118. Another Milliner advertises caps, skirts, aprons, hats, cloaks shoes, fans, ribbons, plumes, bell hoops, &c 1783

M. 13. 118. Another 1784 adv. as "Millinary"; Ladies Cloaks, Hats Caps, Bonnets & Aprons

In Germany now, as in England in former times, ladies dresses are made not by females but by men, called "Ladies Tailors". Some females work at this business but men take the precedence. The tailor takes the measure, brings the dress to be tried, discusses the fit, &c. just as a dress maker does with us. Men are pretty sure to be employed to make a wedding dress. Rural New Yorker, March 1853

Cont. in M 14. 244

Cotton, and Cotton Goods

[Cont from Miss. 9. 112. 113. 114. 115

M. 9. 115. India Cottons were imported abundantly in 1794 & 1795
23,000 ps. offered at once of White cottons — were
Sehams, Baftas, Emerties, Guzzenas or Guzzenas
Gossahs (sometimes printed Coffahs), Sannas. 1795 May.
80 Bales at another time, 100 to 150 ps each — piece
are 12½ yards, 18 yds & 20 yards in length. Shes are Baftas, June 1795
Guzzenas, Corahs & Sahams.
1000 pieces adv. Jany. 1795. Corahs, Baftas, &c
India cotton suitable for sheeting is advertised.
"British Cottons" are advertised 1795.
Length & Width of India Cotton. In one advertisement 1795
Guzzenas are said to be 18 yards long & 1 yard wide
Baftas, most kinds named, 12½ " & 1 " "
Gossahs & Sannas. are 20 long by 1⅛ wide ~~and narrow~~.
In Worcester, 1796. a man advertises India Cottons from
10d per yard to 2/8. Another offers 9/8 Cotton 6/ps at 4/5 & 4/6. 3d.
India Cottons & Cotton Sheetings adv. in Northampton 1796
by several. India Cottons at Westhampton, by Wright & Stoddard.
India Cottons adv by N. Fowler, B Tappan &c. 1796.
India Cottons adv by B. Tappan
Cotton Sheeting by B. Tappan
In May 1804. L. Shepherd & Sons adv 4 bales, or 460 ps. India Cottons

Earlier

In July 1791. Ralph Snow bought in Boston 1/ps Sannas
12 yds @ 1/6. (Was not this Sannas, a species of White d. Cotton?
I observe nothing else in his purchases like India Cottons
and no white British Cottons until —
May. 1791. Gain for 20 lb Cotton Wool in Boston 1/6 lb.
1792 Feb. " for 20 lb. 110 lb — In Dec 1795. 10 lb @ 2/4.
1793 Oct. 1/2 bag Cotton, 76 lb @ 1/8. 1795. 15 lb @ 1/11
1795 Nov. 12 lb @ 2/2. — 1796 21 lb Cotton Wool @ 2/3
1797 25 lb @ 2/3. — 1800. 17½ lb do @ 1/7½.
Price 1/62. Cotton Wool cost in Hartford 1/10 lb 1794
1794 May Stebbins & Snow bought in Boston 1/piece of
India Cotton, so named, 16 yards @ 2/4. The is
none previous, except the Sannas above.
1794 Oct. Bought 1/ps India Cotton 34/. 1/ps 38/. 1/ps 24/.
1795 Aug. " 2/ps Cotton 16½ yds ea. @ 1/0½ yd.
1795 Nov " 2/ps Guzzahs @ 32/. 1/ps 24/. & 1/ps 22/6.
" " " 1/ps India Cotton 57/6
1796 Jan. " 2/ps Guzzahs @ 4. 66 ea. 2/ps Basteas @ 4. 25 ea
1796 May " in 1/ps 4/ps Cotton @ 42/. 2 do @ 16/.
1796 " " in do. 2/ps 2nd Cotton 20½ yds @ 4d/. 2/ps 12½ yds ea. @ 16/6
" " " in do. 2/ps 15 yds ea. @ 13/. 3/4 wide
" June " in do 5/ps 12½ yds ea @ 17/. ps.
" Nov " in do 4/ps @ 45/. : 2/ps @ 31/6
1797. India Cottons @ 31/. ps. & Gossahs @ 31/. — 6/ps. Common Cottons 1/8 d
" 1/ps Humhums 42/. — 1/ps Guzzahs 18½ yd. 27/4. 8/ps cotton @ 30/
" 6/ps Gossahs 18½ yds ea. at 26/. 1/ps Baftas 12½ yds 24/. 2/ps Baftas @ 18/.
1798. 6/ps 2nd. Cotton @ 20/. — 1/ps Humhum 50/. 3/ps Cotton @ 20/ & 4/6.
1799. 2/ps Guzzahs @ 26/8. — 35 yds 3/4 Sheeting 23/8 a/ps.
1800 3/ps Mamodies @ 34/6. 3 do @ 40/6 — 2/ps Corahs @ 30/
4/ps Mowsamahs @ 15/. 2/ps Guzzahs @ 30/
1809. J. & Whitney & Co. adv. that they were agents of the Pemfret Manf. Co. & would constantly keep Cotton yarn for knitting & weaving
continued in 1810.

[A few Bills in Boston, latter part 1795 & beginning of 1796 are made out in dollars and cents.

Cotton & Cotton Goods

Ginghams –

First purchased by S. & S. 1796. 1 pc 26 yards @ 4/3 N.Y. (3/2 N.E.

1797. 1 pc 26¼ yds @ 2/10; 1 pc 27¾ yds @ 3/0
1798. 1 pc Check'd Gingham 29 yds @ 4/6. (6/ N.Y.
1800. 1 pc Striped Gingham 30 yds @ 2/10
" 1 pc Check'd do 26 " @ 3/2
" 1 pc plain do 22/. 1 pc double do 45/.
" 2 pcs Ginghams 147½ yds. @ 3/1.

Jona. Judd's Jr's Day Book, May 1791 to May 1793. inclusive – has no charge of white cotton – India or British. Where a neck shirt was wanted linen was purchased, usually 3½ yards. It is evident that he had not bought nor sold white cotton till after 1793 May. See Snow & Stebbins' purchases opposite. They did not purchase white cotton for S. Hadley till after 1793, with perhaps one exception. In those forming, towns shirts cloth was made at home.

M.H. 163. No white cotton sold by the Traders before the Revolution

1796 Sept. India Cotton @ 2/. yd. First appearance on S. Judd's book

1791 Cotton Wool, sold by J. Judd, by 2. 3 or 4 lbs at 2/6 D. + 2/9
1780. 81. 82. Cotton. S. & Hunt. Phinehas 149, 3/9. 3/7. 3/. 2/6

Brecks Acct. 1760–1765 } He has 2½ yds "Cotton Holland" @ 2/9. 1760. and he has 1 "Cotton" once or more @ 2/9. – Was this real Cotton?
1761. Also 7¼ yds Cotton Holland @ 2/9 (See M.H. 17. 422

Advertisements in Boston Papers 1774 (Home papers of 1773 & 1778) contain no white cottons, English or India, and no allusion is made to any such article – none of the E. India names, as Baftas, Sanhahs, &c. appear in any paper in my possession. The merchants had E. India Chintz, Calicoes, Bengalls, &c. Cotton Wool is frequently adv. Patches with them.

Oct 1793. Woolly. Hartford adv. "thick white cottons" – the only white cottons I have adv in that year. There must have been more. I have but few city Papers of 1793

1792. June. "An assortment of White India Cotton, some very nice." adv. in Boston

1794 July. "India Cottons, various qualities" adv. in Boston

1794 Mass. A man in N.Y. proposed to have a Manufactory of cotton goods as Thicketts, Jeans, Fustians, Bed ticks, Checks &c Later off a "Cotton & Linen manufactory."

1794 Cotton Wool quoted in Boston Price Current in October
" India 1/7. Southern States 1/4
" In N.Y. Oct. do p.c. only one price 25 cts.
" 5/4 India Cotton suitable for Sheeting" adv. "Cotton Sheeting" adv. in Boston adv "600 pieces India Cottons."

1794 A man in Boston adv. for "weavers who understand weaving cotton". He had for sale "Cotton pieces wide & strong for sheeting."

M.H. 4. 73. 78. White Cottons were imported from E. India to England. 1744. 42. Also Cotton Yarn.

" 4. 96. Many Cotton & Linen Shirts. 1731. &c. ie made of cotton & linen

Cotton Manufactory at Providence. Seems not to have made
M. 13, 393 white cottons 4 Slaters Factory – see Morse's Geog. 1805. Gaz. of
a cotton manufactory erecting in Providence 1809 (Morse – Gaz. of Providence) 211 by 40 feet 4 & 6 floors. to have 10,000 spindles.
Morse 1805, p. 382 Cotton manufactories reckoned attempted at Beverly, Worcester & Boston, & but they had not succeeded. – A cotton
Morse p. 461 Manufactory lately established at New Haven – The Providence Factory was on Seacunket River. Said to be 2,000 spindles, and Jersey Gaz. 1810
a cotton Factory in Pennsylvania. Morse 1805

Duchman's Manuf. p. 67 } Given to Mass. 54 cotton factories 1810 with 19,448 spindles
2 Factories & 1200 Spindles in Hampshire
Cent in M. 15. 112.

Huskings — See M.9.76.266

M.2.283. Hamp. Gaz. Sept 21. 1796, has a description of a husking in poetry — from some other paper

"Now the cornhouse filled, the harvest home,
Invites neighbors & the huskings come;
Assume their seats, the solid man attack,
The dry husks rustle & the corncobs crack,
The song, the laugh, alternate notes resound.
And the sweet cider trips in silence round.

If I understand him, he that got a red ear had a right to kiss some female present:

"Give each red ear a gentle kiss he gains,
With each smut ear, he smites the luckless swains."

But when a maid found a red ear, she had a right to select one to kiss her;

"She walks the round & culls one favored beau,
Who reaps the luscious tribute to bestow."

The Harvesters in the meantime is making a Kettle of hasty pudding, & "the vexed caldron rages round & boils". This was to help her to stir it with a ladle. When the husking is done & the pudding is done, & the bowls & spoons in order:

"When to the board the thronging huskers pour,
And take their seats as at the corn before".

M.10.33. Rev. E. Hale had a Husking on the evening of Oct. 16 1788. He says they husked 40 baskets.

A husking at Wmsburt. Jr. Northampton 1853. Oct. 20. about 70 men husked 750 bushels of ears — An entertainment at the end of Oysters, Cake, Crackers, Coffee, &c

Huskings in Old Times. Danvers Celebration 1852.

A husking: Heaps of golden corn,
Long rows of lads & lasses gay,
Old men, boys, maids, gay or forlorn,
Intent on mingling work & play.

[Sweet cider, and flip, go round; jokes, laughter, & song and there are joyful noises.

A red ear, got by roguish swain
Gives him the right to seize and kiss
Each blushing maid, unless repulsed
By smutty ear, or sturdy miss.

[Old men tell tales of old times: and]
Husks rustle. Ears of corn crack
Mirth, love and jollity prevail.

This writer, Andrew Nichols, had evidently read the poetry above in Hamp. Gazette 1796. Probably not original in Gaz. A supper or "festive board" follows the husking, & then the elders go home. The young folks, after they are gone, M.14.228 call on Polnpey, & turn the supper room into a dancing hall, & pomp applies horse hair to catgut & grinding shows his ivory, with foot & body keeping time.

M.15.427. Mrs Amsden's account of Huskings. Females did not attend them. [Nor did they in W.H when I was young, except those of the family.

Hadley.
May. Sylvester Smith & Mrs Allen Clark. 1859. say that huskings in Hadley were quiet. There were no kissing on account of red ears, no boisterous conduct. Huskings were quiet in Westhampton

Cont. in M.16.p.272

N. Hist. 2. 22
m. 16. 117.

Wages in Scotland & prices

Ed. Enc. XVI. 705. } Wages per week in winter 1790 (omitting Islands & N. Counties) 5/. to 6/.
Same M. 16. 69 p. 117 } do " " " " in ½ Counties most northern 4/. to 4/6
do " " " " in most N. Counties & Islands 2/6 to 3/.
" in Summer " in No 1. 6/. 7/. & 8/.
" in do " in No 2 6/ to 8/. or same
" in do " in No 3 3/6 5/6 & 6/
" in Harvest " in No 1 in Scotland generally 6/. 7/. 8/. 9/.
Wages with board " " " " in No 2 5/. & 6/.
do " " " " in do 3. 3/ & 4/

Womens wages 1790 were 5 a per day in most counties — 9d none; 4d pence in some northern counties; 3 pence in most northern. { It seems that they boarded themselves; as men did at Summer & with prices above.

Wages since 1804 — in Scotland generally 8/. 9/. & 10/. in winter; 11/. 12/. & 13/6 in Summer. — In Northern Counties 5/6. 6/ & 7/6 in winter; 8/. & 9/. in Summer. — In extreme N. & Islands not given

Wages since 1804. in Harvest with board in Scotland generally 10/. 11/. & 12/ per week & in 3 counties 15/ — in N. Scotland 6/. & 9/. Extreme N. not given.

Wages of women since 1804. hoeing turnips &c. 8. 9. 10d & 1/. per day generally 9d or 10. — In N. Counties 6d & 7d. [They women seem to have boarded themselves, except in harvest.

Mens gains in a year in 1810, including Harvest & hay (but harvest seems to include that of grain & hay) varied in different counties — £25. 8.; £26 £4. 27 £10; £ 19. 14s; £30. 10; £35. 6. N. Counties 18 £ 6 & 21 £ — (these seem the wives earnings, supposing they had work all the time) — & then board — it comes out — with other Statistics, this cannot be relied on & does not agree with other statements.

Nat. Hist. 2. 22 Rev J. Robertson 1813. says the price of labor in Perth had doubled in 25 years — Agriculture Makes 8 & 12 £ in grain districts, & 6 to 8 £ in grazing district (and board evidently). Women had 60/ to 80/ a year, & some 10/. & board. Robertson puts day wages 1/ to 1/3 (6. to 7/6 per week) & some one recommended 9/6 a day or 9/. a week all without victuals. Perth is a medium county. This differs much from above. All uncertain.

Prices in Scotland 1792. 93 & 94:
Eggs were 1d. 2d & 3d per doz. in North Counties 8d
" " 4d. 5d & 6d in most of others — in one 7d & one 8d.
Cheese, each. 1/6 in N. counties; 7/. 2/6 & 3/ in other Counties
Poultry each 6d & 7d in N. Counties; 9d. 10d. 1/. in others — in 1810 Beef 7d & 8d.
Beef suet. 2d. 2½d & 3d. in N. Co. 4d. 5d & 6d in others —
Wheat per boll, 1792 93. & 94. 20/ to 24/. some 30/ & 32/; 1810. 36/. to 42/.
Oats per boll 1792 93 & 94 15/. to 18/. some 12/. ; in 1810. 18/ to 21/. & 23/

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Paints & Painting — (Cont. from Mass. 9. 355 M. 9. 97.

M. 2. 296 2. 1966.

May 1793. From S. of S. White Lead sold in Boston 6d/Cwt. Red do. 4d/Cwt Spanish Brown 13/4 Cwt. — Spanish White 4/6 Cwt.

Aug. 1794. Hartford. White Lead 7s/Cwt. Spanish White 8/ Cwt
Oct 1795 Do — Do — 7s/ " Spanish Brown 7/6/ "
Oct 1797. N. York Do. — $12½ or £4/Cwt. — Spanish White H. 7/6 Cwt.
" 1799 Hartford. do. 9s/Cwt. — Spanish Brown 18/Cwt

1797. Boxes of Paints (for Schools?) 18/N.Y. or 13/6 N.E. pulbox
1798. Chalk 7/Cwt. at H.
1799. Spanish White 9/Cwt H. — Red Lead 6d/lb

1787. Levi Shepherd advertised
White & Red Lead — Spruce Yellow — Prussian Blue
Spanish White & Brown — Verdigrease — Verditer Blue
Rose Pink — Vermillion — 1788. Lamp Black.
1788. Linseed Oil.

1754. John Ely, 3d Inventory (W. Springfield or E. S.) had in it
Prices p. 318 63 lbs white & red lead. 27/6. 26½ lbs Spanish Brown at 4½ 3/3
(all Ran 6 pr lb.)

Prices p. 96 1787 & 88. Levi Shepherd sold White lead at 9d. Red do. 8d. yellow Ochre 6d, Verdigris 6/8 lb; Spruce Yellow 6d. Spanish Brown 3d & 4d; Spanish White 2½d. Putty 8d. Linseed Oil Retailed at 6/. & 7/. Gallon.

M. 6. 352 1688. Pr. Jones of R.I. has in Inv. "Coloring for the house" 15/. It is evident he was about to paint some part of his house; inside probably.
I find in Inventories no allusion to Paints or Painting until quite the latter part of the 17th Century & very little then.

Report to Congress Dec. 1849 White Lead in Philadelphia 1809 & 1810 was $15 to 16 per cwt. In the war went up to 23 dollars. In 1816 and 1817 was $12. Gradually fell to 8 and 9 Dolls 1830 & 1839 and from 1842 to 1845 was 5.50 to 5.83c. It was sold by 100 pounds in 1832 & after.

1785. M. 14. 201. In Boston.
White Lead 5½/Cwt. Red Lead 4s/ Yellow Ocher 4s/
2 3 gallons Oil 8. 10. 0. (about 7/5d per gallon.

M. 13. 161. 1746 to 1753. "All kinds of Painting Colors, Oils, brushes & tools" advertised — Paints mentioned — White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown & White, Verdigris. Linseed Oil — 1760 Vermillion, Venetian Red, Yellow Ocher. Umber.

1682-3. Misc. 14 p 135. 138. 137 England exported 1 ton Painters colors; White Lead 36 cwt. Red Lead 6 £ Whiting 10 Cwt Red Ocher 1 Cwt. — Varnish Linseed Oil, Walnut Oil.

14. 142 Imported. Verdigris, Vermilion, Varnish, White Lead
M 14. 153. 1731. Painters Colors. adv.
1774 adv. all Kinds of Painters' Oil and Colours, prepared for house and ship painting, by a house & ship painter

Lampblack &c

1663 M.13.274. 13 barrels lampblack @ 3/. 39/. } same man
166? " " 8 more barrels blacking @ 3/. 24/ }
What was done with lampblack so early? — Had dry linsed oil?

1712. M.4.125. J. Boylston adv. "Painters colors", but not oil.

1723. M.1.111. "A variety of colors for painting & linseed Oil." — from London adv.

1728. M.13.374. 3 Cs White Lead at 1/6 (retail

1736. M.13.375. Chalk was 12/ Cwt.

Paints in Hadley

Had. 3.66. Eleazar Porter's Inventory in 1758 has —
White Lead 77/5 —— Spanish White (used for putty) 8/10
Spanish Brown 107/2
Red Lead 4/6
Yellow Oker 1/.

H.3.105 Second Eleazar Porter 1762 to 1765. Sold
Spanish Brown at 4 lb. Spanish White at 2 lb
Oil at 11/3 a 11/6 gl. (6/. Gal. l. m. Chalk 1/. d O.T. (1 3/5 d.
Eliakim Smith "colored". ie paint. 4 Cs yellow Oker at 7½ d. for Eleazar Porter
4½ days, 130/. O.T. or 3½ days @ 4/. l. m. & 1 day at 3/4. (17/4.
was this all inside painting?
1 gl oil for Simeon Strong 11/3 — 1762. 1 sleigh box was colored.
1 cradle, bedsteads, &c. sometimes colored. bedsteads commonly colored. Some chairs colored. chests, &c.
1 pint oil about one ell long — 6/6 O.T.
1761 2 Cs Spanish Brown for Solomon Bottwood 6/6 O.T. and 1½ pt oil 9/6. O.T. 4 for do. 5 lbs White Lead @ 6/3 (10.
1764. and 2½ gallons oil at 45/. (6/. l. m. 3½ lbs Sp. Brown.
" 10 lbs White Lead at 6/3 (10d). Spanish White.
1 day & part of a day coloring 40/. O.T.
1764 Cradel for Bottwood.
6 quarts Oil (or pints) 37/6. (5/. l. m.) 10 lbs White Lead 6/3.
7 lbs Spanish Brown at 1/10½ (3d per lb.)
1760. Her. Hubbard had cask of Lampblack 2/8 — prob. to color leather
Paints — retail prices. 1768 to 1770. E. Hunt. Yellow Ochre 6.
Pr. 131. White Lead 7½ d and 9. Spanish Brown 3d. Spruce yellow 6
" 133. Charles Phelps of Hadley &c. 1775. bought 56 lbs White Lead at 8;
76 lbs Sp. White at 2d; 46 lbs Spruce yellow @ 7½ d; 3 lbs
of Sp. Brown @ 4d. Shepherd & Hunt. 3 lb.
" 172. White Lead cost in London 1769. 28/. Cwt. sterling or
Spanish Brown 6/6. Cwt. Spanish White 1/6. Cwt.
Yellow Oker 16/. Cwt. Vermillion 1/1 — 1/. lb

330 Tobacco. Snuff. Segars. pipes

[Con from Mem. 11. 226. 227 & from M. 9. 100

M. 9. 100. Snuff
M 11. 226
Stebbins & Snow. S. Hadley, just purchased in N. York
May 1798 –
Macco uboy Snuff – 5 Dr 14 3. in a pot at 3/4 ÷ d. (4/6 ⅓
1799 May Same " 9 1/4 Dr @ 3/4 ÷
1798 " Rappee " 8. Dr 6 3. in a jar @ 1/10 ÷ (2/6 ⅓
Tobacco called "Shott-cut" they bought some 1799 in papers

1799 Oct. Dr S. Doughtin Hartford 118 Dr Snuff @ 36 ⅓
1800 may Dr S " " N. Y. 123 Dr snuff @ 1/7 ÷ (2/2 ⅓
1800 may – 10 Dr 6 3 "Macoboy" @ 3/4 ÷ ⅓
1800 Sept. 1 Dr Snuff @ 2/3.
1800 Oct. 9 Dr 6 3 Macoboy @ 3/4 ÷
1800 Oct 1 barrel Snuff 115 Dr @ 1/7 ÷

1793. Macoboy Snuff. Bladder & Bottle Snuff, adv.
1793 Pd. also Bladder & Bottle Snuff.

Prices p. 96 Levi Shepherd sold snuff 1787 & 88 at 4/. D. 1/2 ÷ 1/4 D. & 4 pr ounce. Yet it seems to have cost only 2/. D. At least 97 Pitkin sent up snuff at 2/ – perhaps not all. Shepherd bought Pitkin's snuff was in bladder – & Shepherd bought bladders for him at 2/. doz.

Jona Judd. Jr. 1791 & 1792 sold but little snuff, or rather charged but little. Could not have been extensively used in that town I think. Ebenr. Sheldon used to buy by the pound at 2/8 D; somebody used it Rev. J. Judd's (my grandfather 2nd wife I think) and 1/2 D was bought at a time; others bought a quarter at 9, or 4 months – prob. an ounce.

Rev Robert Breck bought of his son, 6 bottles of snuff @ 2/8 ea in the year 1764. R. R. Jr. sold to others at 2/8 bottle. But few purchased. Not much snuff sold, 1760 to 1765.

Timo Dwight 1762 to 1768. sold some bottles of snuff @ 2/8. some 3/. Not much used.
Prices 203. and some ounces @ 4. from bottles –
208 Phins. Lyman Esq. had three bottles, 1767 @ 2/8 [See M. 9. 100
210 Snuff Boxes began to be purchased – very few as yet.
Jona Stearns one 8d. 1767. Asa Wright one 8d, Eldad Pomeroy 2 at 8.
1774. Kippen's snuff adv. by several in Boston. No other adv. much.
Rappee do – adv. Kippens snuff in casks.
An "Old Snuff mill" adv. in Boston or Milton.
"Scotch Snuff by the cask or dozen". "Snuff by the Cask".
1793 Macoboy Snuff adv in Hartford.
1794 Leipers Snuff in 4 & 2 oz bottles adv. in N. York.
1794 adv "Macoboy, Rappee, Bottle & Bladder Snuff" adv. in Hartford
Breck & Hunt's Snuff. 1773 – see Mem. 9. 100.

M. 13. 342. Tobacco was a principal export from Pennsylvania many years – In 1702 & vessels took 800 hhds od. raised in Pa. In 1706, 800 hhds of Tobacco sent to England from Phila.
M 13. 265. 1657. Tobacco 6/. in a Middlesex Inventory, thus early
M 13. 266. 1658 250 Dr Tobacco @ 3d.
m 13. 278. 1666. Tobacco knife & stool 4/. Tobacco 3/
m 13. 279. 1678 Tobacco 80/. 1684 p 287. 60 Dr Tobacco at Reading 6.
p 1678 Spanish snuff £6. 12. 0. sold by Ephr Angier. First notice
M 13. 283. Engine to cut Tobacco 50/
m 13. 285. Tobacco Tongs. M 13. 292 1694. Tobacco Boxes 6 & 3
13. 292. Tobacco Tongs 3/. Tobacco 3 lb. 1694. 150 Dr Tobacco @ 3.
13. 294. Tobacco pipes – 13. 295. 1694 3/4 Cut Tobacco 18/3. – 1 hhd Tobacco £5. 10.
[The ordinary price of Tobacco by the quantity was 3 lb a 2/ Cut
m 13. 1695 Tobacco Tongs many. M/ Tobacco Boxes 30 small. 30 Dr Tobacco @ 4
m 13. 156. 1746. Tobacco & snuff Boxes

Tobacco &c

S. Judd sold Tobacco, 1784 and after at 6d alb. leaf tobacco.
J. Judd Jr 1791. +92 did not sell much tobacco. The people used leaf tobacco & raised their own mostly.

M.13.231. Pipes adv in Boston 1772 were mostly 12. 15 & 18 inch & some 21 inch.
Pipes adv in Boston 1774, 10. 15. 18 & 21 inches long.
do — " " 15. 18 & 21 inch, by several
"Pigtail Tobacco" adv 1774 in B. [Hunters pipes adv 1772 m.13.231

M.11.227. Segars — "Havanna Segars" adv in Baltimore Sept 1794
"Segars — "Spanish or American" advs in Hartford Oct. 1794
Segars & Pipes were forbidden to be smoked in the Streets of Newburyport in 1794 — by a town meeting penalty 2/.

Con.8 405. Rev. C.W. in his 2 years Residence in N. York. 1678 & 1680, says the Indians & Dutch are incessant smokers. All smoke "short campaigne pipes". Tobacco was 2½d per lb.

M 13.340. Watson says Segars were not used in Philadelphia till 1798. [A mistake, I think.

Snuff

Snuff was in use in Europe soon after the introduction of tobacco. The quaint Howell (in 17th century) is saying that in Ireland "this weed is taken excessively in sneezing" and the husbandman at the plough tail & the servant maid at the washing block "suck it into their nostrils to beget new spirits." It is just word that the remarkable intoxication caused by tobacco induced people to take it, and overcame its nauseous & repulsive flavor. [This upon smoking
The capricious taste & fashion have occasioned as many changes in the size & form of snuff boxes as in the quality of snuff.
In England 1616, a man in his will ordered that his son should have no household goods, if he should ever be found "taking of tobacco!"
King James I. when a boy came in during his nursing, used to say, that "Beelzebub was smoking tobacco!" Beckmann.

Segars. Cigarros, so called were long since used abundantly in Spain. Not made there, but imported from Havanna, &c
Ea.Enc. XV. 364.

"Smoking in France & Italy is almost unknown". So said Dwight 1826. in Travels in Germany. Intoxication rare in France & Italy. English & N. Germans get drunk.
Smoking is universal in Germany. Dwight p. 27
All classes smoke. The students are almost always smoking. The peasantry smoke in the fields at work and at home; and other classes smoke not a small part of their time.

London 1115. In England a man may cultivate ½ rod of tobacco, no more. and this for physic & destroying insects. Some years since, men were fined & imprisoned in Yorkshire for raising tobacco, and the tobacco was burnt. £30,000 said to have been paid in penalties.

Formerly every farmer had his tobacco yard as well as his cornfield. 14 & 15 Regista II. 69.

Snuff. Can it be that the "Spanish Snuff" of 1678 was used in New England? I think it is not mentioned again in any manuscript until after 1700. It is not in Book of rates in England 1660. — Dekker mentions snuff taking before 1660. M.9.71
M.9.210. 1676. "Cock Snuff boxes" 0 10 in Boston. Not again mentioned till after 1700 See Howell above (from Beckman)

Cont. in Misc. 15. 170.

332 Freights — (Cont from Misc 9. 132

1798. Freight from NYork to Hartford — was (S&S.
1 hhd Rum 10/. Tierce 5/. heavy Barrel 3/. 1 hhd Sugar 8/
most Barrels 1/6.. Chest Tea 3/— 6bbl of Goods 5/. & more if large
basket Raisins 1/3.

1799. 1 hhd molasses 9/. pipe Brandy 9/. Crate of Ware 7/ea
1/4 cask wine 3/ — Large box 8/. Smaller 3/.
Barrels 2/6 (some 3/.) — Half Barrels 1/.
(There in 1798 & 1799 seem all from N.Y. to Hartford.

1799. From Boston to Hartford
1 hhd Rum 12/. 1 bbl Tea 3/6 (or 60 lb. 15/6

1800. NYork to Hartford
Tierce 6/. Barrels 2/6.. 1 Keg 1/6. Crate 7/6

1800 Nov. N York to Hartford
Light Barrels 2/6. Barrels of spirits, wine, &c 3/
Crate Crockery 6/. Tierces 5/. ea. 100 lb. Nails 4/
1 Cwt Codfish 11/. Trunk of Goods 4/6.. small box 1/6
1 pot of mustard 9d. cask of powder 6.

1799. Freight between Amherst & Boston called 5/. per 100 lb
each way.

1784. Freight of a barrel of rum, 32 gallons, from Boston
March 4 to Southampton was 15/. About 5/ per 100. S. Judds accts.

1765. Pr Breck seemed to pay 5/. for freight of 100 lb from Boston to Sp.
1766 Jan. He gave 5/. 100 lb for freight from Boston.
1765 Nov 1 he gave for 140 lb 5/. per 100 lb; for 1450 lb 4/10½ or 69/5
1765 Oct. Charges for freight of 200 lb Leather from Boston 5/. 100. 10/

N.Y. 269. Freights to Europe from Newyork.
Never were lower, I think, than April 30. 1857.
Flour to Liverpool only 6 pence per barrel; grain
2 pence per bushel. Cotton 2/6 to 3/. per bale. Rosin
3d per barrel & some 6 pence; beef 6 pence per tierce.
Oilcake 15/. per ton. [Sterling prices. Grain & flour on N. York
are too high for export to England — hence the low prices
of freights.

Freights to Europe June 6. 1857. & June 10

To Liverpool. Flour 6d per barrel; grain 2d to 2½ per bushel.
Cotton 3/. per bale. Beef 9d per tierce. Tar 1/. per barrel
Tallow 5/. per ton. — No low points in Europe, and even
in England freights are much higher. To Marseilles
Flour 75c barrel, grain 15c bushel. Rum 4c gallon. To Havre
grain 12½c. flour 60c. Cotton ½ cent lb.

Freights to Europe. Sept 12. 1857. from N.Y.
Grain to Liverpool 5d to 5½d per bushel in bulk, and 6 pence
in bags. Flour 1/6 per barrel. Cotton 1/8 of a penny (sterling) per
pound to 5/32 of a penny. To Glasgow grain 8d. of flour 2/3
sterling. Freights have advanced since Spring & Summer.

Freights

On the River — from Hartford to South Hadley Falls & from Falls down —

p. 121 1798. 6 Tons plaster of Paris was brought up @ 19/ Ton. 114/

1798 Carried down —
86 bushels Rye @ 3ᵈ. —— 21/6
3 Pieces of Beans & 1 bbl Potash 10/9
5 bbls Pork @ 1/6.

1799. in Spring. Moses P. Holt bought from Hartford to S. H Canal.
1 hhd molasses 10/. Crates Crockery 7/. 6 barrels @ 2/6
3 ½ bbls @ 1/. pipe brandy 10/. Cask twine 3/. a box of goods 5/
[illegible] Same as on opposite page from Hfd.

June 1800. Down the River. 9 barrels Potashes @ 2/. Empty Pieces & many 5 bbls Pork @ 1/6.
Up the River — 1 hhd Rum from Wethersfield 11/ & 1 hhd molasses from do 11/. 4 Pieces of Salt from do @ 6/6
1 bbl Oil from Hartford 3/ — 2 bbls Spirits from Ware House Point @ 3/. — 4 Tons Plaster of Paris @ 20/ Tonnage p. 121.

1800 From Middletown to S. Hadly Falls.
1 crate Crockery 10/. 6 barrels 2/6 & 3/. 1 cask Raisins 1/6
1 Box Lemons 2/.

1800 From Hartford to Canal.
Barrels Wine 2/6 ea. Sugar 2/6. Cask Nails 2/6. Tons plaster 20/
do Rozen 3/. Half barrels 1/3 & 1/6. box of sugar 6/.
Pieces of Salt 6/. ea — or 9ᵈ on 10ᵈ bushel of Salts.

Freights to Boston 1727.

General Court fixed the prices at which produce would be received for taxes in Boston, Oct 1727. (See Felt's Statistics p. 82) And Hatfield in December (Hat. p. 19) authorized the prices to be given there — making the difference, it is supposed, of the freight to Boston and expenses. The two lists follow.

Gen. Court Prices		Hatfield Prices	
Pork	40/.	93/.	Said advance at Boston 15/. not understood.
Rye, bushel	6/	4/.	
Peas, clean bigs	9/	7/.	advance on all 2/. per bushel.
Winter Wheat	8/	6/.	
Indian corn	4/	2/.	
Oats	2/6	1/.	advance — 1/6
Turpentine Cwt.	13/	10/	do 3/. Cwt
Flax per lb.	1/4	1/	do 4 lb.
Beeswax	2/6	2/3	do 3 lb.
Butter good sirkin	1/. lb	9ᵈ.	

They seem to have called the freight of grain to Boston 2/. per bushel in the currency of the time — which was a Boat 1/4 in the country; things by the lb. were 3d per lb & 4 for 1 make about 2 pence per lb. Com. The Hatfield prices of the articles were much above cash prices, 6/. to a dollar. Perhaps one third off would be about silver money prices 6/. to 8/.

Con. 6. 225. E Turner of Hartford paid for freight of 1 barrel
1701 to Boston 2/6 a barrel. Misc. p. 146
N.H. 1. 33. Joseph Parsons 1696. paid for freight of 7 6 barrels of Turpentine to Hartford @ 3/. £11. 18. Heading 1 Hhd 6 bbls of Tar.

Men's Wages (Cont. from Misc. 9. 156. 167 in N.E.

Misc. 9. 156. See Wages given by Sylvester Judd after 1799.

My father paid before 1799 — as follows

Aaron Searl worked for him 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. in part — wages not stated, except 3 months from July 1. 1784. in haying, harvesting, &c at 40/. per month or 6£ for 3 mo. [This does not indicate over 50 a 60 dollars by the year.]

Caleb Danks. began to work for S. J. May 1. 1783. wages & time not given. Began again April 11. 1785. to work 8 months for £13. 6. 8. — [This is 8 months of the best of the year at 33/4 per month. Suppose the rest of the year at 18/ per month & we have 73/4. which added to the other makes £17. or $56.67 — most of it paid in produce, clothing &c perhaps 1/4 in money.

£
Wm. Dada. began work April 10. 1792 — to have 13. ~~6 8~~ for 7 months, 1/3 in cash. ~~[illegible]~~

J. Boynton French began May 3. 1784 for 4 months. Same began April 12. 1790. to have for a year 18£, and no cash — He began again April 2. 1793 — if he worked 8 months, was to have 16£. & in cash. — April 28 1794 began again time & wages not given — He worked a year from April 3. 1786. for 18£ — [illegible] a year from Dec. 24. 1787 (wages in part) [illegible] at 18£. at 18£

Nathan French worked in 1786. 4 months in summer at 45/ a month or 4£. May & Sept. 8. — He worked more or less in 1787 & 1788 and 1789.

Jeduthun Rust began a year's work March 29. 1784 — to receive for it £16.10. in cash — Began 2d year, April 18. 1785 — to receive for it £18.

Solomon Rich, son of Barnabas, a boy. began to work April 1. 1794. for 7. 10 a year. 2 year began April 16. 1795. to have for it 10£ and 2 months schooling. April 20. 1796 began 7 months — to have for it 12 £. & ½ mow if produce does not fall — Feby 1797 began 13 months, labor, to have for it 16£, & 4 or 6 weeks schooling — worked 1798. — Began 6 months in 1799 May 4 — to have for it £11.10.

Elisha Sanford began his year May 10. 1798 — to receive £28. 0. 0 for it, if rye is 5/. corn 3/6. beef 2½ d lb and pork 4¾d per lb. He may pay his pay in those articles at those prices, if he chooses — He began a year before this, May 7. 1796 — price not stated.

Wm Sanford began to work a year April 14. 1794. to have for it £24. 10. Began 2 year April 23. 1795 — to have for it 26£, a pair of Shoes, & 2 shirts, & if price of produce continues as now, he is to have £28.

Silas Bascom began to work a year April 8. 1788 — to be paid for the year £13. & have two months schooling.

Oliver Clark of Montgomery began to work 5 months April 24. 1786. for £. 3. 4. [illegible]

Aaron Strong began 5 months work April 2. 1789. for 10 £. & he began a year April 19. 1790 — to have for it £18 viz. 4£ in Cash; a 2 years old colt £8. 10; & rest in neat cattle — He worked also 1792 & 1793 — price not given. Elias Strong worked in 1787. Price not stated. He had for a month's work in July & Aug. 1789 46/. month in Aug. & Sept. 47/.

Ephraim Bundy began a years work Dec 4 1786 — to have for it £18. (August price & find scanty — does not differ much) Began 2d year Dec 17. 1787. To have for a year 18£ — Began 3d year or about 1. 1789 — to have 18£ in neat cattle at market price

Men's Wages.

S. Judd's Accounts. Philip Searl began to work for S. Judd a year April 11. 1785 — to have for the year £16 in cash & 20/ in beef or cheese So 17£ for the year.
1786. He worked half of 4 Months. June, July, Aug. Sept. for 80/ and a pair of shoes. [40/ a month & 3/ more, for best part of year.

1794. Phny Searl worked 5 months from April 22d for £12.12.6 (50/6 per month.

1791. Paul Searl worked for S. Judd — began May 9 time & price not stated.

1791. May 9. George Rich began to work. Time & price not given

1785. Rev E. Hale hired Supply Clark to work for him a month, viz months of June, July, for 8 dollars. Began to mow July 1.

1785 April 26. Rev E. Hale talked with Thar Thayer about living with him 2 months, that is, half of 4 (May, June, July, Aug) at 4£ per month. (See Searl above) for 4 months, at 42/ mo.

1789 & 1791. Levi Shepherd gave his workmen, weavers, farmers, &c. 16 & £17.10. but owns. 18£ a year, & boarded them.

1793. July & part of Aug. Samuel Paine was to have 30/ for a months Labor — a boy.

Lost Time of hired Men, several occasions — as

1. Raisings, rather common; 2. Weddings sometimes.
3. Funerals, sometimes — 4 Sickness or Hurt.
5 Trainings — every year — 6 one or two days after Thanksgiving
7. Lectures, sometimes — 8 Visiting at home or other places
9. Business in some place. 10. Town meetings — (rarely lose by this.
11 Ordinations. 12 Ordinations. 13 Hangings. 14 Town Locks & Canal &c.
15 Hunting Squirrels — only once.

S. Judd paid for days works in fall, 1784 to 1790, 2/. to 2/6 a day and in hayings & harvesting 2/6 to 3/. a day
Labor on Highway 1786 was called 2/ a day
1784 mowing in July 3/ a day. 1786. mowing in Oct. 2/6.

S. Judd, 1784 paid a Joiner & Carpenter, Wm Baldwin, 3/4 a Day for work, & his apprentice 2/. & 1/6 a day
Gave a mason 1784. 4/. & 3/. a day.

1785. Nov. 7. Elisha Boyden worked a month from this date, for (Rider. Enoch Hale, for 30/. 1786 Worked half of 3 mo for 11 dolls, or 4 1/2 mo for 11 dolls. (That is June, July, Aug. Sept.)

1786. March 28. Samuel Mitchell agreed to work a year for Rev. E. Hale for £17.0.0 — 1787. Feb. 4 Agreed to give S. Mitchell £1 & 26 for work 6 mo. 5 days.

Nathan Frenche worked for S. Judd in 1786 — In 1787 he worked for him 4 months before October, for 45/ a mo or 9£. 4 Best months.

"Labor pay" & "Cash pay" were generally 2 things.
S. Judd charged wool 1793 @ 2/. cash, or 2/6 labor. There was this difference. Money for Labor contracts were cash, & perhaps must were to be paid in articles at cash price.

R Breck's Acct at Sp } Day Labor from 1760 to 1765, commonly 2/ some 2/6 and 2/5

1788. March 31. Rev E. Hale hired Enos Pomeroy Jr for a year for 19£.
April 1. do do Elijah Pomeroy Jr for a year for 19£.

M. 9. 390. Mens Wages in Philadelphia formerly.
M. 14. 160. 1764 A man in vicinity of Boston rendered 7 days for 24/ about 3/6 a day. (not over 2/6 L.C.)

M. 10. 32. Rev E. Hale 1788. March, hired Enos Pomeroy Jr for a year at 19£. } same above.
10. 32. do do 1788 April hired Elijah Pomeroy Jr for a year at 19£.
10. 36. do do 1791 April hired Job. Walker for a year at £18. half cash

Noah Webster in his Treatise on Slavery. 1793. says —
"Sixty dollars by the year is the general hire of a laboring man in America". (This is not high enough for Northampton (about as 1788 & 89 Slaves in Virginia are hired at 40 dollars a year; Whitey 60 & 70 dolls In N.E. a laboring Clothing costs him 20 to 25 dolls a year: & his board costs his employer for a year 25 to 30 dollars. Slaves food & clothing only 18£

next page

336 Mens Wages

"Revolution" & near end } Judge Hinckley informed me in 1834 that the common wages of hired men on farms a few years before the revolution were 15£ or fifty dollars a year; in father Hinckley's time two stout active men, Shays & Cutler and extra price or £16 a year.

M. 15. 373.

Cor. 6. 37. A man worked a year for Isaac Richardson of Woburn 1667 & 1668, as a servant for 12£ (pay not money, it is believed.

April 1784. Ebenr Brown's son engaged to work for William Clark at 28/ a month (probably 6 months was taken sick in June and went home.

Wages in N.W. Michigan, May 1855

Day laborers 75 cents to $1. per day. (Lower than in N.H.)
Labor by month $16 to 20. Some higher. Mechanics accordingly.

Hist. of Groton. p. 183. A committee of Groton in 1776 endeavored to ascertain the prices of necessary articles in 1774 as a basis for the minister's salary — and they called the "price of a good laboring man for a year sixteen pounds". All the prices are rather high and seem above cash prices in 1774; the 16£ should not perhaps be over 15£; but whether 15 or 16£, it differs little from the wages stated by Judge Hinckley above for those days.

Ford. p. 315 } 1747. Mr. Emerson, first minister of Pepperel, salary was £250 in old tenor of 1742, or 62½£ in some other pay not equal to cash. It was based on the price of necessaries, including mens wages at 60£ a year in O.T. (or ¼ as much 15£ when salary was 62½£. So here at Groton in 1747, or 1746 the agreement was made, Labor was only 15£ a year with wheat called 5/6 rye 4/ & corn 3/. These prices were above cash prices, & the 15£ in money was not over 13 or 14£ if so much.

Wages in Illinois. Mr Pomeroy (son of my neighbor Mrs. Strong) lives in Northern Illinois. He is now here Oct 3. 1855. Has brought Wheat and Hungrass seed. He says foreigners are the only persons hired — chiefly Germans & Norwegians. For a good Norwegian he pays 19½ dollars a month for 9 months. For a Norwegian more recently come over & less used to our ways, 16½ dollars a month. Norwegians the best foreigners they have there. He pays in harvesting 1.50 cents a day to men & women. German women do as much a day as the men, especially in binding — and in some other work — Women at housework can get 2 dollars a week if good. Some get less.
Labor is higher in Illinois than here.

Wages 1857.

Elisha Graves gives one French Canadian 16 dollars per month for 6 or 7 months; and another 18 dollars per month for 3 months — May, June, July.

See Labor & laborers in another series.

S S.

[Cont. in M. 16 322.

Womens Wages — (Con from M.9.160

Brecks 1.1.2. Levi Shepherd gave Mercy Downer 3/ a week for a years service, spinning Duckyarn, &c £7.16.0 — part in 1790 & part in 1791. This was the common price. He gave for her board 3/ a week.

Hannah Danks seems the first girl that worked for my father after the Revolution, or the first on his account book —
1st year began Dec 19. 1787. Wages to be 6£ a year
2d year began May 1789. Wages were 6.12.
3d year " May 1790. Wages to be 6.12.0
4th year " May 1791 — 5th began June 1. 1792. ends June 93.

P.S. Susa Bartlett began to work for S. Judd before H. Danks went in August 1786. Worked a year at £6.12.0. (Taylor was 2/6 Hannah Danks seems to have had 10/ increase the two last years or £7.2.0. a year. about 2/9 a week.

Hannah Danks's Broadcloth Cloak. Jan. 1789.
2 yds Cloth @ 27/- 54/ 7 3/4 yds Ribbon @ 1/4. 10/4. £3.11.0.
Lining 3/4. Silk 10 — Making cloak 2/6
came to more than 6 months wages.
Each of these Girls had a Chintz gown 1788 — Susas cost 32/6 1787
Hannahs 24/. — Each had a shawl. Susas 6/. Hannahs 4/6 1785

Brecks Book. Nursing Jan. 1766. 4 weeks @ 3/. 12/. (Brecks wife)
Work & Service 8 weeks 2 Days 2/8, 21/10. (Taylor) Apl '66.
Several days washing at 8. a day — 1760–1765.

Prices 106. Wages given to females by Dr. E. Nutt 1780 to 1813.

1854. Jan. Wages in N. York (judging from an advertisement in Tribune) are for Cooks $1.75 to $4.00 a week; English nurses $2.50 a week; Laundresses 2.50 per week. Must be Protestants — "just families", give this.

1853 Nurses of lying in women in Northampton get $2 and $2.50 per week, and do some $3.00.
Washing is 50 cents a day, and has been for years.
Irish girls get $1.25, 1.50 and some more for labor in families.
Yankee girls do not do housework these days, except at home.

M.9.340. Womens wages in Philadelphia, formerly. 8 to 10 £ a year.
M 13.1.8. Wirton says they end up money on wages of 21 to 26 dollars a year and out of pocket, silver tea spoons, &c &c was before the revolution. They wore neat kid shoes, not calfskin, week days.

M.14.163. 1725. A nurse was paid 7/ a week in Boston for 8 weeks. (not over 4/. or 4/6. L. Currency). Her board was charged 10/. (say 6/ L.C.)

Noah Webster, in his Treatise on Slavery, 1793, says — "I suppose the labor of every adult female to be 14 dollars a year, which is less than the actual value of female labor in America". — He evidently considers the actual value not much over 17 dollars — would not have gone to 20 dollars. He is too low for Northampton — perhaps not for the U. States.
17 dollars is not far from the old price before soon after the Revolution — about 2/. a week but too low even than for rural N.E.

M.17.8. Wages given by Wm. & John Pynchon, Springfield.
17.194 Wm P. hired girls for 70/ a year — 3 at least before 1650
John P. paid girls £4 a year Some 5£ previous to 1660
5£ after 1660; and 6£ a year after 1670 to 1684 — in goods.
Female Servants Clothing was estimated at 50/ a year. Some clothed themselves at 50/.

Good-wife 18.416 B.

Cows. Sheep. Goats. (Continued from page 151

M. 10. 103. Cows brought 8. 10. 12 & rarely 13 dollars after the Revolution, according to Isaac Sheldon — on Dr Stephens book 8 10. 12 dollars from 88 to 1793. One £13.50 — my father sold a cow (not pr cask) 1785, for 3. 10. about £12

Oct 1782. S. Judd sold a fat sheep weighing about 82 lbs for 1 penny pr lb or £3/10 for the sheep

Nov. 1790. He bought 4 sheep, weighing 305 lbs @ 1d pr lb. 25/5.

M. 10. 35. Oct 2 1790. Rev E. Hale sold 300 lbs 3 sheep, at 1d 2/ He bought 3 sheep [illegible] 1791 sold 5 sheep for 39 and one left

M. 10. 33. Nov 22. 1788. 69½, 68½ — 382 pounds at 1d per lb. this 10. 37.

1668. Rev H. Flint had sheep to value of 15£ and also

M. 6. 210 Sheep wool & Cotton Wool £5. 10. 0.

I find few sheep before this, but I have not many farmers.

M. 6. 185. N. Bury by Leo 10 sheep 1657 @ 20/ ea. G. 174. H Webb 6. 6 sheep at 16/ 1660;

M. 337. Sundry — 11 sheep 1688 @ 6/ G. 37. 70 sheep 25/. 1688: same page 40 sheep 25/. 19 at 4/.

G. 37a. 44 sheep 25/. 1688

Sheep in N York markets, pr week ending Nov 21. 1853.

& Lambs) 13. 237 — Sheep 2. 37 to 5 $ ea. Extra sheep $5 to 8 $.

Lambs 1. 50 to 4. 00. Extra lambs 4 to 5 $

Rams for the Jews 1853 $4 ea.

Milch Cows in N.Y. Nov. 21. only 127. 35 to 50 $ ea. Superior Cows 50 to 70 $, according to fancy of buyers.

Merino Sheep — Rams said to be worth 100 dollars

p. 339 in 1808 pr. more; and 150 dollars 1809 — Wool $1. 25 lb.

1808 in York. Custis's Address, in M. Methodist. p. 54.

73 merino sheep in Berkshire in 1810, returned with (census.

None returned from other counties. Dickenson Mass. p. 764.

2062 mixed blood sheep returned from Berkshire. do " "

Merino & cross breeds began to be prominent 1813. do " p. 11

p. 339. David Humphreys brought from Spain 100 merino Sheep in 1802. Monthly anthology Jan. 1809. p. 67.

Meats preserved by Cold.

H. Churchills River, Hudsons Bay, Beef, pork, mutton

Ed Enc. Venison, an killed the beginning of winter & preserved

VII. 596 by frost for 7 months, & proved tolerably good eating. Hare geese, partridges, &c; and fish

E. E. XIII. 543. Ranz des Vaches, is the song of the cowkeepers in the Swiss Alps, to allure & bring together his cows.

E. E. XIII 540. The Goat dislikes solitude, & loves to climb, & stand and even sleep on rugged & lofty eminences; they love to feed on hill tops & the most elevated rugged parts of mountains. They eat greedily the tender bark & shoots of beech. Their strong odor in Sept & Oct. is like that of Geranium robertianum (Stinking Cranesbill) & is believed to act as a preventive of disease in horses.

E. E. XIII. 543. Bulls & Cows, when wolves are about, are said to form a circle & place the calves inside, & protect them, as swine do their young

E. E. XIII. 541. Rams defend the ewes & young in this manner when they roam in the mountains.

N.H. I. 459 Northampton Cows were kept by herdsman.

In 1722. (and before & after) Abram Miller took care of 36 cows at 6 pence a week each or 18/ a week for 36 or 3/ a day. He took them at meeting house hill & sun ½ hour high

Ed Enc. XVIII. 117 Cows in Shetland Isles weigh from 100 to 300 lbs. Oxen 300 to 1400 lbs, & horse 500 lbs. Are polled. Cows are kept in the house at night they give from 3 to 5 quarts of milk a day in summer.

XVI. 124. The Shetlanders do not shear their sheep but pull off the wool by the roots, when it begins to loosen — it is 36 in Orcadian. This cruel mode of fleecing is of Scandinavian origin. Shetland sheep have a carcass of about 30 lbs wool is short & fine. Makes fine stockings & gloves, &c. — Faroe Islanders also pull out the wool. Ed Enc IX. 11

of Sheep. M. 15. 112 | Cows Can. M. 15. 12. 6. | (Cont. M. 14 p. 112 — sat.

M.2.295 **Oxen & other Animals.** See Beeves M.11.202.

M.10.103. E. Kingsley says 40 dollars bought a good yoke of oxen in 1790 — yokes of oxen in 1788 & 1796 are noted from 30 dollars to 45 dollars. D. Wain remembers when a good pair of oxen were sold for 40 dollars.

S. Judd bought a yoke of oxen about 1785 for 40 dollars. see his account book.

S Judd bought yoke of Steers Nov. 1788 & 1789. a 20 dollars.

1792. Fall. Dan. Edwards sold to Jona. Judd Jr a pair of grass-fat steers. for £8.10.

Sheep sold by live weight — (see opposite page) weighed 75 to 82 lbs in the fall & brought a penny per pound. Good wethers may have weighed more. Later than this (1790 & 1792) sheep were sold at a penny, and still later (say 30 or 40 years ago) at 2 cents per pound. Now wethers half fattened or in good case, on grass, bring about 4 cents live weight. Some weigh 100 pounds or more. Some about 90 lb, mixed with Merino.

Ed. Enc. a X1.456; Cows in Ireland, yield, on Dairy farms, on an average 8 qts in 24 hours in summer & 5 quarts in winter; & during 10 cows will give 56 lb butter in a week. much butter exported. Not much Cheese made in Ireland.

N York Cattle Market.

See below. Cattle are brought from Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Pennsylvania, W. & N. New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts.

M.11.202 203. Settle. 9/10 of all are brought on Rail Roads.

Beeves 1852. 105.225;	average $7.89½ per 100	— amount	$4.105.775
Beeves 1853. 157.420;	do. $8.39 per 100	— do.	6.769.960
Cows & Calves 1852. 5.688;	Do. 34.70 ea.	— do.	196.080
do " 1853. 10.720;	do. 36.31 "	— do	335.243.
Sheep & lambs 1852. 336.100;	Do. 4.50 ea	— do.	1.547.750
Do " 1853. 412.989;	Do. 5.20 ea	— do.	2.151.662.

Much of this is conjectural. does not include all brought to Ny. but only those sold at certain places. The beeves amount to only $43 dollars each. He of course estimates the weight at 512½ lb each. for 5⅛ × 8.39 = 43 — this is weight of quarters only. Last year (see M.11.202) 1852 he calls them 500 lb each & came to 398.

Ed. Enc. E 336 1811. Sheep have not heretofore been made an object in American Husbandry, there being no regular demand for wool. They were kept to supply the farmers family with coarse cloths, stockings, mittens, petticoats, coverlids, &c Livingston says this — says our old sheep in US. resemble South Doiune.

E.337 1811. p. 338 See below. Merino Sheep. A Ram was sent over from France 1802 — not much regarded. Livingston then Min. to France, sent over 2 rams and 2 ewes in 1802 — the first ones imported — not long after Col Humphreys brought from Spain near 100 sheep Did not attract much attention till a few years after when they arose to 100 $ each, & subsequently to 1000 $ which was sometimes the current price; in a short time 12.000 were introduced.

I. 336. Oxen & Cows in US States. Northern. Resemble those of N. of France, Livingston says. 1812. Improving the breed began late years.

See above. N.Y. Cattle Market. Some of it conjectural. No.

The N.Y. Tribune makes Beeves killed in Ny. in 1853. 191.766.
Sheep & lambs 701.872: Veals 32.738, Swine — 133.196
Beeves are estimated to weigh 575 lb Each. Average 8 c

Sheep See above & p. 338 D. Humphreys, says in a letter Dated Nov. 28. 1807, that he introduced a flock of Merino Sheep into New England "more than 5 years ago" & had a Gold medal from Mass. Ag. Society — so in 1802 as on 338 page Half-blood wool sold at 1 Dollar a lb. in 1807. Good common wool about 50 c.

Cont in Misc. 15.121

Cont in M.14.p 112 as to Beef.

Shoes, Boots, &c. [Con. from p. 265

S. Judds Acct Book. 1783 to 1790. Soon after the Revolution & for some years, Thick Coathide Shoes for men were 7/6 a pair.
Soleing Shoes was 2/. viz 1/. for work & 1/. for leather.
Sole Leather for a pair of Shoes or Boots for men 2/.
Womens Leather Shoes (domestic) & Cloth Shoes were 6/. a pair
mens Calfskin Shoes 8/.
This was a time when Shoe Buckles were worn by all; many cheap, but some expensive, or 3/4 to 4/. a pair.

Jona Judd Jr. 1791. & 92. sold shoes at 4/. & 4/6. Evidently some kind of cloth shoes.
S. Judd. 1788 charged for upper Leather for mens shoes 2/.
" " " for womens do 1/6.

Shoe Buckles — sold abundantly by J. Judd Jr. 1791. Knee Buckles also

Robert Breck, Sr. 1763. sold "English Shoes" at 9/6. to a Miss.
also at 8/. Sold other womens shoes 7/2.
Had pr boots 1761 at 24/. — 1760. a pair at 20/6.
1763. 4. 5. Had 1 pr Boots 25/. mens Shoes 8/6 & 9/. Pumps 9/.

Prices 24/5/63] Shoe Buckles — Jos. Hawley began to make them
1719 & 1720. more sold after 1730.

Advertised in Boston 1774.
"Brocaded & Satin Shoes & Clogs" "Brocaded silk Shoes"
"English & Lynn made Russel & Calimanco Shoes". Childrens do.
"Silk and black Russel Shoes & Clogs". "Childrens Morocco do".
"English made Shoes & Pumps. Clogs & Goloshoes."
"Women's English & Lynn Shoes & pumps".
Cakes of Blacking, for liquid blacking for boots, shoes, & leather bottom Chairs.
Patterns advertised. "English & Lynn Shoes" by several adv'rs & usual often with clogs & goloshoes.
"Newest fashioned Morocco Ladies London made Shoes & Pumps.
"also Russells Lasting & Satinets do (Qu. as the cloths are meant or not to wear
Howe's "Black, blue & white Satin Shoes" — at 14/. a pair — said to have come that
"A large quantity of very neat Lynn made women's Shoes."
"Howe's best pumps; silk do. Girls & misses morocco pumps.
"Brocaded Clogs"
" Mens, womens & Childrens Leather Shoes"
1793 Adv. 1793 in Boston
London made kid, Spanish Leather & silk Sandals; American do
Misses & Childrens red & green Morocco shoes & slippers.
American made, Russel, Satinet & Florentine shoes & slippers
London made Spanish Leather, Morocco, & Russel Shoes,
slippers & Sandals. (What were sandals?

1793. Adv in N York, of his own manufacture.
Boots & Booties of English & American calf & cordivan legs.
mens shoes of Seal, goat & calfskin, lined & bound.
Ladies Silk, Morocco & Stuff shoes & Slippers, & leather do
do "stitched & taste Sandals" (What were these?
Misses Spring heel, Silk, Morocco, Stuff & leather shoes & slippers; also sandals
& childrens shoes.
1793. Boston Adv — London made Ladies Sandals: Elastic Clogs.
Painted kid, Spanish leather, Russel & silk Slippers. Childrens Morocco shoes
May 1794 One man in N. York advertises "800 pairs women's Lynn made Shoes".

Shoes. Boots. &c

Spurrs. m. 2. 238.

Misc 4. 184. 186 1742 m. g. 134. Womens Shoes adv. of "flowred Russel," "fine silk" "White Calmanco," "Black Russel," "Black Shammy". Girls shoes of flowred Russel. Womens pumps of black Morocco & Childrens shoes of Red Morocco. (Morocco first adv. here) Morocco Slippers p. 186

Clogs of black Velvet, White Damask, & flowred Silk. Here are nearly all the kinds of handsome shoes used for nearly a century later.

M. 4. 76. "Cork for Clogs", & Cork Soles & Cork for nets adv. in Phi. 1726.

m. 4. 2. 1750. Shoes & Clogs — M. 4. 202. 1755. Shoes, Clogs & Goloshoes

Shoes Early. (See m. g. 134. 280.

Con. g. 61. E. Tench had mens Shoes @ 3/4. 1640. } Prob. sterling cost & charges.
" had womens Shoes @ 2/6 "
M. 6. 188. Capt Keayne had 6 pairs Shoes @ 4/. 1656.
M. 6. 215. womens Shoes called 2/9 and 3/. 1686. (perhaps sterling)
m. 6. 190. 19 pairs Pattens @ 1/9½ ; m. 6. 195. 3 prs Shoes @ 2/6. 1676.
M. 6. 353. 8 pairs Slippers @ 2/ } sterling 1688.
m. 6. 371. 11 prs Clogs 11/. 1/14

Shoe Buckles

Misc 6. 358. 1688 } Hiscomb has 3 pairs steel Shoe Buckles @ 4/.
pewter — first I have noticed. Con. 10. 425

Boots — a few had them.

M. 6. 198. H. Shrimpton 1666, had 13 pairs Shoes, 3 prs Boots & 1 pr Spurrs, all £7.
M. 6. 352. P. Jony had 1688, 1 pr boots, spurrs & Sussoons 20/
and 2 pairs of old Shoes 6/.
Con 5. 366. Stanley made "Sussoons". They seem to belong to boots, and were sold with boots and separately. 1700. Were 3/ & 3/6 by themselves.
Con. g. 61. E. Tench 1640. 2 pairs Russet Boots @ 8/. sterling
Mass. 5. 235. S. Cooby 1645. Pair of Boots & spurrs. & pair Shoes
[Spurs seem to require Boots. yet Edmunds 1676 has "2 Shoe Spurrs". — M. 13. 156. 1746. Spurrs adv.

Wooden Shoes are worn considerably in Holland as well as in France. School children in H. wear wooden shoes, and in France. servant girls in Amsterdam &c. Wooden Shoes are worn in Belgium.

Indian Shoes in Philadelphia 1770. &c. had white or russet vamps
M. 13. 333. stitched with white thread; all had wooden heels, called rossett, common & courtneen. — Next came cork, plug and wedge or spring heels. Sole leather flesh out. — Upper part of shoe was formerly woolen cloth, or coarse leather; afterwards stuffs as Lamoine, everlasting, Shalloon, Russel, some of satin and damask, & others of satin lasting & Florentine.

M. 13. 334 Watson says Boots came into use after Independence, first black tops; afterwards brigs tops &c. Then must have been boots in Par. in pre 1776. Perhaps quakers did not wear boots

M. 2 M. 13. 262. 1654. "Old Boots 6/. pr". in Middlesex. 1656 Boots & Shoes
13. 265. 1658. Boots, Shoes & Spurrs 32/
13. 165. 7. Old Boots 7/. — 10 prs boothose tops 10/. 1661. Boots & shoes
13. 163. Shoes. m. p. 16. 59. 2 pairs Spurrs @ 2/. 1660. 2 prs Boots @ 20/
2½ doz French Falls @ 32/. doz — 1 pr Womens Shoes @ 2/6 or 3/6
18 pairs yellow Shoes 15/ — 1 pr doz mens Sham .. 24/. or 4/
2½ doz Red Shoes @ 9/. & 10/. doz. 1 doz Russet Shoes 9/
2 " Womens Shoes @ 6/. ? 1 " large do @ 15/. doz
6 " Plain Shoes @ 36/. doz. [Cancelled: Womens & Childrens Shoes]
8 prs mens Slippers @ 3/3. — 4 pairs womens Slippers 2.3/
6 boys & girls shoes @ 2/4 — Pr of Shoes pr of Goloshoes 6/
White Spanish Leather Shoes 4/. pr. Spanish Leather do 3/6. Pr Shoes 3/6
Shoes & Slops — 1678. 2 Pattens Irons. m. 13. 279, 8d
Coun m. Mar 15. 166.

342 Cloth of Flax & Tow. [Cont. from M.9. p. 96. 117. 286.

Tow Cloth - [Cont. from M.9. 199

M 2. 2146. 9 July Whitening
S. Judd 12-14a 1791. paid Hab Pomeroy for Whitening, oir
Acc. Book 66½ yds Cloth at 2d per yard. & 3 nuns yarn @ 2, = 11/9.
See above
M 9. 117. Oliver Smith paid for Whitening 1795. 3 yard. & 3½ d a nun.
Prices, 150. E. Hunt, 1788, paid for Whitening 2½d yard
S. J. Accts. Tow Cloth 1784 to 1790. seems 1/2 to 1/4 — some 1/6.
after 1791. 1/6. — 2, and 2¼ yds, made a frock.
some made at 9d (some at 1/. apparently.) 4½ yds made frock
and trousers, & sometimes less. Frock & trousers were sold
at 9/— (Cloth say 6/9 — making 2/3)
1785. 2¼ yds Tow cloth @ 1/6. making frock & trousers 1/3. all 4/3
1794 whitened tow cloth — some called 2/. yd wide, 2½ yds for shirt.
1797 A pair of tow Trousers, ready made. 5/. 1758 2 yds Cloth 3/. making frock.
1787 A Tow Cloth frock & Trousers 7/. 1 [illegible] frock.
1788. 2¼ yds Tow cloth @ 1/7. 3/7. making 1/. all 4/7. fine trousers.
1789. 6¾ yds Tow cloth @ 2/. 13/6. making 2 garments 2/. all 15/6.
1788 4 " @ " @ 1/6. making 2 Garments 1/. all 8/.
1792. & after Whitened Tow Cloth @ 2/. 5 yds makes 2 shifts.

Towsey - what was it? a yard of it - 2/9. charged by S. J. 1787 to April
also a "Towsey Apron" 4/6. charged 1792.

Linsey-Woolsey - several Aprons charged by S. Judd
in 1793. 4 & 95 at 3/. & 4/ ea. called Linsy-woolsey.
one also 3/. in 1787. — Linsy-woolsey Cloth 2/. yd 1787.

A Breck Acc. at 1/ J. He commonly gave 1/6 for Tow Cloth 1760 to 1765
sold at same.
1767. Spinning Flax & tow yarn, 33 runs @ 6.
M. 6. 183. "Hatchell" appears in 1646 & M. 6. 188. 1656.
See above
1764. Wm Coleman's wife Whitened Linen Cloth 57 yards @ 4/6
1772 do — " do Cloth 43 yards @ 1/6. OT
1774 do — " do do 37 " @ 2 2/3.

M. 13. 422 The Londonderry Scotch-Irish made fine linen
and thread; towels, table linen, sheeting, shirting.
They peddled linen & thread (about the end of the
year, 1784, &c. & probably many years before) on
horseback in panniers.

Whitening.
Cotton Cloth was formerly whitened on the grass, or
snow in New England; and in old England was spread
on grass lands. It is much easier whitened than linen cloth

Aaron Hall sold Tow cloth at 1/8 & 2/. 1798 to 1810. Sondat 4/5
Whitened some at 2d per yard.

Tow Cloth &c. in Pennsylvania
M. 13. 321. Formerly boys shirts were made of hemp-tow
cloth at 1/4 yard; cloth of flax and flax & tow was used
for shirts also. Coarse tow was used for trousers.

M.9.179. # Checked Cloths — (Con from M.9.201.
linen & woolen

In S. Judds accounts 1784 to 1790 —
Checked Linen is usually 2/6 a yard — and 2 ¼ yd made a shirt (must have been yard wide) or a fifth more. making cost 1/ & 1/2 so checked shirts cost 7/. Several are so charged — a few at 8/.
Checked woolen in cloth & shirts was nearly the same or a mere trifle higher. Shirts called 9/. Sometimes cloth 3/. yd.
Some checked linen at 2/. was only ¾ yd wide It took 3 ½ yards for a shirt. Several instances of this
Connected with checked shirts, aprons, &c was the sale of indigo to most persons — 2, 4, 6, or 8 ounces at a time. Lyman Ledg.

1785. 2 ½ yds checked linen for a shirt @ 2/5 = 6/. making 1/. so came to 7/. as above. — Same year 2 ¼ yds at 2/6. 5/3.
1787. 5 ¼ yds Checked woollen @ 3/. for 2 shirts. 1/9.
2 woolen Shirts 1786 @ 9/. ea.
1788 7 yds Checked Linen at 2/. made 2 shirts; 4 yds Tow cloth 2/. some 2 pairs trowsers. making of the + 3/8.
1799 3 ¼ yds check'd Linen 2/. twice making 2 shirts about 2/.
some checked linen ¾ wide. charged at 1/10.
1788. 2 ¼ yds checked flannel @ 3/. 7/6. making shirt 1/. all 8/6.
1788. 7 ¼ yds checked Linen @ 2/6. making 2 shirts & pr trowsers @ 1/2 ea.
1788 5 yds Checked Linen @ 2/6 — making 2 shirts @ 1/2 ea.
1788. 5 ⅜ " checked Flannel @ 3/. making 2 shirts @ 9/. — all 17/5

1760 to 1765 Brecks accts at Springfield } He bought checked Woolens @ 2/6 yd — also woolen Shirting (prob. the same) at 2/6 & 2/5.
also woolen Check @ 2/8
also Linen Check at 2/6. Some kind of Check 2/3 & some 3/3
also Cotton Check @ 2/4 & some at 2/9 & 3/.
Woolen Check 13 yds @ 2/. 1763 — (prob. ¾ yd wide.
1760 some 6/4 Check was sold @ 3/6 —

Prices 258. In Hawleys accounts to 1735 there is no Checked Cloth noticed. Yet people bought Indigo & doubtless made checked & striped cloth long before 1735. but not in great quantities.

Advertised in Boston 1774
¾, 7/8 & 4/4 Checks. (from England.). Furniture Checks.
Checks, in for 2, are with Linens, as if of linen.
"Manchester Cotton Checks." "Cotton & Linen Checks"
" 7/8 & Apron width Manchester Checks (with linens.)
Cotton Checks of all widths" Furniture Checks
1793 "Apron & Shirting Check" adv at Lansingburg N.Y.
M. 13. 157 / 13. 144 / 1746 } advertised in Boston Linen Check ¾ & 7/8 yd wide. Cotton do. 2 yds Scotch & Manchester Check (probably not shirting.). Sheeting Check.
M. 13. 182 / 1756 } Adv in B. ¾, 7/8, 4/4, 5/4 & 6/4 cotton checks.
1758. Cotton & Linen Checks
M. 13. 182 / 1758 } Manchester Checks often cotton checks
M. 13. 190 Trowsers of Check; Shirts of Check — ready made 1759 for soldiers
M. 13. 228 / 1772 } Manchester & Scotch Checks. Cotton & Linen Checks. Cotton Checks. Linen Checks. Check'd Ticks.
Checks ¾, 7/8 & 6/4 wide. "Apron width" was over a yard wide.
Furniture Checks, blue & white, red & white, & green & white.
M. 13. 113. 9 / 1782 } Cotton, Linen, Manchester & Furniture Checks. Apron Checks.
Cotton & Linen Checks.

Con. in Misc. 14. 275

3444
M.2.211 # Tin Ware. (Cont. from M.10.118.

Tin Foot Stoves.

p.223. Tin Foot Stoves.
M.2.223, These with external wooden frames took the place
Prices 317 of Foot-stoves all wood, gradually.
Jonathan Judd began to sell Tin Foot Stoves
in January 1793, at 5/6 and 6/.

Had.3/ 98 & 109 / Hadley. Elnathan Smith made many 1757 to 1770. also Sam'l Gayland— E. Smith made stoves for 2/8., 2/8. of wood. do and lined with tin 4/2, or 1/6 more. Lining a stove (the work) was only 3½d. making a stove 2/. making and lining a stove 2/8. making & lining one 3/4. making a stove 1/8.— prices varied much.

Tin Ovens.

Prices 317 — several noticed, 1762 + after
Stebbins & Snow bought one in Hartford 24/ 1797.
Prices 326. Elisha Hubbard, innkeeper, had "Dutch Kitchen" 8/. 1764.
probably a tin oven.
do 327. George Pynchon of Granville had one 30/. 1778
" "Tin Kitchens" adv. in Boston, Oct 1794 — said to be imported from Liverpool
M.14.198.1773. 2 Tin Ovens in Boston 3/.
Hadley 3.64 James Kellogg had "tin heat-oven 8/." 1759. water-pot 1/4
" 3.70 John Dickinson had a tin oven 1762. 12/.

Tin Kettles

Prices 332. Dr. J. Ashley had one 6/. 1754 One in Sheffield 1747. 3/

It was used for flowers. M.18.242
Herbert uses the word Water-pot, 1632. in his Proverbs he has,
"Although it rain, throw not away thy watering-pot.

Tin Water Pot (see 168 of proofs. H. Shrimpton 1666, had a "Water Pot 4/. M.6.200

Prices 333 Rev. Nath. Bull had a tin water pot 7/. 1740
do 317. one Water pot 1762. 4/; one 1768. 3/. (not said to be tin
do " on tin 1772. 5/; one 1758 2/8. one 6/; one 1762. 5/4
Not all said to be tin.
M.14.165. 1727. Tin Watering Pot. 7/. M.14.166. 1729. Watering Pot
14.177 1742. Watering Pot 10/.
Prices 316 Tin Candle Box — 3 on this page. 1725. 1745
Hadley 3.68. Eleazar Porter 1758 had tin water pot 2/8 + other articles of tin
3.70 John Dickinson 1762 had a water pot 5/4 + "
"Cheese Toasters" adv. with Tin Kitchens in Boston 1794

M.6.367.1708. Two Tin Teapots. (came M.14.153.

Misc.14.150.1705 Chocolate Grater — 1707 Tin Ware 8/
M.14.153.1708. Tin Standishes 1/6. 7 Tin patty pans @ 6d.
" " " 5 tin saveralls @ 2d. 4 nutmeg graters @ 2d.
" " 1711 Tin Lanthorn — 1714 Cullender
14.156.1718. 11 old Tin Patty Pans. 14.158. Tin Things 12/6.
14.162.1724. 3 tin biscake & 6 mince pye pans 8/6

Cont. on M.15.184.

Tin Ware.

Prices 28l. Joseph Hawley 1731, bought in Boston Tin Ware, which he packed in a small box.

Prices 31 6 Peter Tetton 1696 had of Tin, a pan, lanthorn, lamp and tunnel.
316. John Marsh's wife. 1725, Had of Tin, pans, grater, pepperbox.
317. Tin dipper 3d. 1749.
307 Tin Cullender 2d. Tunnel 1d. pepperbox 9d. 1732.
367. Tin tunnel & Tinpan 1729.

Prices 245. Joseph Hawley sold 1721. to 1732. many Tinpans at from 4d to 6d — (not for from 3d. in 66). Mr. Tin Tunnels, about 12d as much-some more.

Fust Settlers brought some Tinware.

Con. 9. 61. E. Tench had Old Tin Things 6d. sterling. 1640.
" 6. 182 Thos. Dudley 1652. 2 Tin plates.
M. 6. 200 } H. Shrimpton, Pewterer & Brazier, had very little tin. He had
" 6. 211 } 12 tinpans @ 1/4½ ea. 24 tinpot @ 4d ea. for sale.
other Tinpans @ 10d. Tinderboxes @ 10d & material, not given
H.S. Had Tinpans in his Hall. &c. 25 pint pots @ 7 must be tin
16 pudding pans @ 9d.
M. 6. 204. A Boyse 1669. "2 Tin Branches 3s. P 206 some Tinware.
" M 6. 194. Edmund 1676. a Tin Candlestick.
Hampshire 246. Wd. Coytmore. "Parcely Tin Ware 10s." 1647
M. 6. 201. 16 pudding Pans @ 1d. 1666. (What was the material?
M. 6. 207. A Tunnel. (material not given. some were wood.
M. 6. 190. "Tin Boxes" M. 6. 208. "Lattin Dishes."
M. 6. 210 "Tin & Lattin Ware 50s." 1667.
M 6. 364. Lanthorn & Tin Ware cost in England £ 5. 17. 10.
1702. } add 75 per cent. — 4 18 4½
Value here in N.E. money — 10. 6. 2½ —
M. 6. 365. 1706. A Tin Sconce in Kitchen. 23 Patty Pans cheap.
M. 6. 369. 1712. Cullender, pepperbox, & Flour box (material not given
M 6 372. 1717. Cullender & 6 patty Pans. (" — "
6 372. 1716. 7 dz tinpans for cakes @ 1/6 doz
" " " 52 tinpans for cakes & gingerbread @ 5d ea. 21/8
Mid. M 13. 262. 1653. Tin 10s. at Concord
M. 13. 262 1654. Lattin Pans at 10d. Milk Pans (material not given Dish 4d.
13. " 1654 Lanthorn 1/8 (material not in). Straining
13 263. 1656. Tinpot. 1656. Tin dripping pan. Tinpans.
13. 1657. Lattin Pan & Tunnel. Tinpan & Cullender
13. 1658 Bread grate 1/ — 1659. Tinpans, tincover, and pot
13. 1657-8. Tin pan & Tin porringer.
13 1659. Lanthorn & Lamp 3d. (not said to be tin
13. 1659. Tin Candlestick to burn wax. Dark lanthorn 2/.
13. 1660. Lattin dishes & pans 12d. Lattin Lanthorn 1/3.
13. 1661. Lattin Candlestick & Tunnel. Bread grate
13 1661 Tin dripping Pan. 1662 2 Tinpans & Tunnel 2d.
13 1663. 2 Tinpans 2d — 1664 Bread Grate
13. 1665. Tin Dishes in Mr. Davison's Kitchen 6d. 13. 1664. Tinware 6d
13. 1665 Lattin & Tin ware. & Lanthorn 1/6
13 1678. 1 Bread grate 6 — 1681 Tin lamp 4d. 1677. Tinware 40s

M. 2. 394 Lantern — [Ill. 11. 351. M. 5. 150. Horns for lanthorn 1M. 12. 57.
Glass Lanthorns M. 12. 61. Horn Lanthorns.
They seem not to have been of tin originally. See M. 11. 351
Mass. 5. 233. Mrs Dillingham has a "Dark lanthorn". 1639
Misc. 6. 174. H. Webb. a lanthorn. 1660. [Samuel Lanthorns above
Gov Burnet 1729, had Lanthorn with 3 light 18s.

M. 13. 284. 1680. 8 Tin Tinder Boxes. 54 qt Tinkettles @ 4d. 18/
9 Tin Funnels. 8 Tin Candlesticks. 6 Sauce Pans @ 1/2 (not called Tin
13. 284. 1681 Lattin Pan, Lanthorn, Pudding Pan & other tin things
Tin Watering Pot 2d — 1681. P. 285 Tin Watering pot
13. 289. 1685. Tin Roaster 2d. 1694 Lanthorn 1695 Graters 4/
13. 294. 1700 Tinware 9/ — 298. 1702. Cullender. Tin Tinderbox
13 302. 1717 Tinware 7/ — 302. 1717. 24 Patty Pans @ 6d. 12/
1749 Tin Candlebox

[Cont on M. 15. 184

346. Corn Fans. (Misc. 2. 249. Con 10. 345.
Riddles.

Jonathan Judd jr. sold corn fans 1792 & 93 at 20/- corn fans.

Prices p3. Levi Shepherd had corn fans acct 11/3. Sold one 16/ Prices 98.
This was in 1789.

Con. 10. 357. Corn Fans adv. by T. & S. Goodman Dec. 1792

Prices 2/3. Tenn. Dwight sold a Corn fan 16. 1767.

M. 6. 203. H.S. 1666. 15 Corn Fans at 5/ea.
m. 6. 189. 1656 Capt. Keayne had 2 "old Fanns".
M 6. 189. 1660. Mr Bushe a Fann 3/6 Cold one.
M 6. 368. 1712. E Holyoke, a Corn Fan.
M 13. 263-1656. Fans in Medalon. 1661. old Fan 5/
many had corn fans.
M. 14. 149. A man had with Wicker ware. Fans and many Riddles. [Webster says a riddle is a large sieve with a perforated bottom for cleaning grain. My father had one, sometimes used instead of a fan—perhaps in the wind.
1664 M. 13. 277. Most Farmers had corn fans.
1682 M. 14. 140. England exported corn fans.
Con. 10. 345. Corn fans are in book of rates. 1660. inward at 6/8 ea
M. 17. 70. J. Pynchon sold Corn fans. 1653 and after—
one 14/. another 14/ a third 14/. a fourth 13/
" " Holyoke had a "ridder" 1/4. (probably a riddle for grain
" " Wm Pynchon sold a corn fan. 1649. for 9/

Dried Fruits — Cont. from M 9. 221.
M. 2. 264. Currants. Almonds. Figs. Prunes. &c. [See Raisins p. 145

M. 14 135 to 142 England imported dried Pears
1682 Dried Cherries. — Dates 18 Cust. Exports

M. 13. 161. 1746 to 1749 — Currant Almonds. Figs. Prunes, adv.
Almonds were Jordan and Valencias

M. 17. 86. Currants sold by Pynchons. 1648 to 1673.
Fast 10 d pulb. next 1/. and next 1/2 & 1/3.
Pynchons seem to have sold quite as many currants as raisins.
M. 4. 125. 1712. Almonds adv. by Z. Boylston.
4. 126 1712. Currants, figs, raisins of the Sun, adv.
4. 152. 1731. Currants, Almonds, Prunes, Figs, adv
4. 154. 1736 Dried fruits adv.
4. 209. 1770 Imported into Boston in 6 mo. 249 casks Raisins, figs & prunes

Cont. in M. 19. p. 206

Pasturing Animals

S. Judd charged for pasturing, 1784 to 1791 Hatu.
keeping a cow 1792 all the season @ 1/ per week
do a horse " all the season @ 1/6 " "
do a sheep 1790 at 1½d a week

keeping a horse 4 weeks 1792 @ 1/6. A colt 1795. 2/ per week
do 23 sheep 12 " 1790 @ 1d a week each. 24/
do Cow & calf 14 " 1788 @ 2/ 28/
do Bay 30 " 1795 @ 1/ a day 4 to Dec. 1. 30/
do Cow 28 " 1790 @ 1/6

After 1800, & generally after 1804 — he charged as follows
He pastured a yoke of cattle at 3/ per week; 3 years old heifer 1/ week
2 years old heifer 9d a week — yearlings 7 a week.
keeping a horse 1807 3/ per week — Kept Cattle 1811 at 2/3 a pair
do do 1815 3/6 per week — Some sheep 2d a week.
Sheep were kept through the season at 2 cts a week or
50 cents for 25 or 26 weeks. Cows at 20 & 25 cents.

Aaron Hall charged for pasturing — 1799 & after.
many Sheep 1½d per week; Yearling colt 9d per week.
3 years old Creatures 1/ week —
Pasturing Dr. Richardson's Horse 17 weeks 1797 at 1/6.

Pasturing in Woods.

Ed Enc. J. F. 211 The vast woodlands of Scotland, 5 or 6 centuries ago furnished pasturage for numerous herds of cattle; also large numbers of horses & swine. The woodlands were enjoyed in common. The natural meadows and forests supplied much grass for making hay.

348 Sleighs & Sleighing [Cont from M.9. 408
& Sleds. Winter Sports 1.132." from M 11. 87

S. Judd seems to have bought his first sleigh (tho may have
[done before) Dec. 1783. of Timothy Thayer for
24/. and the iron work on it 6/8 — all 30/8. A plain
affair, with only a rough box, doubtless.
He sold "iron of the old Sleigh" 1798.

Misc 6. 210. 1668 & Dennison had a "wood sled". 1668

M. 13. 44. Robert Livingston in Feb. 1712 got on and
about his manor, 30 sleighs, & they all carried
wheat or grain to a mill 28 miles off.

Con. 9. 168. Madam Knight found Sleighs in N. York 1704-05.
[Did the Dutch have sleighs before the New Englanders
as well as wagons?

M 6. 367. No allusion to Sleighs in Probate Records of Boston
from to 1708, and later

M 13. 297. 1702. A sled in Middlesex. I have indexed one or two
before in middlesex, but they are rare.

M. 14. 152 1708. Sleds in Dedham £"

M. 14. 155. 1714 "A large Slay 14." Petit Sergeant.

M. 1. 113. 1724 "a Slay adv. Just sleigh I have found.

14 162. 1724. "a Slay" 4 of. John Valentine, Esq.

1731. 14. 172. Hand Cart & sled. also, a sled 6/.
Sleighs do not appear among farmers

1744. 14. 179 a Sled in Boston, new, 80/ (belong'd to a Gentleman

1745. 14. 185. a pair old Runners 20/.

1760. 14 191. an Old Slay in Boston — "Stone sled" in Hingham. 1760

1765. 14. 193. Sled at Milton 8/. Sleds at Weymouth. (no sleighs.
Sleighs are rare among farmers 1760 to 1765 — and
Waggons none.

1771. 14. 193. Sled 6/. at Chelsea. — Truck & Sled 40/ Boston £
" " 196. 2 pair Slay Runners, Boston 40/. 2 Sleds 14/. Sled 11. 0T.
" " 196. Ox Sled 18. Braintree (no sleigh.)

1774 " 200. Sleigh & runners 6£. pair Runners 48/.

1785 " 201. Roxbury, Ox Sled. 6/. Horse sled 4/. Stoughton Sled 2/.

1724 M. 4. 113. Chaise & Slay advertised.
1732 M. 1. 144. a Cushion "lost out of a Slay" Nov. 20
1743. M. 4. 193. "a pair of Runners" for sale
1763. Jany. 4. Mrs Porter in interleaved Almanack says: a great
storm of snow on night January 2. 1763.; "on the 4th
Elisha with Dudley set out with a Slay for N. London."
[The mention of a sleigh indicates that
the winter travelling was not generally by sleighs, in 1763

1747 Jan. 26. "Went for a slay to ride". Rev. J. Judd's Diary
1747 Jan 27 "100 11 sleys went by to Deer." do
1750 Jan 12. "Went in a slay with wife & child to Suffield". do
" 13. Went to Turkey Hills & back to Suffield. 17th Came home
1763 March 21. "Went to Suffield in a sley. Came back 23d. do.
1771. Feb. 20. "Some sledges gone to Boston" from Southampton. J.J. Jr.
1771-2. Some Sleighs went to Hartford with loads this winter. do.
1773 Feb 23. Sergt Pearl went to Boston with pork in "sleys" do
"and not with a drove". Returned March 8.
1779 Jan 29. J. Judd Jr went to N. Hartford "in a slay". This mentioned
as if unusual.

Sleighs & Sleighing.

J. Judd Jr. in Diary at Hatfield, winter of 1768-9. mentions a "slay" two or three times, mentions "two sleigh loads" of a party. Feb. 16. 1769. Yet it is evident that sleighs were not plenty, & much riding on horseback in winter.

1692, a law about bringing live calves, sheep & lambes to Boston markets, provids carrying them across or by sides of the horse, but they are to drive on, or carried in carts, sleds, panyers or boats. [Were not the sleighs they then had called sleds? or Did not all have sled bottoms? were there indeed any thing but sleds?

m. 14. 32.

1764 m. 13. 206 } a double "sley" tharren for 2 horses adv. in Boston will carry 12 persons. [Were not the old sleighs large? also a single sley.

1722 Feb. m. 1. 108 } a good sley for 2 horses adv. in Boston

Pungs. & sleighs & cutters

M 15. 422. Mrs Amsden's account of the old pungs — they were a poor affair, but answered some purpose. see M 11. 86.

M 15. 421. Her account of the old 2 horse sleighs. lumber boxes more plenty than pleasure bodies — old sleighs large.

M. 15. 422. Cutters, or one horse sleighs, with framed runners & panel boxes and seat on one side, came later. Mrs A. knew of 2 cutters in 1797. but were very rare.

M 15. 422. John younger days. (she born 1776) there were but few sleighs comparatively, especially in Palmer. Many rode to meeting on horseback in the winter. Women rode on horseback & carried wooden foot stoves in their laps.

M 15. 424. Young people had sleigh rides — all went in 2 horse sleighs. Had a supper, & sometimes a dance. Sometimes rode to Monson. Mrs Amsden

M. 10. 105. Mr Stoddard says there were a few pungs when he was young — had thills & horse in the middle

M 10. 106. Miss Polly Pomeroy & Mrs Lathrop say that the old Pungs were cheap things — had runners like sled runners (not framed) & a few boards for a box.

N.H 1. 332 Young people in Northampton had sleigh rides 1760 to 1778 & after. They rode down to Elias Lymans to Lemuel Pomeroys Southampton, to Fairfields in Williamsburg, &c. There were only two horse sleighs, & it took nearly all in the village to carry a party, as there were but few sleighs. Sometimes had a dance with the sleigh ride and took Mr Dab, the fiddler with them.

William Clark charged for his sleigh 1784 & after 2 pence a mile or near that. only 1/2 to Westhampton, E. part.
1789 "Slay" to Pittsfield 3/4. (only 1d a mile.
1784 2 horses to West Hampton 2/5. (in a sleigh.) prob. to Ebenr Clarks.
1776. Horse out to Ebenr Clark's 3d Wk. 1/. no sleigh.
1785 my sleigh to Windsor 6/8 (was called 40 miles 2.

Poetry in Harpers Mag. Dec. 1854
"Hark the "cutters" with their bells: Solemn bells! charming bells!" &c the bells tinkle in a portly sleigh, when the stars twinkle &c., &c. } Here a sleigh is called cutter. but the word is quoted.

Cont. in ms. 18. 126

350 Rum & other Spirits. (Cont. from M. 11. 187, Con-q. 261.
& Distilling — from Misc. 11. 205

Cider Brandy.

Jonathan Judd's account up to Aug 1793 do not allude to cider Brandy. He neither bought nor sold it. Yet it was plenty in this region & in Southampton especially, not long after.

S. Judd sent a gallon of "Pupelo" (so he named it then) June 1795. Perhaps he was already interested in a still, or had had cider distilled in 1794, or in a still set up in 1794.

S. Judd charged Pupelo 1799 at 6/ Gallon.

1791-92. In summer months, J. Judd's trade seemed to chiefly rum — this applies to more than all the rest. A good deal of Molasses. Much rum all the other months; abundant in the fall. Rum amounted to more than any other article, all the year. Nails may be next to Rum.

M. 9 249. Cider Brandy in early days, &c See next page

1774 The Rum advertised was Jamaica, Grenada & Barbadoes — but more commonly W.I. Rum without designating the Island. Also New England Rum — Brandy — Wines plenty. Some Geneva & Gin — No allusion to Cider Brandy. "Geneva" is said generally to be in Cases. 1774.

1778 Geneva was distilled at Middle Haddam by G. Er Kelens. He offered a gallon of Geneva for 1½ bushel of Barley at his distil house, Mid. Haddam — said his Geneva was equal to that imported from Holland. Wished to have people raise barley. Alludes to no other grain.

1778. There was a Distillery in New Haven with 2 Stills of 500 & 200 gallons; 2 worms, a worm tub 4000 gallons, nine cisterns, each of 1100 gallons. Pumps, leaden, buckets, &c adv. for sale. Doubtless a N.E. Rum Distillery.

A writer in New Haven Gazette 1794 — says:
"Not a mechanic or laborer works for a merchant but he carries home a bottle of rum. Not a load of wood comes to town, but a gallon bottle is tied to a stake to be filled with rum. Scarcely a woman comes to town with tow cloth but she has a wooden gallon bottle in one side of her saddle bags to fill with rum. A stranger would think we were a nation of Indians by our thirst for liquor."

Windsor (Vt.) May 1793 } has the advs. of E. Wiser, at Hanover, N.H. who calls himself "a Distiller from Europe". He offers to give instructions in distilling for a reasonable reward, "as the art has been but a short time in this country and but few are acquainted with it. He says from Wheat, Rye, Ind. Corn, Buckwheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, maple and cornstalk Molasses, and cider, may be distilled Whiskey, Geneva, Brandy, &c. [The "this country" seems to refer to the interior.

M, 13.172. Distillers in Boston distilled molasses into Rum for others at 2½d a gallon. "Former customers" mentioned for whom they had distilled. 1752.

Timothy Jewett of Northampton just distilled roses & herbs. He began to distil cider a few years after 1800, & continued the business many years — had a cider mill near by. Previous to this, Samuel Clarke & others had a cider distillery on the brook near present Rail road buildings. [Cogswell had a distillery at Lower Farms.

M. 15.38
M. 19. 398.

1793 The kinds in Philadelphia price currents. 1793 were French Brandy Common 80 to 85c; Cognac 96 to 100c
Rum – Jamaica 1.12; Antigua 1.00; Barbadoes 87c.
New England .60; Windward Island 86c
Gin Holland, per case £4.66. By Gallon 80 to 90c
No allusion to any domestic Whiskey or Cider Brandy. but there had been a Whiskey Insurance Co in Penn.

1793 &c it was common to advertise Geneva or Gin "in pipes & cases".
1793. Portola & Grenada Rum were adv. also N. York Rum
1792 1794 St Croix Rum adv. in Hartford. also St Vincent Rum also Demarara Rum
(appears after abt 1795 in Tobacco Price Currents)
1793 Arrack was advertised by several in the cities. and to come from beyond Cape of Good Hope in some adv. in Phila. Price current 1793 is quoted at 1.16 to 1.33. Gal.
(1794 in Md and Baltimore) Arrack in casks
1793 Nov. "Cider Brandy" adv in Hartford – first Notice.
also Cherry Rum

1793 Jan. "American Geneva in pipes, butts & barrels" adv. in Hartford.

N.Y. P. Current Dec. 1794.
Jamaica Rum 1.00 to 1.19c Gal. Windward Island 1.00. N. York 2a 72c.
Fr Brandy 1.38 to 1.56. Hol. Gin £4.50c per case. Amer. Gin 75c Gal.
Holland Gin 1.00 per gallon.

Peach & Apple Brandy are adv. in Baltimore. 1794.
Peach Brandy adv. in Boston 1794 as better than arrack for punch.

Papers from various parts of the Country show by advertisements 1793. 1794. &c. that Rum & other spirits & wines were the great articles of trade. – There was no end to the sup – their amount was incalculable.

1853 July. A Traveller in the state of Delaware says the tavern on the inland route are miserable; "progressing to be the chief "accommodation" at those places. Cleanliness unknown. School houses rare.

M. 4. 206. Cider Brandy was adv. in Boston 1765. [Barbadoes
M. 4. 131. The Rum adv. in Boston before 1720. & probably after is Barbadoes.
4. 133. 117 Barbadoes Rum appears in the price current with N. England & about the same price 1720. Jamaica Rum is adv. 1716
4. 135. Rhum or Rum often adv. without distinguishing the kind
4. 136 Barbadoes Rum offered dec 1720 at 3/6 Gal. (in Town 2/4 L.C. N.E. quite as high
4. 142 New England Rum is in price current 1720. but is not advertised under that name until 1728 – then 4/. and W. India 5/. (say 2/. to 2/6 L.C.). Wholesale
4. 144. Jessica Lee offers 75 gallon Rum for 100 £. gilt dams. 1728
4. 149 Sands offers 80 gallon Rum for 106 £. molasses 1729
1. 448. 1734, N.E Rum adv @ 4/8 (say 1/10 L.C. or 2/.

M. 2 242 | Cherry Rum or Brandy in England.
Chambers' Cyc. 1751. Says Cherry Rum is made of Brandy or other Spirits & the black kind of cherry (wild or tame?). Some bottle is half filled with cherries & then filled with Brandy. Some add sugar – See Com. 9. 262. – much used in England. M. 13. 172
"Cherry Bounce". see Misc. 4. 43 for Bounce. M. 4. 316 for "cherry bounce"
Cherry Wine mentioned by Josselyn. Chron. 2. 261. M. 3. 151.

Cider Brandy.
M. 13. 209 | The first advertisement of Cider Brandy in Boston
M. 9. 249 that I noticed was July 8. 1765. It was then 2 years old.
11. 285 | Advertised also 1769 & 1773. Said to be good to preserve cider &.
Some 5 years old 1769 for 2 pistareens a gallon. & last years make at 1½ pistareen (30 cents) not considered good as a drink perhaps.
M. 13. 342 Peach Brandy was made in Pennsylvania before 1696

Com. 9. 260 Liquor given in at Vendues.
Misc. 1. & 4. In advertisements, Rhum (or Rum) Sugar & Molasses are three staple articles & frequently advertised

M. 1. 345 c. 376

352 Domestic Woolen Cloth. or Plain Cloth
Checked woolen see p 343.

M. 2. 214 c Domestic Flannel.

S. Judd sold Woolen Cloth, homemade, at 6/. 1795. 1795.
" " some at 5/6. 1790. — " " 6/ 1799.
Nov. 1797. " " ~~2 yds~~ at 7/6. 1797. 16/11. Trimming & thread 2/3
" making 2/6. — so whole cost overalls 21/8.

1795 Jan. 4 3/4 yds Fulled Cloth @ 6/. Jacket Cloth 5/.
making coat, jacket & Overalls 5/6 Some error.

1795. Nov. 7 yds Fulled Cloth @ 6/. make Great Coat & overalls 9/.
1796. 6 3/4. " " " @ 8/.
1789. 14 " " " @ 6/. 8d. { making coat, jacket & breeches, suit out & overalls, & trimmings all 30/. for Silas & Becomes
Cloth for 4 Garments, trimmings & making came to £1 14s. or 19 dolls

"Brown Flannel" 4 yds at 3/. charged 1789. Homemade, doubtless.
Flannel at 2/6 per yard, 2 1/2 yds at a time, 1789 Seems domestic. [and by pieces also.

1791 & 2 J. Judd J. sold Fulled cloth @ 5/6. 5/. & 4/8.

1792 " bought home Flannel @ 2/.

148. M. 1. 227. Mr Elliots account of the old woolen cloth made in New England.

1725. Gen. 10. 304. Jos. Dewey's Directions to make cloth & the mixtures several sorts.

Woolen Factories — Scholfield is said to have made Broadcloth at Pittsfield 1804 — first in America. Weaving cost 40 to 50 cts a yard 1805. all by hand. He made Madison's inaugural suit in 1809. A stock company formed 1809, mill erected & cloth & satinets made. Second mill built 1813.
Carding Machine
Arthur Scholfield (so he spelled his name in his advertisements) first advertised his Carding machine in Pittsfield in the Sun of Nov. 2, 1801. (or 1800). Card'd wool into rolls @ 12 1/2 cts per lb; mixed wool 15 cts. Spinning & fulling at home, carding 12 cts, for mixed 12 1/2 cts
M. 2. 214. Woolen Factories &c Requisite to have wool suit in sheets.

In 1810, according to the returns of the Census takers Massachusetts had one woolen Factory in Bristol that made 6860 yards cloth in a year. No other returned. Yet Stephens
p. 256 woollen Manufactory in Northampton was established in 1809. E. Dickinson's New Almanac in 1813, page 69 1813, I says it worked 10,000 dollars employed 50 hands, men and boys, turned off a piece of broadcloth of 22 yards 3/4 wide (some 1/4 yd.) every day. & manufactured merino wool that cost $1.50 per lb. then rather coarse — this imported. 5/4 or 10/4 wide, was the cloth.

There was one in 1810 at Pittsfield, not returned. but 9 Spinning Jennies were returned at P. that made 36 000 yds cloth on 56 looms.

There was one in Byfield in Essex, employing 40 hands, not returned in 1810. Dickinsons Mass. p. 66.

Carding machines.

p. 353. Arthur Scoville from Saddleworth, England, about 1801
M. 2. 239. came to Pittsfield set up a Carding Machine — and soon wool was brought in abundance to be carded into rolls — enveloped in sheets, secured with thorns — (came in wagons, he says, but it was on horseback for some years.
Mr Scoville & his brother Isaac manufactured carding machines & sold them at about 1300 dollars.

— In 1807 or 1808 Scoville began to manufacture woolen cloths on broad looms. He brought his machinery from England, piece-meal, hidden in his bedding, & with drawings of the heavy parts. Rigby another Englishman was with him. At first they wove by hand — afterwards had power looms. Sold in war of 1812 coarse, mixed broadcloth at 15s per yard.
A. Scholfield came to N.E. 1789 with Slater; came to Pittsfield 1800.

Wool &c.

[Cont. from Misc. 9:139.

S. Judd usually charged for wool, 1790 to 1793 &c. 2/ per pound.
In one instance charged 2/ in cash, or 2/6 in Leghorn.
He had some wool which he sold at 1/– & at 1/3.
"Camels Wool for Hatters" 6 bales adv. N.Y. July 1794.
"Camels wool" adv by a Farmer Oct. 1794.

Misc. 9:139 Cards in Machines. Two machines in Massachusetts returned with the census of 1810, were 180, of which 38 were in Hampshire, 44 in Worcester, and 24 in Berkshire, or 131 in these western counties. In other counties only 49 — all cards 797 236 lbs.

M. 9:323 Fulling Mills returned in Mass. 1810, 221, of which 67 were in Hampshire, 52 in Worcester & 47 in Berkshire. All pulled 730 lbs. 948

p. 263 Looms in Mass. returned 1810, 22,564. Of these 5,745 were in Hampshire & wove 1,054,538 yds cloth yard wide, worth $ 66,941 dollars: all in State wove 4,048,209 yards, estimated to be worth 2,060,5/ dollars, or about 50 cents per yard.
[These returns defective & uncertain]. Dickenson, Mass.

Woolen Rags.

Woolen Rags have been called for at our house for one or two years before 1853. A tin manufacturer at Haydenville who keeps out 8 peddlers, informs me that his peddlers buy as many woolen rags as possible at 1 cent a pound. He sells them at over two cents, but I know not how much. Are they to make carpets? or to make cloth as in England?

Dewsbury in Yorkshire carries on a great trade in woolen rags or old garments of wool. These are bought up in England & on the continent, carried to Dewsbury & sorted, & pulled to pieces in machines, the old seams being all first cut out, and then sold to the manufacturers & mixed with new wool, & made into cloths, blankets, carpets, &c. Old garments of black broadcloth bring the highest price, 30£ a ton (or 30/ for a cwt. or 26/8 for 100 lbs. over 6 cents per lb. White flannels bring 20£ a ton (4 cents pulled & more) and stockings 10£ per ton (2 cents per lb & over) inferior sorts from 2 or 3 to 5£/ per ton (1 cent a lb & less. Old carpets are low, some stockings bring 14£ a ton & some while the ones 28£ a ton. Shawls, stuffs, &c. some new made wool is called "shoddy" & "Mungo," & some shoddy has been sent to Wales & some rag manufactures have been sent over it is said. Nov. 1853.

A Michigan correspondent of the Genesee Farmer says thousands of bales of the cast-off rags of Europe are imported to America, to be worked into cloth by our manufacturers. Much low priced mens wear is of this description. It feels rough to the hand. Rags all wool are said to be worth 7 cent a lb in New York. Those half cotton from 3 to 4 cents.

Wool has been rather high 1853; and in Jan. 1854 as follows Amer. Saxon is 60 to 62c. Full blood Merino 53 to 55; 7/8 to 3/4 Merino 48 to 50 Native & 1/4 Merino 40 to 45; Pulled wool 40 to 47 & some 50 to 52. Wool is imported from various places in S. America, washed & unwashed, & with from 10 to 40 cents. East India wool, washed, 26 to 26c. African wool washed & unwashed 17 to 32c. Smyrna, W. & unw. 15 to 28. Mexican wool unwashed 18 to 20. N.Y. P. Comet.

Wool fell in 1854. In January 1853 Am. Saxony was 42 to 45c 3/4 & full blood Merino 34 to 40c. Native & grblood 28 to 30c. Pulled 29 to 36 and some pulled 40 to 42c. Peruvian Washed 32 to 34. E. India washed 28c African washed 18 to 30. Smyrna washed 24 to 26 — Cordova 8/ll. 26-28 Unwashed wool. — Valparaiso 13 to 14c. Other S. American 8 to 9; 13 to 14. African 9 to 18. Smyrna 13 to 14. Mexican 14 to 16.

Cont. in Misc 15:123.

Swine, Pork, &c

Cont. from M. 9. 224-227 292. 293.
Cont. from M. 11. 67. 68. 69.
See References. M. 11. 68.

Dec 24. 1788
S. Judd. turned into the store at Southampton —
2327 lbs Pork at 2¾d per lb. £26.13.3.
Number of hogs not stated — S. Judd about these days was also paying money to his brother Jonathan, 12£ at a time — Doubtless as part of his capital invested in the store.

Hogs' feet, noses, &c. J. Judd p. 1791 called these "Offal" and sold great quantities at 1 penny per lb, when pork was about 3d.

Swine at a Show in N. York city, Oct 20. 1853.
Three breeds — viz
1 Berkshire, black & thick haired
2 Essex, black & almost without hair
3 Suffolk — white haired & a pink colored skin. [M. 19. 216
Tribune says the Suffolks are the favorite breed of the day for small pork.

M. 3. 357. Swine Regulated in Mass. May, 1726.
Measure of Yoke prescribed.
May 1736. Is a similar act.
See also M. 9. 356. Hogreeves to be chosen by both laws, 1726 & 1736. M. 13. 357
M. 4. 66. Swine Regulated 1693. — Also M. 4. 57.

Hog yokes are mentioned in the early laws of Mass.
M. 2. 281. and Corn. with rings. Both used, except in Winter
Oldham's p 145 only rings required.
Fences against swine in early days were same that were
Ibid allowed against cattle, made of stone, pales, rails, rivers
Creeks, &c [M. 9. 356.
Ibid Selectmen in early days were to make orders to prevent
harm by swine" in corn, meadows, Pastures & Gardens.
and "to prevent all danger to children or elder persons
in any respects by swine". [Did swine attack men?
Mass. Swine impounded & no owner appearing, to be sold "by an outcry." 1658

Ency Brit 9th Ed. Vol. XXII. p. 672 Indians were suspected of stealing Swine.
Thereupon all English were to mark their swine with
ear mark; and no Indian might mark his on the
ears. And all Indians when they bring pork to the English
to sell, shall bring the ears. Law to be published in
Indian language, & fully made known to them.

Ency Brit 9th Ed. XXII. 118 Hogs of Shetland Islands are of a Danish white, black or
brown color — short nose, pointed ears, back greatly arched
with erect stiff bristles. They are said to weigh from 60 to 100 lbs
Meat is coarse, but of fat land makes excellent hams.

N. Hist. 2. 94. 100 Bacon in Berkshire, England, is cured in various ways.
London p 1097. Most of the carcase is dried in rooms heated with
wood or coal. In farm houses much is smoke dried
in chimneys with wood fires.
p. 1123 Hampshire Bacon considered superior. The native
hog is coarse, rawboned & flat sided, but most in H. are a
mixture of Berkshire breed. They are fed in autumn on
acorns & mast & the meat excellently cured. The curing
does much to establish superiority.

M 6. 183. Thos. Lamb [Lamprey] paid 5 flitches Bacon 70/ (or 4d. ea. — per M. 4. 256 Bacon
M 6. 207. pur. Ezekiel Rogers Bacon 60. March 1661.

M. 4. 34. Hogreeves brand to be chosen at March meeting, 1720 Law passed.
M 13. 357. Amotion 1726. See above. Act for 5 years. Another Act 1736. these
old acts were only for a limited time. Finally chose Hogreeves
in many 1721. Stat. 1. 254 another act for Hogreeves 1744 Hogyokes. M. 14. 30
[Cont. in Mass. 15. 126.

Sausages. The N.Y. Tribune describes the old process
Misc. 3.19. of making them. The meat was cut by a hand chopping
M. 2. 298 c. knife. The bowel or case was taken in the lap, and
one end drawn over a little basket-split-hoop, and
then the meat was stuffed in by hand — Now the
meat is cut fine by a sausage Cutter or Mince
meat Cutter; and a Sausage Stuffer, by turning a
crank, fills the skin with the meat.

Pigs at 90 or 10 months old may be made to weigh from 200 to 300 lbs. Pork is made
more cheaply in this way than by crushing pigs. Rural New Yorker

Swine in November 1853, in moderate weather, were
sent to N.York by rail road, in boats, in great number, alive
and fat, to be butchered there. 4573 arrived in week ending Nov. 21.
on the routes. Sold live weight 5 to 5½ cents. Not large.
240 dr (alive or dressed?) In December One Hundred hogs
were only 6 to 6½ cents per lb.

Swine in Scotland.

London Formerly the Scotch had a great aversion to Swine
1141 The prejudice against eating Swine's flesh is declining.
1142 A kind of Jewish abhorrence of swine took place in
Western Scotland about the time of the Reformation.
They were unclean; or it was considered sinful to eat
1143. them. Hogs increase as the prejudice disappears.
1146. Not many years ago no Highlander would eat Swine's flesh
1154 The ancient prejudice in the Hebrides has gradually vanished.

Fatting Swine

A Norfolk paper says, in several experiments 36 lbs corn
produce about 8⅓ lbs pork to 8⅓. Or 6½ or 6⅔ lbs corn
produced 1 pound of dressed pork. Pork at 3 cents
per lb. gives 75 cts bushel for corn; at 4 cts, 33 cts bushel;
at 5 cents, 42 cts a bushel; at 6 cents, 51 cents a bushel,
at 7 cents 59 cents a bushel; at 8 cents, 67 cents per bushel.
Other experiments yield more pork to the bushel

Hogs killed at Louisville, Ky. the season of Nov. Dec. & Jan. 1853 & 1854.
407,033. Average weight of 105,000 was 215 to 10 pounds.
Average of 72,000. was 208/3 lbs.

Mast fed Hogs are brought to N.York from Ohio. Feb. & March 1854
weighing 136 to 170 lbs. averaging about 150. They are said to get
fat in the woods upon nuts, generally beechnuts, and the meat
is soft and oily. They sold at 5¼ to 5½ cents per lb. [This seems the
price for live weight, & they seem to have weighed as above alive

Acorns. The Claiborne, Louisiana, paper says, March 1854
M. 2. 230 that 1.800.000 pounds of pork are made yearly in that
parish (county) from acorns, worth 90,600 Dollars. [This
is estimating pork at 5 cents per lb. ~~[illegible]~~
m. 4. 241. 1769. Virginia Pork. m. 4. 210. 1770
M. 13 "Connecticut Pork." esteemed the best in Boston often advertised.
2. 168. 185. 197. 147. "Pickled Pork in Casks of 220 pounds each." 1761

M. 14. 112. Priced Hogs at N.York March 1854, live weight, viz
[Corn fed, 5¾ & 6 cts. Still fed & mast fed (dirty to be butchered) 4 cts. and store hogs. 4 cts.

Western Pork. Packed 1852-3. and 1853-4-
all in season of 1852-3. 2.201.110 hogs — 1853-4. 2,534.770 hogs
They were fatter in 1853-4 than in the preceding year, & weighed
from 10 to 20 lbs more each. They averaged, as estimated, 198
pounds in 1852-3; and East of Wabash 208 lbs, & rest of States 218 lbs
in 1853-4. Pounds 1852-3, 435,639,580; in 1853-4, 533,992,850:
They are packed in Ohio the most (Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Cleveland &c)
Kentucky is No 3 (Louisville chiefly); Indiana is No 2, (Madison, Indianapolis,
Terre Haute, &c); Illinois is No 4. (Chicago, Peoria, Alton, Springfield, &c
Missouri is No 5 (St Louis, &c). Tennessee No 6: Wisconsin No. 7. (Milwaukie
Iowa No 8; Detroit No 9. Besides these, Farmers put up much pork
for sale. The most transported alive to Maryland, Pennsylvania, N.York &c
in 1853-4. by rail road, chiefly, over 300,000 hogs — more than ½ all by the
Cont. in m. 15. 126 N.Y. & Erie Rail Road. — Of the hogs packed, 22 per cent 25 per cent Packed
in 4 States, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, & Illinois. Cincin. P. Current, month 1854

356 School Books. [Continued from p. 75 & 73

and others

Dec. & Dec.

1791 Jona Judd Jr. — sold Bibles 3/4. Prompter 1/6. Sewell 1/4
1792 Grammars 1/6 — Spelling Books 1/2. (Webster. many
Webster 2d part 1/6 (Same — Grammar probably.
writing paper 1/4 quire. Entick's Dictionary 4/. Sewell (Mrs Ja Sons
Webster 3d part 1/10. Almanacks 4d & 3d.
(or Webster, the whole 4. many.) Primers 4d.
Little Reader's Assistant 10d & 1/. Inkpots 4d.
Testaments. 2/. Psalm Books 2/3. & 2/6

Robert Breck Jr. at Springfield. 1760 to 1765. sold
Testaments @ 2/10. Spelling Books (one) 2/. Primers 4½d
do — @ 1/10. Little Histories 1/2 & 1/4. Watts Psalms 2/6
"History of Patty Saunders 3/." "History of Pirates" 1/10. Psalters 1/3.
Spelling Books @ 1/4 1762 (very few.) Salmons Geography, 2 or 3
Accidence 1/4. — Watts Lyric Poems 5/10. Bibles 4/1

Breck & others in Sp. owned Sir Charles Grandison. 1765.
" sold "Universal Gazetteer" 1763 @ 8/4 Almanacks 4½ea.
" " "Country Maid" 2 Vols & "David Simple" 2 Vols. all @ 2/. 1762
" " many small Histories 1/. to 1/4 ea. To Capt James Gray. Stockbridge
Paper 1/4 quire

Tenn. Dwight sold 1762 3.4. & 1767 8.

Invoices 203 Watts Psalms @ 2/6 — Primers 4½ — Bibles 4/2 & 4/4
" 208 Watts Psalms with tunes 5/6. Almanacs 4½. Catechisms 3½d
" 209 Watts Divine Songs 4d. — Psalters 1/3. Testaments 1/6 & 2/
Paper 1/4 quire — Spelling Books 1/3 & 1/4 (very few)

M. 13. 214. 72 doz Prov. Catechisms. adv. 1771

N. Patten adv. at Hartford 1778. Bibles, Testaments, Spelling
Books, Psalters, Primers, Watts Lyric Poems, Watts Psalms
and Hymns bound together or Separate. Tate & Brady's do.
Watts Divine Songs, Prov. Catechisms, Pope's Essay on man.
Accidence, Song Books, &c.

Noah Webster, 1794. His Primer for the use of young children
in N.E. Schools is adv. Oct 1794. Larger than the com-
mon Primer — has the Catechisms, Religious Decalogue,
Dr Watts Grace Hymn, Prayers, Verses & Spiritual Songs,
for children; a variety of Stories, & upwards of 50 Lessons
for Spelling & Reading — Calculated to precede Mr W's
Spelling Book.

Adv 1794, in Albany } Morse's Geography, common, & abridged.
Pike's Arithmetic, and do abridged.
Johnson's, Barclay's, Sheridan's, Entick's & Perry's Dictionaries.

M. 13. 331. New England Primer was a "universal" School
book in Philadelphia Schools. Watson says & I presume
it was not universal.

1644. M. 13. 262. Bible & Psalm Book 7/.
1656 " 263. Families generally had a bible in Middlesex
1658 " 266. a Concordance 15/

1694 " 292. Widow Elizr. Cutler had on hand (She in trade)
5 psalters 4/6 (11d ea); 5 testaments 8/. (1/7 ea); 10 bibles 40/.
10 primers 2/6. (3d ea); 13 Catechisms 2/.; 1 Horn books
& other small books 2/6.

Variety of School Books

The Board of Education of New York city, report that there are
in use in the schools of the city, about 50 Spelling Books,
25 geographies, 20 grammars, 10 Algebras, 20 histories
and 115 readers.

My. Tribune, April 21. 1835

School Books. and others.

1774. M. 14. 199. Spelling Books in Boston 5 pa O.T. (8 d. L M. at 10/ pa (4/4 Lm
Primers 15/. an. O.T. (2/. M.T.) Tate & Brady's Psalms

1739. M. 4. 174. Advertised — Bibles. Testaments. Psalters. Psalm Books with tunes or without, primers, catechisms, Spelling Books, Accidences, &c

1812. The common Spelling Book in England was Mavor's and 120.000 were said to be sold annually — at same time, about 30.000 elementary books of geography were sold in a year, poor thing for children — to Guthrie's Grammar — 25 years before say 1787 only 5000 were sold in a year, & the mass of the English were proverbially ignorant of Geography.
Port Folio 1813 p 134

1700 M. 14. 147. Accidence 8ᵈ — Latin Grammar 1/. Greek Grammar 1/.
[What was the difference between an Accidence & a Grammar
Latin Grammar with construing books 1/4 [M. Perry

1745. M. 14. 179. Bibles with Silver Clasps — (Bibly with Clasps often appear.

M. 2. 281 Horn Book.
According to Cowper. (Tirocinium. 1784) the horn book was used in the nursery or by very young children. & contained the Lord's Prayer. He calls it a book of a single page.
"neatly secured from being soiled or torn
Beneath a page of thin translucent horn."
& — "Presents the prayer the Savior deigned to teach".

Philadelphia
1736. M. 4. 72 Advn in Philadelphia. Prayerbooks with Brady & Tate, Psalms
Lilly's Grammar, Dyche & Pardon's English Dictionary, large & small
Spelling books, sundal sorts, primers, Slates, Hornbooks

1739. M. 4. 73. Psalters & Primers at Phil.
1730 M. 4. 74. In Phila. Testaments, Psalters, Psalmbooks, Scotch Psalms
Spelling books, Primers, Hornbooks, paper.
1782. M. 4. 75. Cobb's English Dictionary, Spelling Books of sundal sorts
or 1734 Accidences, Grammars. Bailey's Dictionary
& kinds of Arithmetic.

In Boston
1744. M. 4. 196. Bibles. Testaments, Psalters, Psalm Books, Primers,
adv. by Daniel Gookin. Spelling Books not en
1745. M. 4. 197. "All sorts of School Books!" Chambers great Dictionary.
A collection of New England Poems all for sale
also Spectators, Guardians, &c

1704 Con. 4. 122. 12 Bibles at Newhaven 8/ — M. 6. 366. 6 Primers 1707

School Books 75 years ago (or 1780.
A writer in Drew's Rural Intelligencer, says that 75 years ago, the District School had only Dilworth's Spelling Book, the Psalter and Pike's Arithmetic, for those advanced scholars [They did not have Pike so long ago. Geographies, Grammars, Physiologies &c were unknown. Writing Books were a later invention. Now there are said to be 300 or 400 Grammars & books in other branches are about as many kinds. The multiplication of School Books is an evil.
1855.

M. 13. 162. 1753. Spelling Books, Testaments, Primers. adv. Musical Books

Mass. 3. 178. Horn Books & Common Primers to amount of £ were sent for
Con 4. 35. 1655 to England by Comrs of N.E. 1655. There were Com. Primers
in Old England to that were used in N England, in time of Cromwell. Did not
the N.E. Primer come after the Restoration 1660? [See Primers in England M 19. 144

Ore, Mines, Iron Works, &c

[Cont. from M. 9. 320. M. 11. 164.

Bricks Acct p. 144 — Joseph Forward of Turkey Hills (Con). was a saddler & bought saddlery of Robert Breck — & sold Breck in 1764. 2 Cwt. of Iron @ 36/. Cwt. — Was iron still made in that vicinity?

Prices 1762. Timothy Dwight paid for Carting 18 loads of Ore by the Falls at 4/6 a load. Dec. 1762. He also paid for boating. Where did this ore come from?

M. 4. 118. There were "Iron Works" at Providence, 1704
M. 4. 116. There were Iron works at Lamprey Eel River N.H. 1724
M. 4. 176. Iron Works at Three Rivers, Canada, set up 1740. They run daily 4000 lbs iron. (They made Stoves — noticed by Kalm
M. 4. 192. A Furnace built on E side of N. River. 45 miles above Newyork — a refinery &c. one handy. Built by New England men.

M. 13. 100. 101. Dr. Ure's Account of Iron ores & Iron making

Black lead.
Probably not known to Greeks & Romans.
Was used for ruling manuscripts before art of printing.
Also common lead styles were used to mark lines on paper.
M. 2. 296 Blacklead pencils with wooden handles were used before 1600 to write with — Also mingled with certain clays to make crucibles
In 1683, black lead pencils were enclosed in fir or cedar.
Black lead was used to mark sheep; also for casting work,
Used in drawing in Italy before 1600. Red & black chalk Beckmann. v. iii. 183.
were used earlier.

Southampton Mine — was in Northampton 1768. 1769. &c
In May 1770. Solomon Pomeroy of Southampton was fined 10/. for working on the Sabbath at the Lead mine in Northampton in pumping water, 4 hours, Oct. 29. 1769, and working 4 hours more at the lead mine, the next Sabbath Nov. 5. Fine 10/. costs 82/2. He appealed to the Superior Court.
Gershom Pomeroy of Southampton was presented for the same offence on the same days. The prosecution was continued, & finally withdrawn.
Lemuel Boiden of Sth. was presented for the same offence on the same days. Case was continued to August, when he did not appear & his bond was forfeited.

Rev. Jonathan Judd's first notice of the mine is Dec. 4 1766. When he says: "I went to Pomeroy's mine".
" 1767. Oct 21. Went with John Graham to the mine"
" 1768 Jan 20 Went to the Mine with Kindred".
1770 April 25. 2 large buildings raised for the use of the Mine. J. Judd Jr

Con. 4. 44. On old Records of Connecticut & Windsor is an allusion "to a path near the mountains leading to the Lead mines" east of East Windsor, perhaps Ellington or further East, & there were grants of land near this path. Was not this the mine of Black Lead at Sturbridge, on an old road to Boston?

M. 4. 140. Iron works on Lamprey Eel River again noticed. 1726

1771. Nov. 22 (Day after Thanksgiving) "Cousins rode to the mine". The mine was one of the lions of the day. Rev. J. Judd.

Con. 6. 112. Iron Works at Enfield 1752 — after Lawsuit. Samuel Dwight first owned them. Sold 1/4 for 100 £

Con. 6. 112. Iron Works on East Aspetuck river New Milford 1760 & after
" 6. 114. Iron works at New Milford carried away in 1779.

Iron Works, &c.

M. 13. 100

Mr. Birge, who has lived many years in Norfolk, Con. informs me that all the iron ore used in the N.W. part of Connecticut is obtained in Salisbury: but Iron Works have been and still are in other towns as Canaan, Winstead, &c. were formerly in Colebrook.

A Forge is a place where ore is melted, the iron turned into a lumps & then hammered out into a bar. This is coarse bar iron, called bloom iron. This is a bloomary (or Blomary, Mostly) and the maker of the iron is a bloomer.

A Furnace is a place where iron ore is melted and turned out into pigs. These pigs or sow & pigs are then melted & run into bars & these are hammered into bar iron. This is refined iron. But this second operation is done by a forge.

Cast Iron. Coarse kinds are, or used to be, made from iron ore; melted & turned into molds. Nicer & more fine cast iron is made by melting the pigs — that is, going through a second operation, like the refined bar iron.

Furnaces are properly places where ores and metals are melted by great & continued heat.

Forges are properly places where iron is hammered & beaten into shape, but include also the furnace that melts the ore or metal.

Swedish Iron in England from 1782 to 1800 was usually 15 to 17 £ per ton; but rose to 23 £ 1797 to 1801. — Russia Iron was usually 13 to 15 £ per ton 1782 to 1800, but rose to 21 £ 1798 to 1800. — Swedish Iron fell back to 15 to 17 £ Down to 1822 and down to 11 to 13 £ before 1840, & to 11 £ before 1848, but duty was reduced to make most of this reduction after 1826. — Russia Iron fell to 15. 16. & 18 £ & rose to 20 £ since 1819. afterwards fell & was from 14 £ to 19 £ some years & in 1842. 3. & 4 was down to 13 £. It became higher than Swedish Iron, or the best qualities did, after 1810 & down to 1846. British Bar Iron was 14 to 16 £ 1806 to 1815, & fell to 13. & 12 before 1820. to 9 & 10 £ before 1828. since 1829 has been much of the time from 6 to 8 £ but sometimes 9 or 10 £.

(upon to Congress 1849)

(and)

(and) New Hampshire makes Pig Iron at Francestown — also Cast Iron, & castings. Maine has made pig iron at Kalabdin works & bar iron at Penobscot

(and) In Berkshire Mass. are furnaces at Richmond, Sandisfield, North Adams, Lenox, Lanesboro. also some bar iron is made in Berkshire — Connecticut made in 1849 7800 tons pig iron, & 1950 tons wrought iron — some made in Vermont.

M. 13. 192. Iron Works were building in Hardwick in April 1759. for cast iron vessels.

Blacklead. Oldham also went to Con River, with others in Sept 1633, lodged at Indian towns all the way, & brought back some blacklead, & the Indians said there was a whole rock of it — [Did they not go or return by the blacklead hill or mine at Stebbridge? or near it?

(Winthrop 1. 111)

Con. 6. 113 to 115. Iron Works at Salisbury, or Furnaces at Salisbury; and forges to make bar iron of pigs at Salisbury (carried away by a flood Feb. 1769.) Caldwell & Richard Smith 1767 to 1770. State, Smith & others 1775 to 1783. A Refinery at Colebrook. before & after 1775, was burnt Aug. 30. 1781 — made Pots, Kettles & Potash. Kettles at Salisbury before 1767.

Con. 6. 114 Furnace at Stafford 1783 & before.

Con. 6. 248, 249. State took possession Iron Works Feb 1776, in order to cast balls, cannon, &c. These carted to Hartford, &c. Also cast pigs.

[Continued in M. 14. 242

360 Cider. [Continued from Misc. 9. 248.
Boiled Cider. M. 9. 249
Making Cider M. 9. 249.

In Brecks accounts, 1760 to 1765, cider is generally 5/. in the fall—some 6/.
Prices 203. 242. Timo Dwight, 1763 & 1767 Cider 6/.
Misc 9. 248. Cider price 1735 to 1775. thought to average only 4/.

M. 2. 236. Bread & Cider.

In a poem on Cider in Hamp. Gazette May 29. 1793 (not original in the Gazette) the old custom of bread & cider is thus described:—

Hail mighty cider! by thy aid,
Full many a dainty meal is made;
For people oft make use of thee,
For want of porridge, milk and tea.
Frequently the village dame I've seen,
Take down her Pewter dish so clean,
Pour out and mix this sparkling juice,
And bits of toasted bread infuse,
Then sit beside her spinning wheel,
And make a most delicious meal.

The poem gives the looks of some of the cider lovers, who are said "Red of all clothes and degrees, & they show it "rosy mien", "shiny eyes" and "ruddy nose".

M. 1. 42. Cider April 1732 adv. at 20/. per barrel with the barrel.
[In lawful currency about 8/. or 9/. to which say 2/. for barrel.

M. 1. 145. Cider June 1733 — 18/. per barrel, or 14/ without barrel. [Here the cider is about 5/6 a bl. & barrel 1/6.

M. 1. 148. Cider for bottling adv. May 1734.

Cider does not appear in Inventories for many years after the settlement of Mass — It appears by the barrel in Connecticut in 1673. 1674. 1677. 1679. 1680, but not plenty (in 5. 329) is. 14. 12/ & 15/ barrel; & continued through the century at about 10/— probably barrel included. was plenty about Windsor pretty early.

Misc 6. 114. In 1685 Sept. 14 barrels of cider (new) about Boston are called 8£/. a 6/. bbl. — next Spring 1686. called 10/. bbl. M. 6. 214

M. 6. 357. 10 barrels cider @ 7/. 1692. — M. 6. 357. Cider mill 20/. 1692

M 6. 214. "Cider Rough" Cider barrels, &c. appear 1685. What was the rough? It was a place to pound or grind apples.

M 6. 367. 1708. cider 9/. bbl. — M. 6. 372 cider house & mill 50£. 1717

M. 13. 174. In Boston Evening Post of Aug 26. 1753 "Cider is [said 1753. to be] the common drink here as malt liquor in England." but it is commonly hungry, lean stuff. He wishes to have it improved. "Cider making instructions" advertised 1762, English work — A farm in Brookfield 1762 said to make 100 barrels cider yearly; one in Danvers 1759 makes over 100 barrels some years; dear Aaron Lyndon's farm, at Cold Spring, on the one on which he lives (has been a tavern 30 years) will make 50 barrels of cider for sale: this about 1759 — No allusion to any distillation 1750. 1755. &c.

M. 13. 173. Most farms advertised 1750 and after had Orchards and now & then a cider mill appears.
Early cider.

M. 4. 64. Cider was made in Mass. before 1660, in sufficient quantities to have regulations about the sale. So did 1665.
Old Laws p. 85. 1665. Cider not to be retailed by innkeepers without license.
Cider just with wine, Beer, & liquors, as sold by Innkeepers.
" " p. 79 Before 1665 makers of cider might sell cyder by 3 gallons without license.
" " p. 69 Impost of 2/6 published on cider first laid 1668, with mum, ale & beer.

[Cont. M. 13. 85.

Cider & Perry

M.2.292 M.13.352 M.B.357 — Manner of making it in England - by J. Worlidge, in his Systema Agriculturae. 1681

M.13.352. 1681. — He has 20 to 22 bushels for a hhd or 2 barrels — or 25 bushels after they have lain in heaps — Apples ground in a horsemill as tanners grind bark, usually, but some beaten with beaters in a trough of wood or stone. A Cider mill cost 20 or 30£ & ground only enough for 3 or 4 hhds of cider in a day. A new mill said to grind 20 or 30 or 40 bbls per day.

Pounding

Press. Several sorts. Screw press is best. Apples ground in the form of a cheese, made up with straw. If the quantity is small, it is put in a hair bag and pressed. — Sometimes Water mixed with it in the grinding & pressing to make water cider.

M.B.357

M.13.353. Markham. in pages 40 & 48 a in Misc. d 3. Directs to crush or stamp apples in a trough with a beetle [pounder] made for the purpose; & press them in a bag of hair cloth — In M.3. page 30, we say apples are bruised by a millstone running round in a circle — 1613. 1631. &c.

Perry was made of pears, in same way as cider.

M.13.352. Misc. 3. 30. 40.

M.1285. Water Cider mentioned by Markham. M.3.30. Also by Worlidge above. Also by Phillips M.2.292 also by Chambers M.B.357.

M.13.352. Bottling Cider - Directions about it by Worlidge. 1681

London p 1098 — a cider press in Gloucestershire pictured. — Cider mills with fluted cylinders grind the apples — some worked by horses, some small ones by steam. Hagloe crab, golden pippin, & Longney russet make good cider. The screw of the cider press is turned by a rope and lever.

London 1125 — 20 bushels Apples make hhd of cider in Dorsetshire [the Nha 2 barrels or 63 gallons, Doubtless.

The Old cider mill is: the old horse travelling round and round, hitched to a long lever, that turned the wooden mill that crushed the apples to pumice, is familiar to all but the young, & to most by them). Near by was the great cheese, and its bandages of straw beneath the great screws, turning in a gallows shaped frame; & the juice gushing out and running into a great tub. The boys on their way from school, with a straw fills themselves with sweet cider from the bung of a barrel. — In long winter nights when logs were blazing in the fire place, the mug of cider passed from one to another as they sat around the old fashioned fire place. Albany State Register.

M.13.402-405. "Toad was "ground in a mill like an Apple Mill", 1570-1577. Cider was made of apples by certain mills, or "a drink called cider" — and "a smaller drink beside with water and the refuse of the apples strained, good for the laborer."

[So there were cider mills & cider, and water cider in 1570. in Germany & apparently in England. Probably not much cider made then.

M.13.352. J.W. 1681. says apples were still beaten in troughs. See above

Cider — The people of the eastern states were cider drinkers and apple eaters, 50 years ago; cider was the universal beverage — at breakfast, dinner & supper, and between meals — the women took tea. A mug of cider was presented to all visitors old & young, & often apples. A farmer put up 30 to 50 barrels. He drank some cider brandy. Judds Hm. Agriculturist Feb. 1859

Mails, Stages, Post Office, &c

Ports 364

[Cont. from Misc. 9. 371.
from Misc. 11. 169.

M. 2. 2086
M. 2. 296.

J. Pickering, P.M. General adv. for Proposals for carrying the mails in all N. England, July 7. 1794. — in Boston entitled Aug. 13. 1794

The main road, a post road was from New York to Boston, through N. Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Brookfield, &c. Three times a week (had been but twice) time 3 days & abor 1/2 to Hartford, and — Between Hartford & Boston, staid at Hartford over night. (Did they travel the other two nights?) This from May 1 to Nov. 1. From Nov. 1. to May 1. the time is near 4 days, each way, & stay only an hour in Hartford.

A Branch — from Springfield went up the river through Northampton to Hanover N.H. twice a week, in 2 days.

A Branch from Brookfield to Albany, in three days; and 2 nights.

A branch from Springfield through Stockbridge to Kinderhook (not to Albany.)

These are the only Post Roads in Old Hampshire that are in the Proposals.

The extremities of the post Roads were at Passamaquoddy, and Hallowell, Maine; Yarmouth, Cape Cod, & Martha's Vineyard; New Bedford & Nantucket; Newport R.I. Haverhill & Newbury, N.H. & V.T. Concord N.H. No road in these proposals crossed Vermont. E. & W.

One route went from Boston by Dedham, Mendon, Pomfret, to Hartford — One from Boston by Providence, Norwich, New London, Saybrook & Guilford to N. Haven; one from Newport to New London; One from Taunton to Providence; one from New Bedford to Bedford, &c.

Post Office established in New England 1693 — according to Staples in History of Providence, Probably

M. 13. 390 right — Massachusetts, May 1694. ordered that the "General Post's should be transported over ferries without delay.

p. 365 of this } (Post's should be transported over ferries without delay.

Com. 1. 187. Postage in America fixed by act of Parliament 1711.

1. 188. Old regulation about single, double, treble & quadruple letters

1693. An act passed (Massachusetts) fixing the postage to New York at 1 pence. The post was extended from New Hampshire to Virginia — postage of a letter the whole distance 1/9. The Post master to mark on every letter the date when it came in by the post — ie the time when received from New York and other places. Marks of the date when letters were put into the office by the writers seem not ordered. This credited to Publishing Committee of Mass. Hist. Society.

M. 9. 370. 15. 350

Timm was a Postmaster 1693. In 1694 he said the charges of his office were thrice the income, and prayed for a salary. Said N. York Postmaster had 50£ per annum — In 1695 he petitioned that Gov. Count again said the income did not countervail the charge. 25£ granted for two years, ie 25£ per annum.

1703. Complaint of irregularity of mails. Letters from Connecticut for Boston had been carried to Piscataqua & brought back. Letters from Piscataqua were carried by to Conn. &c. Legislative aid needed. Post office in a precarious state.

1706. P.M. wants salary renewed, & aid in promoting the printing of the Weekly Intelligencer (Here is John Campbell and the Boston Newsletter.) 30£ voted in full for service to this day. — 1709. Petitions again to Governor. Says the P. Office saves the Country 150£ a year, which would be required for expresses, & he sends the Governor letters to Roxbury, free of charge.

1711. Petition again for salary & for assistance in publishing this paper. Says he cannot print 250 copies of one impression.

1691. Letter Office established. M. 15. 351. perhaps only local by Mass.

Mails, Stages, Post Office, &c.

1775. The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts took the concerns of the Massachusetts Post Office into their own hands.

M. 13. 177. Boston Post-Office advertised 87 letters April M. 15. 350. 28. 1755. mostly directed to Boston, but some to various towns in the province. [I know not when the office of P.M. began to advertise letters — I think not many years before 1755. Seem not advertised regularly.

1774 from M. 15. 350 } M. 13. 193. } 235 letters, adv. Oct 8. 1759. a large number Dec 26 1759
M. 4. 203. } about same No. Oct 13. 1760. advertised Oct 13. 1766. and
M. 4. 205 } Oct 1761. Oct 1762. Oct 1763. 175 letters Oct 17. 64: and
M. 4. 207 } Oct 1768. about 320 letters. Oct 1769. April 1773
M. 13. 237 } Oct 1773. —— Adv. 1765 Jan. 12. 1765 letters sum adv.
1. 4. 238 } but once a year. Jan. 11. 1775. 280 letters. July 21. 1777 about 200 adv.
M. 13. 225 " } Jan. 1770 about 300 7/8 for Boston. July 1770. 200. April 1772. 240. for B. & other towns

Stage Coach from Hartford to Boston noticed by J. Judd Jr.
June 1. 1773. He says (was in Leicester) "Stage coach from Hartford is damaged and the passengers stopt, by the horses running when it was left in a thunderstorm".

Con. 6. 186 } Hall & Brown propose to carry persons between Hartford
187 } and New York, 1784 "in waggons" through New Haven
and ask the Assembly for exclusive privilege to
See M. 13. 120. drive stage-waggons & horses on their route 14 years
Charge 4d a mile & to transport persons with 14 lbs baggage: all over 14 lbs to pay as a person, calling persons 150 lbs
Assembly granted the privilege from Hartford to Byram
Hartford & N. York river, during their pleasure.

Yrs. See M. 13. 120 } It is presumed there was previously a stage-waggon [Capt.
or coach from Hartford to Boston. The two companies
Con. 6. 187 joined Oct. 1784. & advertised — called their vehicles
stages. Hall of Norwalk, Brown of Hartford. Levi Pease
and Reuben Sikes were the proprietors. [illegible] New York
from & to Hartford, they met at Stratford ferry & exchanged passengers
Boston & Hartford, from & to, they met at Reeds in Brookfield,
& exchanged passengers — at noon. They left New York
Boston & Hartford on mondays & thursdays — one from Hartford
each way — so 4 teams started at once — they met at Stratford
& Brookfield on Tuesdays at noon, exchanged passengers
and all returned to Boston, Hartford & New York on Wednesday
and Saturday — 1½ days for each of the four routes
or 6 days from New York to Boston & 3 days from
New York & Boston to Hartford.
Price 4d mile N.E. currency & 14 lbs baggage; all over
14 lbs to be paid for at the rate of 150 lbs for a passenger
Norwalk & Worcester were lodging places for night from N.Y.
and B — & New Haven & Palmer were lodging places each
way from Hartford. Major Graves kept the Palmer tavern.

Con. 6. 186. 1785. Con. Assembly says Congress has ordered that
mails be carried in stages — Assembly ordered towns
through which stages run to repair roads & bridges.

Con. 6. 186. 1788 May. Col Stage waggon from Norwalk to Rye.
Exclusive privilege asked — Had the other Company failed?

1854. Mrs. Amsden of S. Deerfield, daughter of Major Graves
who kept the Palmer tavern in 1784 before & after, was
born in 1776. She remembers when the first stage from
Hartford to Boston & B. to H. was started by Pease & Sikes.
She knew these men well — thinks they did not begin
till 1784. Both came from Somers, she thinks. They drove
their teams & took care of them at first. Had covered
waggons, & she thinks, no springs. Both got rich
but Pease became poor before he died (died at Shrewsbury
I think) Sikes kept a public house some years 4 miles west
of Graves's. at west foot of Wilbraham Mountain; afterward
lived in Worcester. Previous to this two men carried
Cont. M. 15. p 350 } the mail on this route on horseback. She remembers them well.

M.2.296 **Posts. for government.** Post-Office 362.

M.4.43.44. The **old Roads** in 1702 (Douglas Almanac) are
1 before me — Boston to Portsmouth — 62 miles. East road.
2 **Westward Road to New York**, by way of **Providence** (not Newport)
Stonington, N. London, New Haven &c. 266 miles or 253 miles.
3 Southern Road to Newport (not through Providence) 68 miles.

M.4. 120, 121. There were **three Posts** in 1704 on these **Roads**
called **Eastern, Western & Southern.** Eastern
also called Piscataqua Post.

In Winter of 1704-5. & 1705-6 — The **Eastern** went once a week — left
Boston on Monday & returned on Saturday.

In Winter of 1704-5. The **Western** to N. York &c. went out & came in
once a fortnight — Went out every other Tuesday, & came in on
every other Saturday, of the next week after it set out.

Southern also went once a fortnight, but for winter of 1705-6
Southern from Boston to Newport was to go once a
week, & ret. leave Boston on Monday & return on Saturday.

Every other week, the Southern was to carry the **Western**
mail for Connecticut & New York (to what place?). The
two mails or the carrier was the same from Boston
to some part of R Island. Was it Providence or Newport?

It is presumed they went oftener or on different days in
the summer, &c. (March 1 to Dec 1.) for these seem to have been
changes every year for the winter.

In Winter of 1707-8. Eastern & Southern went once a week
M.4.123. and Western once a fortnight. M.1.97. 3 Posts 1708.9.

M.4.125. In Winter of 1711.12. same 3 Posts — 2 weekly, 1 once in two weeks

M.4.127, M.1.97, M.1.98 In Winter of 1712-13. same 3 Posts. The western was to go
once a fortnight from Dec. 1. 1712 — evidence that it went but
oftener before. The others went once a week summer & winter.
After March 1. 1713. Western to go once a week like the others
till Dec. 1. 1713. Evidently had been once a week in summer
before.

M.1.99. After Dec. 1. 1714. Western Post to go only once in 2 weeks
for 3 winter months — **To meet** the New York rider
at Saybrook every other time, and at Hartford every
other time. That is, the post went alternately through
M.4.129, 3 Lines Hartford & Saybrook — It seems the posts did not as
had in preceding years, met in Connecticut & then turned
about, whether they went once a week or twice. They
are called the Western Post & N York, & exchange mails

In winter of 1715-16. — Western post left Jan. 3. Monday, was to exchange
with N.Y. post at Saybrook, Saturday Jan. 8. — next time Jan 17
Monday left, was to exchange at Hartford, Saturday Jan. 22.
31st set out again Monday, & to exchange at Saybrook on Saturday Feb 5.

M.4.130, M.1.101 3 Lines. The going alternately by Hartford & Saybrook continued
two years or from Dec. 1714 to Dec. 1716. The P.M. in Dec.
1716, seeing no great advantage in this, ordered that the Western
M.4.132 M.133 Post should go by Saybrook only hereafter.

All the posts seemed to leave Boston on Mondays & return on Saturday.
1716 Dec. Western to go only once a fortnight through the 3 winter
months as before. From Dec. 1715. Changed to once a week
March 1. 1717. — Winter of 1717-18. 2 posts once a week — Western once in 2 weeks

March 1716-1717. Great Snows & Derangement of Posts — Misc. 1. 102

John Campbell removed from Postmastership Office at Boston Sept. 1718

M.1.102. "3 Posts should have come in Saturday Feb. 23d 1716-17. but did not.
[illegible] only 3 mails — Whether 3 Posts all the way does not appear.
Notices disappear after Campbell's Removal mostly.

Posts. [Post Riders p. 193

M.4.114 } 1720 } Western post began to go every week, in March, for Connecticut, N York, Phila. Maryland, Virginia
M.1.106. Western Post went once in two weeks, in Winter, beginning in Dec 1720.
M.4.115 } 1721 } Western goes to N York only once a fortnight, after Dec. 1.
[The old system & change was continued.

p 362. Post-Office established 1693.
In July 1694, Mass assembly provided by a law that all [illegible] Post shall be called or known by his majesties Post, Country service" should be carried over ferries without delay.
[See more particulars about first Post Office M.12.362

1760 A carrier was to be employed to ride from Boston to Albany & back again once a fortnight, during present campaign, to carry public dispatches and letters to & from soldiers in Province service. This ordered by Gen. Court. [Publishing Com. of Hist. Society.

1769. Express — David Hyde employed by Boston Selectmen, to carry communications to the selectmen of other towns "thought himself obliged in faithfulness to his employers to ride from Belchertown to Montague on the 18th of September (1769) being Lords Day, for which he had been brought before the Court of Sessions, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of 10 and costs 18/. which with loss of time, had been a considerable damage as well as trouble to your petitioner." So he states in his petition to G. Court. He asked for address. Legislature did not grant any. (Tories probably had something to do with this prosecution. Ibid.

M.13.147. Western post rider begins to go once a fortnight during winter Nov. 24 1746 — The next year 1747. he began to go once a fortnight Dec. 14.
1746. 1747.

M.13.152 } 1748. } Three postriders as in preceding years. Eastern to Piscataqua, Southern to Newport, The Western seems to have started from Newport, & has been a continuation of the Southern, at least for a time — Began to go once a week. April 11. 1748. In 1749, began to go once a
M.13.153 week from Newport March 24. 1749. — The posts from Boston to Newport were one. [How long had this been & how long did it continue?

1741. Feb. North Post Rider went from Boston to Piscataqua through Haverhill & Exeter once a week, 2 days on the route.

1745 Western Post began Dec 2 monday to go only once a fortnight
M.13.144. for 3 mo.; Began to go weekly March 24. 1746.
[This altered 1755. See M.15.351

M. 1766 / 13.219 } March 1769 there was a Southern & Western Post, which were the same at Boston; a northern one; and a Hartford Post. There had been a Hartford Post some years, how long I know not. The same that went to Rehoboth, went to New-London & on to N. York — In 1771. the Southern post left Boston on Monday & went through Providence & Bristol to Newport; thence through towns on the Sound. The Hartford Post went at same time, & both were connected with New York [perhaps they met at New Haven & were but one W. of that place, I know not.
"The Post from Boston to Hartford" "the Hartford post" often mentioned.
2 Posts carried the mail between Boston & Hartford before the stages began to run about 1784. Mrs Amsden born in Palmer 1786, well remembers when the posts stopped & stages began. The Posts were on horseback — had no wheeled carriage.

[Continued on M. 15. 351

366

Agriculture – [Cont from Misc. II. 269.

m. 2. 230
2. 238. m. 2. 155.

Misc. 1. 102 The first agricultural article in the Boston Newsletter was one in 1719 Feb. from a London paper, on washing & steeping wheat for sowing

M. 1. 105. Method of preparing Tar in Russia publ. 1719.
1. 105 Method of Reviving or making hedges. 1720.

M. 6. 204. A Book man in 1668:- "Baker upon Gardening" 4/

Ed. Enc. E. 317 Agricultural practices. "Mankind seldom lay aside an established practice unless the one to be substituted is completely ascertained to be more profitable and advantageous." This fact, he says, is incontrovertible. He says this, to show that farmers were right in substituting horses for oxen.

p. 367 Depreciation of Soils

The soil of the country is exhausted to maintain the city, in this country as in Babylon, Rome, &c – all the grain, flour, meat, &c. being taken from the ground and very little returned to nurture it. The lands on which N. York once depended do not now yield their fatness; crops are much less. The earth is generous but must be fed in order to have strength. We are constantly exhausting her; our process is a denaturalizing one. Will not the earth become a desert under it?

N. Y. Tribune Jan. 1854

Rich Soils

Ed. Enc. VIII. 81 Where a subsistence may be easily obtained, the people become indolent, & there is no improved cultivation.

London 786 Turnips & Clover said to be the "two main pillars
M. 2. 155. of the best course of Norfolk husbandry."

Ed. Enc. E 208. Agriculture very imperfect before Clover & Turnips were
M. 2. 154. cultivated on a great scale. Blythe treats of Clover, but not of Turnips (Linden Cromwell.)

E. 208 Constant-pasturage } This was the common course of husbandry
Constant-tillage } in Blythe's time, & is still in many
places in England. Blythe had correct views of alternate husbandry or rotation of crops.

M. 18. 173. Butcher meat was not for sale the whole year before
Turnips & clover were introduced.

E. 212. Monks Priests in Darkages, the best agriculturists.
E. 221. "A poor farmer is always a bad one", that is, he cannot make improvements, cannot avail himself of the knowledge in possession, for want of means.

Soils. It is stated at a Farmers meeting in N.Y. that
Strong Clay soil contains 16 per cent of sand.
Clay Loam " 20 or 35 per cent of sand.
Sandy Loam " 60 to 90 per cent of sand.
a marly soil, so called, has 20 per cent of lime
a Calcareous soil has over 20 per cent of lime

M. 4. 126. 1712. Husbandman's Guide & other works of Markham advertised.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican at Cleveland June 1854 says the land is better in the west than in New England but the cultivation is no better. There is in both a want of capital, skillful energy & intelligent head work. Agriculture is behind other business. N.S. & West. The business of cultivation has never been appreciated as a respectable or profitable employment. The best farming he knows of is in the interior of western New York.

Agriculture.

Fallows. [m. 2. 264; M. 8. 358. m. 18. 176

London 25. Romans had a crop followed by a years fallow—so
Ed Enc. F. 235, only a crop every other year. The land was ploughed the fallow yr.
When manure could be got, 2 and more crops were raised
p. 326. in succession. Romans introduced fallows all over
p. 746 Europe. ——— and a fallow & crop or crops became
and still is, the most universal in Europe. There
was an ante-fallowing mania under Arthur Young
and others, & a long controversy, about 1800 & after; but
the practice is now much as before on heavy soils, but
not considered necessary on turnip soils & other
friable loams. On other soils it now seldom returns
oftener than once in 6 or 8 years; and where manure
is plenty, not so often.
7 38. See the fallow in rotations— The lands in fallow are
7 41. ploughed 2 or 3 or more times—sometimes harrowed, rolled, &c.
Mass. 3. 36. Markham's account of ploughing the fallow year
3. 37. How were the ploughings of it?
3 37 every other year? No. It was once in 3 years & sometimes
once in 4 or 5 years. 5 ploughings in Sandy soils, the fallow year.
Ency. Dom 1118. Fallowing once in 3 or 4 years was general in all
Northumberland, till turnips were introduced. on soils
improper for turnips, the naked fallow still prevails.
p. 7123. Fallowing 1 year in four was old course in Wiltshire

Ed. Enc. F. 232 } On the utility of Summer Fallows. Argu-
ments pro & con. The writer thinks Fallows
necessary on clay and wet soils

East & West.

One half the labor & expense bestowed upon land in the East
will produce in the fertile west double the amount of crops
obtained in the old states (that is, the same labor & expense
will produce 4 times as much in the west as in the east.
N. Y. Tribune

p. 346 **Exhaustion of Soil**

M. 2 } The more we increase our crops, without making a
263 } proper return to the earth, the more the stock of nutriment
is exhausted, & the wealth of the country lessened. The
nation or state that annually takes more from the soil
than is returned to it, must sooner or later become bankrupt.
There is a practical development of this truth now going on
by the labor of 9/10 of our practical farmers. Our tendency
is towards destruction. New England, once so fertile,
is now greatly deteriorated. Old Dutchess, N.Y. once produced
30 or 40 bushels of wheat per acre; now less than 16. There is
the same deterioration in the Mohawk & Genesee valleys.
and in many of the older parts of Ohio & the N.W. St.
1840 } According to the censuses, Massachusetts in ten years
1850 } decreased in hay, wheat, sheep & swine, & increased not
little in neat cattle. added 300,000 acres to improved lands.
New York in 5 years decreased in horses, cows, & other cattle,
sheep swine, potatoes, peas, beans, flax, wool, wheat
and buckwheat. Kentucky & Tennessee have decreased
in cattle & horses. Even bottoms in Indiana have decreased
1/3 of the crop; & wheat in Wisconsin is much less per
acre than it was 12 years ago. Our progress is down-
ward & we are less & less able to raise maximum crops.
Our ancestors were skinners of the soil; we are
its butchers. In the Southern States are millions of
ruined acres, once productive but now bearing only
field pines and broom-sedge. Cotton has rendered
vast tracts of land unproductive.
2 Mass. of N.Y. Farmers Club, July 11. 1854

[Cont. in m. 14. 360.

368 **Clocks & Watches** | (Cont. from M. 11. p. 171, 172 and Lemon. M. 6. 207. Con. g. 281.)

Hour Glasses. m. 2. 281

Con. g. 57. g. 61. Edward Tench. Mth. had 1640 { 1 Clock 70/. sterling / 1 Watch 40 do.

What were these?

M. 6. 187. Capt Kayne, a Watch 25/. 1656.

M. 6. 181. J. Glover 1653. "a clock & warming Pan 68/. Clock about 50/

M. 6. 204. "One Silver watch case with Watch 50/." A Boyse 1660

M. 6. 214. a Clock. 1683. — M. 6. 212 "A Watch with weights 20/ (1675)

M. 6. 212. "Old Watch & set of gold buttons for a shirt 25/."

M. 6. 177. "a pocket Watch", 60/. Dr John Clark 1664

Hamp. 246. widow Coytmore. "a clock 20/." 1647

M. 6. 348. a Clock 5£. 1695. — a Watch 1688. m. 6. 351

£2 2 watches @ 60/. ea

M. 6. 353. a Watch 40/. 1688.

M. 6. 359. a Pocket watch 40/. a Clock 12£. 1700

M. 6. 358. 2 Watches £8. 10. 0. (85/. ea)

M. 6. 361. Silver Watch 4£. 1704.

M. 6. 207. Rev. E. Rogers. a Clock. 1660.

Pendulum Clocks — the honor of discovery disputed between Galileo and Huygens — Galileo may have proposed the application of a pendulum to a clock as early as 1649, but it was brought to perfection by Huygens about 1657. (Con. g. 280) "The first pendulum Clock constructed in England was by a Dutchman (Fromantil) 1662" & Beckmann. 1823. do. "

M. 4. 131. Clocks from London that go a week adv. 1716.

In Japan or Walnut cases. "Repeat the hour when pulled".

Item on some of the first of the "8 day Clocks" or similar.

M. 1. 99 "Monthly Clocks" from London advertised 1715–16.

Clocks & Watches made in Massachusetts manufactured as returned with Census of 1810, amounted to $446.185.

made about Boston; best in Middlesex, Worcester, Norfolk, Plymouth, & 450 dollars worth in Hampshire. Small ones are valued at 4 dollars; more at 40$ but numbers not given in most counties. [It is presumed they were all Clocks, some brass & some wood

Dickinson. in Mass. p 68

Journ. of Commerce Dec. 3. 1853 Jerome's establishment in New Haven has 450 workmen and 600 clocks are made daily. In 1852 Mr Jerome made 150,000 Clocks; & expects to make in 1853. 200,000, valued at 500,000 dollars. Clocks are worth from 1 dollar and less, to 5 dollars & 12 dollars. They are sent to Europe & Asia. The clocks made by Germans have been supplanted in England by American Clocks. The weights are now superseded by springs. The wheels seem to be of brass, but perhaps not of all sorts of clocks.

M. 13. 336 Watches in Philadelphia formerly.

£

Sept. M. 6. 364. 1702. Old clock & case 60/. — M. 6. 365. a Clock 10

6. 366. 1707. a Clock 60/. 6. 367. Clock £12. Old Clock 60/.

6. 367. 1708. Watch with chain, pendt'd. & silver case 7£ same M. 14. 153

6. 368. 1711. Silver Case Watch £9. — 1712 Clock case 9£

" 369 1712 J. Hobby, Clock £12. — Watch & silver case 12£

6. 193. 1676. 2 doz Watch Strings 34/. doz

14. 149. 1704. 2 Watches 8£. Watch, Clock & shoe buckles 104/

14. 150. 1705. 2 Clocks — 14. 151. 2 Watch cases 6/.

14. 151. 1707. a Clock 60/. — 1707 a Clock 12£ same as above

" " " Silver Watch with Tortoise Shell case 60/.

" " " do with Shagreen case 30/.

" " " a Gilded Watch £8. 5. 0. 14. 162. negro child 20/

" 152. 1708 a Clock 40/ — a Balance Clock. Rev S. Willard

" 153. 1710 Silver Watch £10. 1. 0. 1711. Watch 5£. 2 Clocks 18£.

M.2281. Hour Glasses.

Early settlers brought them. — In book of rates 1660.
P.61. at from Flanders & Venice.
Misc. 6. 202. Shrimpton's Hour Glasses were only 5 a.a. 1666.
6. 182. Keayne on Hour Glass. 1656.
Misc M. 13. 265. 1657. Hour Glass. 1/. m. 13. 1660 Hour Glass
m 13. 1660. Hour Glass for 1/4 2. 3/4 and an hour 2/.
m 13. 1695. Hour Glass 4. 1717. 3 hour glass 1/4 (Rev W. Bratte
m. 13. 182. 1756 Hour glasses 4 1/2 hour glasses

Dr John Donne preached by an hour glass
— preached an hour. The hour glass in those days gen-
erally stood at the right hand of the preacher. Walton's Lives and Notes,
Died 1631.
Parcels 307. Edward Warner 1729. Hour Glass. Rev Ed. Taylor. 1729. h. glass 1/.
" 310 John Goodman. Hour Glass 1/3. 1725

Clocks & Watches

M. 13. 262. 1653. 1 Clock 90/. & pocket watch 50/. Hunt. (Concord
m. 13. 263. 1653. 1 old clock. — m 13. 265. 1658. "old houre clock 15/"
m 13. 267 1659. Clock & case & it 30/. 1 Watch 60/. Mr Bulkley
m 13. 268. 1659 Old silver case watch 40/. Mr Dunster. Dunster
m 13. 269. 1659. Watch 60/ Sanders. — p 272. 1663. 1 Clock 45/
m 13. 276. 1665 Clock 45/. W. Davison
m. 13. 280. 1677. The Clock 5£. Watch with Silver Case 6£
m. 13. 285. 1681. a Clock. — p 286. a Clock
m. 13. 287. 1678. a Clock 40/. Rev Th. Shepard.
m 13. 290 1703. a Clock in Hall 40/. R. Sprague & a Watch 50/
m. 13. 297. 1706. Pendulum Clock 40/ — a Watch 40/. a watch 1698
" " a Clock 86/. 1702 Watch 20/ Rev C. M.
13 298. 1707 Pocket watch & muff 5£.
13. 300 1711. a Clock 40/ — 1711 Watch & gold ring 279
13. 303. 1717. a Clock. (Rev W.B.

Suffolk — con from p. 368.
wills c 14. 148. 1704. "a Houre Watch 15/"
Misc 14. 154 1712. 2 Watches 7£. old gold studded watch 4£.
" " " old silver watch 1£ — m. 14. 155. a Watch £4.
1713 " 156 — Silver Watch 10£. Clock & case 4£
1716. m. 14. 157. Silver case watch, chain &c. £7. 10. 0
1718 m. 14 158 Clock & case £8. 10. 0 — p 161. 1719. Clock 9£
1720 m. 14. 161 Silver watch 9. 10. 0 —
1722 m. 14 162 Clock & case 18£. — 1724. Clock 18£. Clock 25£
1724 m. 14 162 Silver Watch 30/ — 1725. p 163. Clock in Hall 20
1725 m. 14. 163 Watch 6£
1729 m. 14. 166. Silver Watch & Chain (T. Mecarty) 9£. Clock 12£
all Gov. Burnet { 1729 m 14 169 8 day Clock £18. Gov Burnet
" " " Gold Watch with equipage & appendages for a lady 90£
" " " small gold watch with chain & seal 40£.
" " 171. 8 day Clock, Blk Walnut case 14£ (runs this for both?
1730. " " Silver Watch & Chain & Seal 18£.
1738 " 173. Silver Watch & Chain 18£. Clock & case 40£
" " " 8 day Clock & Case 18£ — 1742 Watch 12£
1742 " 177. Clock 15£. Clock 30£. Clock 40£
1745 " 179. Silver Watch 17£. p 182. 2d Clock out by order 17£
1745 " 184 Clock & Case 20£ — £ £ £
M. 19. 328 { 1745 " 185 Sarah Dolbeare had 3 Gold Watches 100. 96. 90
" " " Pinchbeck metal chain for a woman's watch" 5£
" " Silver Watch 16£

Cont in M. 15. 96.

370 Grain &c — Cont. from page 197.

M.6.203 } Prices in Boston — Wheat 4/6. Pease 3/. Corn 2/6.
1666 M.6.208. Corn 3/.
M.6.188 — Prices in B. 1656 — Wheat 4/6. Pease 4/. Rye 3/6. Malt 4/6. Corn 2/4
" Barley 4/2. Indian 2/. Rye 3/2.
M.6.175. 1660. 30 bushels Pease @ 3/6. Boston. 30 6. Wheat @ 4/2
M.6.185. 1657. 44 " do @ 3/6. " Wheat 4/.
6.185. 1500 Biscuit-Bread @ 18/. per hund:
M.6.180-181. 1653 — things hardly settled to early. J.G. Glover had Corn 3/
Oats 2/6, 130 bushels Wheat @ 5/. 110 bush. Barley @ 5/. (all high
M.6.183. Thomas Lamb 1646 — 30.6. Wheat @ 4/. Pease 3/8, Rye 3/6
8 acres wheat & Rye ploughed & sowed, Malt 31 @ 15/. an
12 acres ploughed once at 5/6 an
M.6.183. 4 loads Peas @ 30/. 1653. 5½ acres of barley Aug. 1653. £20 (£3/. per acre
Grain under Andross was probably sterling
1688 about Boston, & in other places. Measures to have
attempted to restore Sterling currency.
M.6.352 At New London. M.6.352. Peas, Meslin & Barley were about 2/8.
150. Indian corn 1/6. Butter about 4d. Cows 40/. to 45/. Sheep 5/ to 4/6d
Beef 2d. Hd of Pork 36/. Oxen £5.5.0 plain. Sea Misc. 6
349 to 358 at Rehoboth M.6.351. Sheep 4/. & 5/. Cows 38/. Sheep 6/.
Prices before 1645.
{Hamp.p.260. Mass.s.233.235. Prices before the preceding — Mrs Dillingham. 1645 S. Cowby 1647
7 bushels Rye @ 8/.] Pease 1645 4 bushels @ 8/; Barley 2 bushels @ 6/-
1645 Wheat 4 bushels @ 8/; Rye 1645 10 bushels @ 6/8; £ 6
1639 { Cows £ 2 10: Steers & heifers £ 11.15. ea: 3 Calves, 2 at £ 5 soon. 1 a month old Pigs 6/. ea
main 25.0.0
1645. Steers 30£ pair; young Steers £ 7.13.4 ea. Young Heifer 13.10.0
3 Cows @ 20£. 4 Steer Calves @ 6£. old sow with pig 53/4
1 Cow 21/; 1 hog, 2 shotes & 2 pigs 60/.
1645. Corn hanging up traced. 20 bushels @ 5/. M.12.212 & M.2.p.6.
do " " traced into barn 30 bushels @ 5/.
1667 Indian Corn in garret — threshed & unthreshed. Rye also in garret.
M.6.269. was the staple crop of Ga.
Kinds of Grain
Raised in Europe 1577. Henr Bacchus & Goos. M.13.p.400.
do do. 1681. J. Worlidge — M.13.p.350
do do. 1631 &c Markham M.3.p.37.38.46.
M.Hist.2. 274 } Yield of grain in flour.
Formerly of before 1768 more than half the grain was
wasted in grinding, in French mills. A setier
of about 4½ Winchester bushels (about 250 lbs) yielded by
150 to 160 lbs bran. Experiments were
250 to 270 lbs flour & made 1764 to 1768, improvements were made, and the
Setier yielded after this 185 & even 195 lbs of fine flour.
It seems they previously ground the corn once & sifted it
once; but afterwards passed it through the mill several
times, & through various sieves. This would not have
made so much difference] Beckmann
M.Hist.2.274 In England 6¼ to 6½ bushels wheat make a sack of
280 lbs fine flour.
In U States, bushel of 59 to 60 lbs. yields 36 to 40 lbs superfine
flour (say 38), 6 lbs middlings & shipstuff, 1 lb bran, 1 lb waste, and
1 or 2 lbs of loss & screening — In U.S. the finest flour
makes the best bread, which is contrary to the opinion in England.
M.1890. It is calculated that a ton of sand is rubbed from a pair
of millstones in a year, & consumed with the flour; and allowing
each individual to consume 8 bushels, a man would wear off
about 4 pounds of pebble and stone in a year. (very much!
Additions & Beckmann 1823.
Boston moved in 1853 934.837 barrels flour; 2.374.537 bushels Corn;
699.287 bushels Oats; 23.847 bushels Rye; 131.243 bushels Shorts.
Not very different from preceding years, more than some, less than some.

Indian Corn — F. P. Blain says 1 peck of Indian corn will plant an acre; which will yield 50 bushels, & may be made to yield 100 bushels. I. corn, he says makes better beef than the English turnips & grass & oil cake: beef is sweeter in this country than in England, as remarked by Colman; yet English beef far surpasses ours in appearance.

England in first 9 months of 1853 imported 3,892,748 cwts of flour, more than half from United States; 3770,921 quarters of wheat; 3,322,357 quarters of other grain; 7,096,458 quarters of all grain. Of grain besides wheat there were 722,567 quarters of Barley; Oats 778,365 quarters; Rye 73,935 qrs; Peas & Beans 331,761 quarters; Indian corn 1,408,063 quarters; Buckwheat &c. 7,840 quarters. Indian corn came from Wallachia, Moldavia, France, United States, Russia &c. Much of the Barley & Oats from Denmark. Of wheat & other grain; the greatest quantity came from Russian ports on Black Sea: No. 2 is Prussia; No. 3. Denmark; No 4 is Turkish dominions; No. 5. is United States (including flour) she is No 2 or next to Russia on Black Sea); No 7 & Egypt No. 6 is Wallachia & Moldavia; No 9 is France (besides 358,053 quarts of flour.) No 10, Russia on the Baltic; No. 11 is Hanse Towns; No 12 Hanover; No 13. Holland; No 14 Mecklenburg Schwerin; No 15. Austria; No 16 to other over 100,000 quarters. No 8 is Egypt. British Colonies 1,462,232 cwts. Wheat flour and 62,626 quarters of grain. Spain 177,985 cwts of flour.

Russia on the Black sea, Prussia, Germany, United States, Egypt, send to England more wheat than of all other kinds of grain. Russia on the Baltic, Denmark, Holland, Wallachia & Moldavia, Turkish Dominions, Hanover in Germany, France, Austria, send more of other kinds of grain than of wheat

Ed. Enc. X 1. 455 } Oats form the principal part of the food of the people of Ireland — there are 10 acres oats to one by any other grain.

X 1. 467. He says. "The food of the peasantry is almost entirely potatoes and milk". [This does not agree with the preceding.

Ed Enc I. 334 } Indian Corn
Livingstons account of Indian Corn cultivation in United States, about 1812. "Indian corn is the most valuable plant in American husbandry" he says. M. 2. p. 5. He places the hills of corn 5 feet apart in N. States. He notices but 2 hoeings — the cutting of stalks — planting pumpkin seeds with corn — cornhouses — husking &c. convenient for the farmer; it may long remain standing, but it is cut up & stacked, if wet early, or is sown. Some grain is sown while the corn stands. Bread in Eastern States or E. of Con. river is made of two parts corn & one rye (not so in large towns) and this makes healthy people. Corn makes the best fat cattle, pork & poultry. Beans not near so good. Average Crop 35 bushels — sometimes over 70, & even 100 5 times more land is horsehoed here than in Europe.

Weight of Grain, &c. (from a Newspaper) per bushel.
M. 2. 114 & see below Wheat 60 lbs; Indcorn 56; rye 56; Oats 32; barley 48; Shorts 18; Bran 12; Cloverseed 60; Timothy 45; flaxseed 56; Hempseed 44; blue grass seed 14; dried peaches 33 Dried apples 25; Onions 57; — Salt 50 [not all right. some errors.

London. 111. Meslin, or wheat & rye mixed, raised in Yorkshire
M. 14 147. Barley 31. 1700.

See above from Newspaper. Some errors. Weight of Grain: Wheat 60. corn 56. Corn on the cob 70 lbs. Rye 56. per bushel. Oats 35, barley 48, beans 60, bran 20, Cloverseed 62 Timothy seed 45 flaxseed 56, hempseed 44. buckwheat 52, blue grass 14 Castor beans 46, Dried apples 22 Onions 57. Salt 56.

Cont. in Marcel 15. 118

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Saddles & Harnesses, &c

Bridles, &c included. Pillions.

{ Cont. from M. 104. 105
" from M. 11. 221. 222

M. C. 209. 1667 } A man had Saddle, Bridle, Pannell, Ropes and Traces,

M. C. 210. "Horse Harness, whippletree & Chains" 1668.

M. C. 207. "Saddle, Bridle, Pillion, horse collar, iron traces". 1660

M. C. 352. 1688. "Saddle, Saddle Cloth, male pillion, girt & bridle 20/." This was what belonged to a saddle & bridle as separate 20/. 1660. Why the parts are separated I do not know. "Pillion & Pillion Cloth" are also separated sometimes.

M. C. 209. Pannel & Pillion. 1667.

M. C. 351. Side saddle 25/. Pannel 3/. Portmantle 9/. 1687

We may conclude that women rode astride in all nations, if they rode at all, previous to the invention of a framed saddle in 4th century. A side saddle must have been invented considerably later, probably centuries later.

Christina T. de Belgioioso. an exile in Asia Minor, says, in Europe it is not an easy task to persuade a horse to bear a side-saddle, or the long gown which hangs on one side, but in Asia a horse never refuses the stirrup & load.

N.Y. Tribune

Ed. Enc. 9 XXIII. 118 } The Shetland women ride their ponies over rude side saddle, & saddle cloth under it.

M. C. 367. 1708. a side saddle — M. 14. 157. 1707. Syde saddle 40/. M. 14. 157. 1706. Side Saddle

C. 369. 1712. E Holyoke had "Tackling 10£". for his Boar business — 2 Trucks

Mid. 13. 262. 1654. Horse Harness 14/. Middlesex. Pillion & Cloth 10/

13. 264. 1657. Saddle & Pillion, Pillion Cloth, bridle & pannel all these at 10/.

13. 265. 1657. Horse collar & Traces. — 1658. Horse Collar & Trace 6/8

13. 267. 1657. Horse harness & Whittleather 25/. (Rev P. Bulkley

13. 1661. Collar & Harness. — 13. 1660. Collar & Traces 5/.

13. 1662. a Red Pillion Cloth with blue woolen fringe 26/

13. 1662. Bridle, Saddle, Halter, & pillion 25/ Pannel 5/

13. 1663. 2 Velvet Saddles, 1 Leather & one Cloth Saddle ale 73/. new

13. 1663. 4 Dutch headstalls, Reins, bits & bosses 18/. new

13. 1663. 6 black & 6 White Bridles & 12 girts 30/. new

13. 1663. Saddle, pillion & Cloth, bridle & pannel 25/. old

13. 1664. old pillion Cloth 4/

13. 1665. Harness & Collar for a horse 8/

13. 1665. Saddles & Saddle Cloths, separate

13. 1678. Bridles, Saddles & pillion 20/. Horse Harness 30/

13. 1681. Horse Traces. M. 13. 283. Horse Harness & Iron Traces 15/.

13. 1681. a Side Saddle p. 285

13. 1683. Saddle, pillion, collar & traces 20/

M. 13. 295. 1694. Saddle & Bride 8/. 1695. pillion & pillion Cloth

13. 297. 1701. Saddle & case, breast girt & bridle 24/. Pillion Cloth 15/

13. " " Saddle & housing 26/. male pillion 11/. 1695. Saddle 24/

13. 296. 1695. Horse traces & whippletree chain 15/.

13. 298. 1706. Collar & Traces

13. 299. 1707. Collar, Traces & whipple tree chains, together, Halter.

13. 299. 1709. Saddle, bride & Portmantle

13. 300. 1712. Horse traces 2 pair, chains & collars 18/. 1717. Pillion 8/

13. 303. 1722. A Saddler — had side saddle unfinished 50/ girting & girt web, buckles, bits & snaffles, stirrups saddle nails, curb bits, Housings, Stirrup Leathers, male girts, belts, saddle case, Crupper, Leathers breast plate, holsters & reels, tools. 72 lbs Deers Hair at 6.

Saddles and Harness

The Coaches of Emperor Leopold (he began his reign 1657) were distinguished from others by having leather traces, ornamented with silk fringe, while those belonging to persons of inferior rank (nobles & horse were) were only drawn with ropes. — English Beckmann, 1823. made 1705.

M.y.104. Germans still use ropes. dukes & farmers.

Boston Anthology Feb 1809 — French postillions & Postmasters provide Norman horses, short, strong, ugly little horses or Canada; and they draw the public stages with tackling simpler than that of our common horse carts. The leather part is of the natural color of tanned leather, without blacking," & the traces are universally "ropes!" (This said by a travellers in 1804.) The harnesses are often out of repair.

Suffolk .m.14.152—1708.
Asa Adler in Boston, 1708. had £6.4.2 56 Saddle Trees, Silk plush 24 Sheepskins 12 Goose (Barn) 7 Pillions & Furniture 2 Saddles 15 unfinished, Side Saddle 30/. Portmanteau 18/ 1 male Pillions, Gent & Housings 15; Leather & Strings 8 4 Goat Plates for 9 at 1/4. 2 Dog Lines 3 Saddlery ware & tools 13.9.0 18 Saddletrees 0/

1708. m.14.152. Horse Tackle 9 & Sleds 24/
1729 m.14.169. 2 Saddles with Holsters & bridles, &c. all 9. £ (Gov Burnet, in Boston) 9£
1744. m.14.179 Harness for 3 Horses (in cart & sled and Tackling of the fill horses 4.7

1745 Sarah Dolbeare had in a shop—
Snaffle & other Bits. Spurrs. Saddlers Hammers
White Setts [Buckles] in papers, Costume 2. 4/2. 4/6. 5/3. 6/ & 7/. grose
Gent Webb — Stirrups — Saddlers Bullins 4/. on sterling
Silk girth Buckles 4/6. gro Sterling Straining Webb.
Saddle Tree Rasps

LC.
1760. Horse Tackling 12/. l.c. Saddlebags.
1760. Saddle, bridle, pillion & side Saddle 16/4 cheap!
1765 Side Saddle 5/.
1765 A Saddler — has 140 yards saddlers Lace 8". 11 yds Fringe 2/
3 pair blue worsted Reins @ 4/. Betts. Webb. Bridles,
5 doz silk Laces all 4/. 4 Cinchs @ 1/8. 2 Top knots @ 2/
Cast nails. awls. Shrouds, &c. 4 Horse Collars @ 8/
pr Collar Hames 4/. Buckles, Brantails
1765. pr Hames & Collar Traces 12/. 2 pr Traces, Hames & Collar 15/.
[Old Traces seem to have been Ropes generally— Lines were not leather; were the Hames the wood work of the Collar only, or were they a collar by themselves.
1771. m.14.195. Horse Collar and Traces 10/4. p 196 Saddlebags.
1785. " 201. Collar, Hames & traces 18/.

1764 March. A Chaise & Harness maker advertises that he "makes & mends all sorts of Harness."
m.13.202. First notice of a harness maker in Boston
1762 Nov. A saddler & Chaise maker advertises Chaises, Chairs and Saddles of all sorts — Saddles as Hunting, Demi pack, Hunting — pereseld, Side Saddles, Chaise saddles, Chaise collars, Cart collars and saddles, Bags & Portmanteaus. — also Saddlery as Irons
Ind. Laces, bitts, buckles, Stirrups, whips, tuft nails, Worsted Reins,
1768 Saddler from London adv. Saddles Side saddles, bridles,
Ind. portmanteaus, Saddle bags, &c
M.13.226 April 1771. A Saddler from London has a long list of saddlers goods & Saddlery, many kinds of saddles & side saddles, Worsted reins common. Goat Cases. — Plated Spurrs

[Cont on Misc. 15.362

Carpets.

[Cont. from page 48

Hamp. 246 } Widow Coytmore 1647.
1 Green Cloth Carpet. 1 Colored Carpet. 1 Chimney do - about 6£.
1 Little Turkey Carpet 26/. Striped Carpet 6/
Many of the Carpets one put down with the Table, as
"Table & carpet" see p. 274.

Suf.
M. 6. 178 John Cullick 1663. had 3 Carpets with Tables & Table Cloths.
M 6. 174 Henry Webb. 1660 had Carpets with table Cloths. & carpet p. 173.
M 6 181. J. Glover 1653. had a carpet or more.
M. 6. 182 Th. Dudley 1653 had Carpets with Tables
M. 6. 183 Rev. G. Phelps had one or more Carpets
M. 6. 187. Capt Keayne had Carpets 1656
M. 6. 194 H Shrimpton. Carpet. M. 6. 204. A Boyse 2 Carpets 15/
M 6. 206. A Boyse. A Pintado Carpet 3/
M. 6. 207. "Carpet for long Table 20/." 1666.
M 6. 208. "Blue & White Carpet" 8/ 1667 (Long Table) 2 other Carpets. 1667 & 8
M. 6. 210. Two carpets 24/ (long Table) & Carpet with table.
M 6. 212. "Turkey work Carpet new" 40/. & Carpet with table.
M 6. 214 1684. "6 Pintado Carpets 40/".
Conq. 60. E. Tench 1640. a Striped Carpet 11/. sterling
M. 8. 185. N. Busby 1657. "A Carpet & 3 Cushions" 26/8
M. 6. 357. H. Usher "a large Turkey Carpet. 7£". other Carpets 6/
1697 } old Turkey Carpet 10/.
M. 6. 174. "An old Carpet, and an old Pantatha 10/."

M. H. 239. 240 Carpets and No carpets on floors mold times in
M 14. 46. 45 Philadelphia & Newyork

M 6. 364. 1702. A Carpet 40/. Galeo Carpet 12/.
Mid. M. 13. 262. 1653. Green Carpet 20/. (mowd.
1654. M 13. 262. Carpet for a Table 12/. — M. 13. 263. Carpet for a table 6/.
1657. Striped Carpet 12/. — 1658 Carpet 5/. Carpet in Parlor Chamber 14/4
1659. p. 267. Old Carpeting for Hangings.
1659. Mr Dunster. Turkey Carpet 50/
1694. Mrs Coytmore. 2 Persian Carpets 13£ (were these on floor
Do — Turkey Carpet 50/. Green Carpet & Cupb Cloth 5£.
1660 Carpeting 30/. — 13. 269. 3 Carpet 20/. 1661 Carpet 18/
1664. Needlework Carpet. — 2 old Striped Carpets & 10/
1664 Striped Carpet 20/. Darnex Carpet 12/. 2 old Short Carpets.
1664 Tapestry Carpet 20/. —
1675 Long Carpet 15/ — 1680. 2 Carpets 25/. M 13. 282.
1681. 2 Leather Carpets.
1678. 13. 287. Pintado Carpet 6/. Turkey Carpet 20/ (Was it Striped
1694 13. 295. Carpet 20/ 1694. p. 293. 2 Striped Carpets 35/."

Suffolk.
1704. M. 14. 148. "2 Chincey [Chintz] Carpets for two tables."
1722. M. 14 162. Turkey work Carpet 10/. 1725 Carpet 10/.
1729 M. 14 169. Gov Burnet had small Turkey Carpet 25/. and a
p[ain]ted Strodeuater 13£
1729 M. 14 169. He had "Large painted Canvas square as the Room 8£."
(was this on the floor?
1748. M. 14. 187. 2 Carpets & 20£. O.T. so called.
1755 M. 14. 188 Turkey Carpet 40/. L.C.
1760 M. 14. 189 No carpets appear in Inventories examined 1760
1759 M. 14. 191 No Carpets in an extensive Inventory of Goods & Chattels —
1759 M. 14. 191. Turn-out 3 Floor Cloths & 6/8. 20/.
1765 M. 14. 193. Old Carpet & bedside Carpet both 2/6. Scotch Carpet 6/
1759 M 14. 192 Irish Stitched Carpet 40/ — 1765 Small carpet 2/. Persian manufact
1771 M 14. 195 6 Carpets in a Lodge in B. B. 12. 6. 3 carpets & a few shillings for all
1771 M. 14. 196. 4 old Turkey Carpets 6/.

Carpets

De Belgiojoso. in Cappadocia, 1853. found beautiful carpets among the Turks, made by the women there, with miserably poor means. the looms hung perpendicularly from the roof.

"Nobody in Turkey ever dreams of making the thing easier, or more perfect." Never thinks of an improvement, of progress. [It is the same in some other countries.

1773 M.14.198. Carpet for bedside 4/ a large Carpet 12/ (Boston.
1774 M.14.199. Carpet on the floor 7.10.0 (Capt Davis Boston) Old Tenor
1774 M.14.200. a Carpet 60/. Several cheap Carpets of a few shillings. one Carpet nine 5£ — 2 pairs Carpets 12/ a Carpet and 2 pieces do. 48/. Carpet 7/. Turkey Carpet 48/ Large Turkey Carpet — Stair Carpeting & wires 16/.
[Stair Carpeting not noticed earlier.
1785 M.14.201. Large Carpet 20/. Carpet 30/. Carpet 24/
1758. M.13.186. Turkey Carpet & other Carpets
1758 " 187. Large Turkey Carpets. adv.
1735 M.4.157. "Large Carpet 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches" adv
1736 4.158 "Large Carpets"
1755 4.203. List Carpets, a variety.
1760 4.203. a few Handsome Carpets at auction

M.14.138. England exports 164 carpets. 140 imported suitg carpets
14.142 do imports 7 Turkey Carpets, 13 Kidderminster carpets. 20 carpets
14.147 do do Printed bes.

1762. M.13.158. Turkey Carpets of various sizes adv.
1760 " " Scotch Carpets. 1760 & before "
1755 " 163. List Carpets
1763 " 198 Carpeting for floors & stairs adv.
" " " Carpets of different sizes.
1767. 13 211. Carpets & carpeting adv. [There were square oblong carpets, & carpeting in pieces by the yard
1769 M 13. 223 Carpets adv. viz. list Carpeting for Stairs
" " " Persia Carpets 3 yards square
1771 " " Scotch carpets & carpeting.
1772. " " Wanted a good Turkey Carpet, 4 yards square
" " " Turkey & English Carpets adv.
" " " Wilton Carpets for rooms, staircases & chaises.
" " " a Wilton Carpet. 16 by 18 feet.
" " " John Hancock covered the floors of the Library.
[Here again are the square Carpets, which lay on the middle of the floor & did not cover the whole floor, or some did not. One 9 feet each way; one 16 feet each way; one 16 by 18 feet.
1731. M.4.94 Carpets adv.
1744. M.4.196. "A mat to cover a room" adv.
1760. M.4.204 "Field Carpets" adv. (what?
1772 M.4.210 a handsome Turkey Carpet
1769 M.4.211 Scotch Carpeting. A few large Carpets
1769 & 1770. 211. In sales of Household Furniture, Carpets are not noticed.
1774. adv. in H.Ex. Wilton & common floor & Stair carpets, various sizes
1773 M.13.234. a Rich man had "Turkey & Wilton Carpets"

M.14.188. Bayard Taylor says Carpets are common in Sweden, in houses of the rich & poor. He estimates that they are not common in Germany nor in other parts of the Continent.

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Spirits & Distilling

Sel. Mass. 13. p. 60. M. 5. 92

In early days spirits were imported from Europe exclusively in casks, that is, in bottles fastened in wooden cases & boxes. Holland gin continued to be so imported down to a recent period & doubtless is still, but not in casks also. The bottles which [illegible] were of square, short & thick form & were called "glasses" and often appear such in inventories, &c. Bellarmines were the first glass bottles that came to New England.

M. 6. 200. &c. 1666
Henry Shrimpton (a brazier & pewterer) had in his shop:-
2 still & head 52 lbs 0 1/4 — 2 pewter stills 9 6/
an old Still 25 Dec 1/ — and a worm 7/
115 lb Pewter Worms @ 2/6 — 8 Stills £10. 4. 6 (only 25/6 ea.
These stills were all small — probably used mostly to distil herbs
(see belong to next page)

M. 2. 239 Cases of Glasses, & Liquors
M. 6. 182. Thos. D. Dyke had a "case of Glasses" 1653 + 5 Glasses
6. 177. Dr John Clark had "strong waters" not in cases. 1664
6. 199. "Glass Case" 1666. & Shrimpton. — 6. 178. Glass cases & glasses. 1663
6. 213. "Glass Case with glasses 6/." (empty).
6. 214. "A Case of Brandy 30/." 1686
Conq. 54. E. Veneh 1640 "a Case of Bottles" 27/ sterling (pub. fell).
9. 61. Do 2 Cases & 6 glasses of Strong Waters 66/8 (27/ case & a little more
Mass. 5. 233. Mrs Dillingham. "Case of Bottles" 2/6. 1639
M. 6. 174. & Webb. "Glass Case with Glasses & earthen dishes 10/."
6. 174 same 2 empty cases & bottles. 6/.
6. 207. Rev. Dwight. "Case of glasses 5/." M. 6. 204. Glass case. 3 types
6. 179. J. Cullick. "Glasses & Case". 1663 M. 7. 206 Glasses 20/ (probably drinking glasses)

Old Laws p. 84, 1661. Provision about selling "strong liquors from foreign parts in Cases". Cases might be sold to masters of families by merchant, without license, that is, whole cases.

M. 4. 184. "Cases of 15 Bottles" for sale 1742.

Distilleries in Mass. returned by Census of 1810. For
Dickinson's Mass. p. 69. (accounts defective).
(41) From Molasses, 2. 472. 000 Gal. in Suffolk, Middlesex & Essex. valued at 1. 404. 350 dollars (almost 57 cents gallon.
2 From grain 30 distilleries in Worcester Co & Middlesex one.
In Hampshire Co. 42. 120 gallons worth 31. 740 (about 75 cts gallon
In Worcester Co 19. 800 gallons & in Middlesex 1810 gallons.
3 From cider — in Worcester Co 21. 550 gall. 29. 415 gall. Berkshire 136. 500 gal 68. 250 Both
Hampshire 128, 430 gallons worth $3. 721. dollars or about 57 cents for the whole. Over 66 in Hampshire.

Guthrie's Geog. 830 Rum punch is called Kill-devil in Jamaica — much drank there. Jamaica Rum is most used in England. Edition 1792

Spirits & Distilling.

Stills mentioned in Inventories & wills
Stills in 17th Century. The small Stills used for Perfumes, plants, &c
Shrimpton's Stills are by mistake entered on preceding page

M. 6. 183. Rev George Phillips had a "Still" 1644.
M. 6. 177. Dr John Clarke had 2 Stills & appurtenances in the Gilt Cellar. — and a Still & worm elsewhere 1644
M 6. 188. Capt Keayne, another Still
M. 6. 199. Mr Brumpton had in his Kitchen 2 Stills @ 25/ ea
M. 6. 207. Rev D Wild. "Still & appurtenances 28/" in his Hall.
M 6. 210. "a still & worm 10£." 1667. John Combs.
M 6. 212. "a Still & frame 18/."
M 6. 214. Stills unpeg heart 1683. &c seem small. or many have a small price.
M. 6. 353. a old Still 14/. 1688.
M 6. 174. H Webb a Still. 1660.
M 6. 179. J Cullick, a Still 1663.
M 6. 210. E Dennison Still & furniture 4£.
M 6. 215. a Still 20/. 1686.
M 6. 370 a old Still 20/. 1712 } M. 4. 136. 1720. 2 Copper Stills @ 60 & 30 Gals & pewter worms

M. 13. 308. Rum Drinking in Pennsylvania formerly very common — often drank raw out of bottles — Bad water was one reason for drinking Spirits — bad air malaria supposed another reason. "The people had not been accustomed to drink water". Had had beer in England.

M. 6. 359 & 1699 & 1700 } 63½ Gallons Rum @ 4/9. 1818 Gallons Rum @ 2/8. 800 gallons Rum @ 2/10. — [Was any of this W. I. Rum? I think not.
M. 6. 301. 1702. 202 Gallons Rum @ 3/10.
M 6. 366. 367. — 1707 & 8. Rum 3/6 Gal. twice. 94 G. Brandy @ 6/.
Con. 9. 122. 1704. Rum 3/3. at N. Haven

Middlesex
M 13. 263. 1655. Increase Nowell had a Still. 20/.
13. 263. 1653 Thos Graves had "two Cases Strong Waters"
1656 "Cases & Glasses 6/" — 1657 a Still
1659. Pewter Still 16. Mr Dunster. a Limbeck & Chest 20/ Mr Bulkley
1659 p 269. Hhds of Rum ("Roome") wanting 3 inches 10. (about 3/6 Gallons) just Rum noted in Middlesex Inventories.
1666 p 278. a woman had a Still 22/.
16[illegible] 3 Cases of Spirits @ 20/. 1681 Still with brass bottom 12/
1680. Empty Case of bottles — 74 Gallons Brandy @ 4/
1680 73 Gallons Rum £6. 10. 0 — 1681. a old Still.
1681 p. 284. a Still & appurtenances 80/. p 285. a Still about 6/
1678 p. 287. Pewter Still 12/ Rev Th. Shepard
M. 13. 1694 p 245. 78 Gallons Rum 3/. — 13. 296. Glass Case & bottles.
M 13. 1701 p. 497 a Still & Still pot 45/. (for How. Marlboro. Was a Still pot used with a copper Still on the top of it?

M 13. 1709. Copper Still & worm 6£. Pewter old. Still 20/
M 13. 1711 Old Limbeck 8/. — 104 gallons Rum @ 5/.
12 gallons Stilled Spirits @ 5/ — 15 gallons Brandy
M 13. 1717. Pewter Limbeck 19 lbs, 27/. Cold Still & pan 41/6
[Clergymen often had these small Stills for herbs, &c
M. 13. 1719. 2 Stills (Charlestown) 40£. Worm tub. 5/.
Suf. M. 14. 1705. 60 G. Rum @ 2/3. M. 14. 1713. Copper Still & worm, small
M. 14. 1712. 384 Gallons Rum @ 3/6. — M 14. 1718 Rum 5/. Brandy 8/.
M. 14. 1727. a Tin Limbeck 20/ — 1729. Small Copper Still & pewter worm.
M 14 1729 Gov. Burnet had an Alembeck 29 lbs @ 3/. (copper apparently)
1729 He had Brandy, Rum, Cherry, much Arrack.
M. 14. 1739. Brandy 10/. G. Spirits 6/. W. I. Rum 6/6. N. E Rum 5/6.
M. 14. 1742 Rum 9/. M 14. 1745 Rum 7/. not said how much.
M. 14. 1706. 341 Gallons Rum @ 2/9 Boston @ 3/ some [Cont. Mid. 15. 192.

HORSES

continued from p. 200. M.g. 86.357. MH. 91.163.

Ed.Enc. XI.456. The common horse in Ireland is native Irish, and "seldom exceeds 15 hands in height" very handy & sure footed.
" 454 In low common horses especially 2 years old colts are yoked to the plough by the tail. Mass. H. 85.

Ed.Enc. XVII. 118. Shetland horses or Ponies, called Shetties feed on the hills the whole year. Are seldom more than pony 9 to 11 hands high. men & women ride them, but mostly used for carrying burdens.

XVII. 361. The Andalusian Horses of Spain were introduced by the Moors — an beautiful, but not so handy as some

XVII. 703. 4 distinct breeds of horses in Scotland (1825).
1. Shetland (see above). carries great weights, & not good for draught. used to be exported at 20 to 30 sterling £. A late account 1853, says they are now sold for export at £5. & some for more.
2. Highland horse is 9 to 12 hands high — ill half starved, & exposed to severe cold, like those of Shetland.
3. Galloway. 12 to 14 hands high. Active & hardy, but almost extinct
4 Clydesdale Lanark race — 14 to 16 hands high — good for farm work.

The blood or thorough bred horse of England is defective except as to speed, & speed within moderate space & time. — a quality of no value off the turf — He is not equal to the trail horse whence he springs, & his race has done as much injury as good in England.

XVII. 703.

I. 336. Livingston 1812 thinks the Narragansett horses of the Eastern States are a peculiar race. If they came from England, their prototype is lost — clean heads, long necks, arms & legs thin & taper, hind quarters narrow — color generally bright sorrel, not always, very spirited, & carry head & tail high. They amble with more speed than most horses trot; not gallopers. yet they have a fine trot. The best saddle horses in the world. The breed is almost lost by mixture with others. Not so well fitted for farm drudgery as some heavy moulded, slower horses; when horses came to be more used in farming, a heavier, slower breed was sought. Supposed by L. to be the old ambling horses of England on which ladies rode, & men too, more than 200 years ago.

1st breed in U.S.

2d breed in U.S. L. thinks these originated from the Norman horse. Valuable for plough & carriage — about 15½ hands high. but some are 16½. Called Esopus horses. Used for heavy teams in Pa. & c.

3 breed A mixture of 2d breed & Arabian race horse. For 30 years this mixture has been going on. But the Arabian horse is less fitted for saddle than the Narragansett; & less fitted for plough or carriage than the Esopus horse.

Horses in N.Y. June 1. 1854.
Stage owners buy horses for their purposes at $135 each.
Common work horses $120 to 200 dollars.
Pairs of fancy horses bring a great price, if fast-goers. Some pairs bring over $2000 — but such cases are rare.
Mules are some used for waggons, &c. They bring from 200 to 300 $ ea

Laws 1753 m.14.30. Horses going at large on commons shall be constantly fettered from April 1 to Nov 30, but towns may give liberty for horses to go at large without fetters in their towns.

M.14.107. Horses in N. Carolina 1737 are about 13 or 14 hands high, and never shod, will perform tedious journies — not well taken care of. Some wild in the woods.

Horses

London 1123 Vast numbers of small horses are bred in the healthy and in the forests of Hampshire, England. Height about 12 hands. Sold at 3£ at 4 years old.

Asses are used in some counties of England, as noticed by Loudon — but seem not very common.

M.4.157. "All horses advertised are about 14 hands high." I made this remark under 1735 — Thomson probably other exceptions.

M.4.153. "Horses often 14 hands high." 1731

Horse 1805. The famous Narragansett pacers were chiefly in N. & S. Kingston, which a Mr. Joseph calls the Narragansett Country.

Horses in Middlesex county days.

M.13.262.1654. a mare 14£. a Colt 6£ year old. mares at 15£ each £
13.262.1655. a mare & Colt 16£ — m.13.264. mare & Colt 15.1657.
13.263.1656. a Horse 11£. mare 12£; 1658 Brown Mare 15£
13.268.1660. a mare Colt 2 years old 7£. 1660 mare 12£.
13.270.1661. Young Colt @ 4£. mare 14£ — 1663. Horse 9£
13.279 1678. Horses 40/. ea; 1679. Horses 60/ ea. 1680. 60/.
13.288.1683. Horses 40/. 45/. 90/. 3 Mares @ 33/4
13.292.1692 Horses 40/. ea. — 296.1696. Horses 70/. ea
13.307.1714. Large Horse 80/— 2 old Horses @ 80/. old mare 30/
13.302.1717. Horse & furniture 12£. Rev. Wm Brattle

Suffolk:
1703. m.14.148. 8 Horses @ 6¼£.
1660 m 6.187 2 mares at 9£. Colt 7£ £
1653 m.6.180 4 mares @ 20£: Stone Horse 16£: p.179. Horse 10
1664 m 6 177 12 mares & horses @ 5£
1656 m.6.183. 7 Horses @ 10£ or 70£ for all.
1704. m.14.149. 1 horse 10£ — 1708. 3 Horses @ 58/4. £ 8.15.0
1713 m.14.154. 2 mares & Colt 6£. Horse 40/ — 1716 a mare 7£
1719 m.14.160. 2 mares at 8£ — 1718 p.161. Horse 4£.
1724 m.14.162 a Horse 25£ (some Lea Chaise, & Sleigh.
1729. Gov. Burnet had 3 Coach horses @ 30£. Riding Horse 70£
1731. a mare 10£ — 1742. m.14.176. 4 horses 91£.
1744. m.14.170 — a Truckman or Cartman perhaps — had horses at 17£. 10. 26£. 25£. 18£. Harnesses for 3 horses 3£ each, and Cracking for "fill horses" 40/.
1748. m.14.187. Horse 60£

Spectator] 1735. a horse 6£. 1760. Horse & mare 6.13.4
1765. m.14.193. a horse 8£. Stone Horse 40£. Horse 6.13.4 (carriage for
1770 m.14.195. 4 old horses & mares £12.10. (62/6 ea) Horse 8£ Jan. 1st £
1771. m.14.195. Horse 10£ Boston. — p.196. 4 Horses at Braintree 15 all
1773. m.14.198 Horse 4£ — 1774 p.200. Horses at 8£.
1774 m.14.200. Horses 6£. 10£ & 20£. [The 20£ horse one of highest prices
1785 " " 201. Horse 6£. Horse & saddle 15£
1785 " " " old mare 72/.

1741 m.4.181. Horses generally called about 14 hands high.

Shipping Horses

Connecticut shipped a great many horses to the French West Indies in the close of 1776 & beginning of 1777 — They cost then from 16 to 22£ each or about 60 Dollars in depreciated money — not over 40 dollars as things were in 1774. must have been good horses for that. War may have increased the price, as well as paper money, that is, the war made an increased demand. Perhaps not worth 40 dolls. in 1774 — perhaps not over 30 or 35 $.

Con.6.250
M.15.p.9.

M.13.359.1720. 2 Coach Horses in Boston (M. Fitch) at 35.ea (say 18. l.m. £ £
" 369. 1725. 2 Black Stallions (for M. Fitch's farm) @ 35£ ea £
" 373. 1727. a breeding mare was expected to cost £10. (say 4.10.s.m

Hist. of Charlest. p.3. Horses were shipped from Charlestown, Mass, 1664, &c. Town Clerk kept a Toll Book & recorded color, age & marks.

Cont. on M.14 320

Ministers — continued from p. 100

The Old Ministers of New England, would have flourished in Old England, had they been willing to make conscience a stepping stone to preferment. Being men, they had their faults. Their business talents were somewhat different from those of the present day. They were not devoid of humor or a sense of fun, and a man is not half a man, who has not a streak of fun in him. When the Conference met at my father's house, I was always despatched for pipes & tobacco, and other creature comforts. They filled the room with smoke; they ran each other with jokes, sometimes in going home ran their horses. As to precision, if they had icy faces, they had volcanic hearts. No man can become endeared to a community unless he has all the qualities of humanity in him. Their minds were active and their Genevese divinity sharpened their minds; and from them, I trace the acuteness of the New England understanding. Their brains had a foundation of thinking laid. Rev. H. Ward Beecher, Dec. 22. 1853.

A man may be earnest & devout, & yet not devoid of humor. — I remember the explosions of human thunder called laughter, in a room filled with tobacco smoke.

H. W. B. has no belief in the opinion that ministers & deacons' children are worse than others. In Connecticut of 937 children over 15 years of age, of 20 ministers, only 20 have gone out badly. Of 433 families of ministers & deacons, with 1598 children over 15 in Massachusetts, only 20 became dissipated. Ibid

Only 40 backsliders in 2535.

Chapin p. 52. Rev. T. Stevens, Glastonbury. 1693. Salary 60£ a year. many years — generally 80£ or 90£ after 1718; 1714 to 1717. 100£ and wood 2 loads to every team with a team; and two years he had 100 loads. Wood cost 2/6 to 2/6 load. His house was 40 feet by 20, & one stack of chimneys. He found nails & glass

p. 68. Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge Glastonbury, 1728. Salary 100£. Settlement 200£ Salary rose to 600£ then fell to 60£ L.C. & wood

p. 81. 71. Rev. Jona. Hubbard, Eastbury. 1731. Salary 100. Settlement 150. wood

p. 87. Rev. John Eells Glastonbury 1759. Salary 80£ L.C. Settlement 200. 350 and 400

Noah Webster. 1793. (appendix to his treatise on Slavery) estimately

that Connecticut has 200 clergymen $300 ea. including $ 60.000
Salary, wood, & parochial expenses ____ 5.000
50 vacant parishes, occasional preaching cost $100 ea. 240.000
Churches 200 at 1200 dollars ea . . . .

Am. 2. Reveu. No 1. 25 } Comparison of American Clergymen with those of other nations.

M. 13. 172. "The useful ministry, a valid one" a book pub. 1757

M. 1. 114. 115. Ministers suffer from the depreciation of bills 1724 & 25. of credit. noticed by Gov. Dummer; Resolve of the General Court.

New England (Dennor in N.Y. Dec 22. 1854) Rev Dr Bacon of New Haven said the power of N.E. ministers was great because the people went with them. Their intimate relation with their flocks was the cause of their power.

Con. M. 16. p 98 The dependence of the minister on the people had succeeded; the people always cast off the minister who is afraid of them.

M. 4. 116. Rev. John Wise's Salary at Ipswich was 70£ money. £ 90 they gave him 1719 in bills of credit. He claimed more.

New England clergy generally found their exercise & pastime on the soil 50 years ago (on their farms) This said 1855 as to towns about Boston

M. 2. 208
2. 298 } Shingles – [Cont. from Misc. 245, 330.

M. 13. 356. Law of Mass. 1696. (7. Wm. III) Shingles for sale to be 18 or 15 inches long, & not under 3½ inches wide; not less than ½ inch thick, & well shaved. [No allusion to one end's being thicker than the other.

M. 14. 32. Law of Mass 1710. Shingles to be 15 or 18 inches long, averaging 4½ inches wide & none less than 3 inches wide; & ⅓ of an inch thick or more; [Not said that one end is thicker than the other. Kind of wood not mentioned. When thickness is prescribed, it must mean the thickness of the whole shingle, & not of one end.

M. 6. 208. Shingles 1667. Roxbury 16/m.
14. 192. 1760. Shingles 5 m. 28/. Braintree.
14. 195. 1771. 3½ m. Shingles 3// (about 9/. m) Chelsea
14. 117. 1720. Shingles in Boston. Current. 15/m. – (about 9/. or 9/6. &c.
14. 181. 1719. Shingles in " " 14/m. about 8/6

M. 14. 4. Mass Law 1762. Pine Shingles to be free from sap & all shingles free from shakes & wormholes – to average at least 4½ inches broad & ½ inch thick at butt end, & hold the width ¾ of way to the thin end & be well shaved; none to be under 3½ inches wide at butt end. All to be either 15 or 18 inches long. [Here is the butt end & the thin end.
[Formerly shingles were evidently (ver. 1696 1710, &c.) all the way of a thickness; but had become tapering probably many years before 1762.

Con. Misc. 1. 141 Rhode Island Shingles. 1734 to be 15 or 18 inches long & 4½ inches wide on an average. No allusion to one end being thicker than the other.

M. 13. 232. 1773. White Pine Shingles ado in Boston, 24 inches long, 4 wide & one thick – only 1 on.

Mass Law May 1743 } Shingles for export – to be 15 or 18 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide exclusive of sap, except cedar shingles may be 3 inches with the sap. ½ inch thick at thick end, well shaved & free from winding. Shingles in a bundle to average 4 inches in breadth.

Law 1730. & Edition 1753 } Shingles exposed to public sale to average at least 4 inches broad. 15 inches long. ⅓ of an inch thick at butt end, & none under 3 inches wide. If more than 5 shingles under 2 inches wide & 12 inches long, in a bundle of 250, or in proportion for larger or smaller bundles, the bundle shall be forfeited, to the benefit of the poor. Shingles not surveyed & marked, if offered for sale, shall be forfeited. The surveyor is to set the town brand on the hoop of the bundle". [Were the bundles round?

Con. 6. 97. 1697. John Strong of Windsor sued Jona. Bigelow of Hartford "for detaining Cedar Shingles". Where had these cedar shingles come from?

1765. Wm Clark gave for Shingles from Chesterfield 16/ m
two or three times; only once two M. at a time

1773. He had 3 m. Shingles from Chesterfield @ 13/4
1781 Hemlock Shingles were made in Chesterfield

1667. Charlestown agreed with a man to find & lay 15 or 16 m. of Shingles upon one half of the roof of the meeting house, & to have for the same Shingles & laying 22/ per m. and 20/ extra. Town to find boards & nails.
[This shingling was much like modern shingling. Ch. History 158 p.

Hist. of Newbury p. 144 } "Long shingle" were used to cover houses. (How long?
1686

[Cont. on M. 16. 156

382 Devil, Misc 2. 255. 256. · St Thomas & Satan M. 2. 298
Hell. Misc 2. 279.

T. S. King in a lecture on Satan, Oct 1853. thinks it was very improper to give him horns, hoofs, &c. for devouring beasts of prey, or carnivorous animals, do not have hoofs. [the lion to whom the devil is compared in the New Testament, is not a hooved animal.]

The Inferno by Dante, we read with an allowance; we know when and where it was written. The hell he painted in the next world with its tortures, was not inaptly foreshadowed by the rack & the ecclesiastical tribunal in this world. — Yet his Inferno was wrapt in fitting gloom and dimness.

Pollock is the Scotch Dante, & his poem the Scotch Inferno he dwells with frightful gusto on the torments of lost souls — a gusto almost incredible. — Whoever has read the sermons of Jonathan Edwards, can tell what he thinks of such discourse as his, & Pollock's, of their moral effect. Pollock shows death & torture in daylight with labored display. Yet Burns could not think of "auld Nickieben" without some pity. [Yet he says Pollock has always had many admirers, & he must have something good and valuable, or he would be admired by so many.

O. W. Holmes

M. 13. 385 Dr. Robert Plot believed that devils were connected with witches; that they assumed the shapes of children; that they danced in rings, &c.

M. 4. 154. Four Sermons on Hell Torments by Mr Loring of Sudbury and Rev. Wm. Cooper. Nov. 1st 1761 — printed by called out by some loose sentences of the day

In book containing "Allegorical Designs of the Human Heart," printed in N.Y. 1825, are several representations of the Devil. He has short horns, small wings, hoofs and a sorty petticoat joint above; from the waist down he has shaggy hair; above the waist the body & arms are like those of a man, & the countenance is that of a man. He holds a trident. Some have a tail, some not, but the tail is generally appended. — There is some variety however, for some have birds claws for feet, & some have webbed feet like geese; these however are subordinates, & different from the main devil.

M. 11. 109 Dr O. W. Holmes is unfavorable to Pollock's Course of Time, especially because he dwells on the torments of lost souls; & he gives a slant at Jonathan Edwards for his preaching hell fire. A writer in the N.Y. Independent defends Pollock & Edwards; they preached only what is in the bible — only what Whitfield, Wesley and others preached. He says, Dante's "Inferno" might be more justly charged with "gloating over unending tortures," "dwelling with gusto on the torments of lost souls." The Inferno was the offspring of vindictive hatred against the priesthood, he says — Milton might as justly be charged "for he paints an ocean of liquid fire in which the fallen angels scathe & toss." The bible uses more terrific imagery in depicting the woe of the lost than any uninspired pen.

Dan Cleveland in a Sermon June 24. 1855, said Remorse was the only hell of the lost sinner. Remorse was the beginning middle and end of his hell. Remorse was the necessary and inevitable effect of unrepented sin. He discarded the notion that there was any thing material in the punishment of hell.

Mahomet did not shut out heaven the votaries followers of other religions. To annul indeed he promised paradise to all, but they would first have to expiate their sins & crimes in purgatory (or the bad ones would) not exceeding 7000 years. He pictured purgatory & hell, much as they are presented by other religions to the terror of mankind. His paradise was painted by an Arab imagination. He did not declare what sort of a paradise was in store for women.
Sismondi, p. 258.

The Clergy sent Charles Martel to Hell, & they pretended that one of their bishops went to the world of spirits, and saw Charles "tormented in the lowest depths of hell," because he should the churches & convents to the payment of a 9th or 10th of their revenues, to support his army, while he was fighting the Saracens, & driving them from France.
Sismondi p. 307

In a church of Cologne is a statue of Michael destroying Satan. Michael is dressed like a dandy, but the Devil is on his back; he has horns on his feet, large ears shaped like those of a satyr, and a long tail. His face is a union of satyr, dragon & monkey. Such groups excite the ridicule of the enlightened, but they have much effect upon the vulgar; they dread the horns of the devil.
Dwight's Germany, p. 21.

2. 265. Fiend - is used for the devil and his ministers

"The Builder" a newspaper, or a correspondent of that paper, says that previous to the 12th century, Satan had been represented in carvings somewhat as a goat but without a tail. In the 12th century, he began to be represented with a tail, at the period of the crusades, supposed by some to have been the Assyrian Satan, whereof there is an example from Nineveh in the British Museum (The Builder seems English.
April, 1854.

H. Gazette, Oct. 25, 1786 "Divines and Politicians father all evil upon the Devil, but what is ascribed to the Prince of evil Spirits in the moral and political world, I ascribe to the wickedness & ignorance of the human heart." from a Providence paper.

The Catholic Saints had many conflicts with the devil in bodily shape. See St Edmund & St Catharine in L. L. Reiew. No 69. 330. 331. St Catharine bound him with a chain.

Jortin says - "Satan has been charged with many things which perhaps he never did." Quoted by Savage in Winthrop I. 127. Savage says, "in our indictments for capital offences, we retained, until very recently, the absurd allegation, "being moved & instigated by the devil."

Humboldt ("Religious Thoughts & Opinions") does not believe in the existence of a being who finds pleasure in evil & is the enemy of all good - a hostile, persecuting power. He considers the passages which favor such a notion as figurative expressions, and meant to convey the idea of the evil which a man has to fight against in himself.

Hell. Mahomet's ideas of Hell. Buck's Theolog. Dictionary p. 332

Cont. in vol. 16. p. 224

Peace of 1783. [M. 2. 294c

M. 13. 112.

News of peace reached Philadelphia on Sunday about 6 P.M. March 23. 1783— arrived at New York "late on monday night" - about 30 hours afterwards, or on night between 24th & 25th; reached Boston on Friday night, the 28th. was almost 4 days from New York to Boston.

The Massachusetts Garette published at Springfield in May 1783. contained the following:—

"Springfield May 6.

Messrs Printers,

By inserting the following in your paper, you will oblige a number of your customers.

Northampton April 28. 1783.

Thursday the 24th inst. was observed here as a day of rejoicing, on account of the present glorious peace, when a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr Spring J... —, and the proclamation of peace was published from the Court-House by the Sheriff of the county, before the militia in arms, and a large concourse of gentlemen, & the evening was concluded in decent mirth & hilarity.

On the next day a very respectable number of ladies, apprehending they had not been that attention paid to them by the gentlemen, which their exertions & services during the war merited, assembled on the same joyful occasion, when the following toasts were drank.

1st Lady Washington. 2d The Congress
3d A long continuance to our glorious peace
4th The Thirteen United States. 5th Success to Independence
6th May intestinal disturbances cease.
7th Trade & commerce throughout the world
8th Reformation to our Husbands
9th May the gentlemen & ladies ever unite on joyful occasions
10th Happiness & prosperity to our families.
11th Reformation to men in general.
12th May the Protestant Religion prevail & flourish through all nations.
13th May reformed husbands ever find obedient wives."

[This whole affair about the ladies was probably concocted at Springfield, for certain purposes.

M. 14. 22. Samuel Field, Jr. then of Deerfield, (or Conway) could not let this pass without some poetry, & he sent to the Springfield Garette, under the signature of Z. X. about 120 lines of Poetry, dated Northwood July 1. 1783.

The poetry represents the ladies, as 13 in number, each with a pudding-paddle, & a sack of Indian meal at her back hung by neat tow strings, and a white wood spoon, and a tin kettle at her side. They entered a house, & all made hasty pudding over the fire. This poetry was in Springfield Garette of May 27.

[J. Judd] alludes to no gathering at [Cont. M. 13. 130] [Cont. on next page

M. 2. 277. – 9 76

Hasty Pudding in Northampton &c

The people of Northampton seem to have had the reputation of being excessively fond of Hasty Pudding, and one object of Field in his poetry (see preceding page) was to show this fondness and make sport of it. He says:–

"you know Northampton's reputed to be
Stor'd hasty pudding 'long a tea"

The women are represented as taking their meal, and putting it in their kettles, with water & salt, & boiling & stirring it over the fire, & then each of the 13 putting hers into a whitewood bowl on a table. – The bowls "placed on the table in a row,
Thirteen of them did make grand show.
Thirteen fine poplar plates set out,
Each had a spoon to dip it out,
Each by her side a little mug,
And each a little Tarsee jug,
They all sat light, each by her bowl,
And eat & tattled all cheek by jole.
They eat & almost burst their laces,
'Cause 'twas hasty pudding & 'lasses"

They are then represented as drinking their toast with cider, and rejecting Vermont; & closing by singing and dancing.

There was a short reply to this in prose, in which the author is apparently Ebe Field; and another in verse. The story is not contradicted, viz. the original one.

Next came out in the Springfield Gazette a piece by Timothy Dwight, though his name does not appear, criticising & ridiculing Field's Poetry. He also assuming that Field of Conway is the writer, or the Nitchwogg Bard and notices his "Smut" "Absurdity" & "Nonsense" – and names him the Hottentot. Signs himself A.

Field with the signature of Z. X. Hottentot, translates this piece of Dwight into poetry with strange intermixtures, but never published this work of 400 lines. He tries to ridicule Mr. Dwight – calls him "Tim Foppo Dwito" who "lives near the lane called Pudding diango" as keeping a Latin School, having been a tutor at College, as preaching, & going to General Court. He represents him as a little fopp'sh, as having preached at Muddy Brook, more science than religion, talks about the pudding-paddle, which was known in Northampton in days of Stoddard. Dwight lives in Northampton – Field still harps on Northampton Hasty Pudding.

The original story of the women's getting together & drinking 13 toasts is not contradicted by Dwight or others. Perhaps they considered it too silly for contradiction.

Field is often coarse, & sometimes smutty. He describes the effect of fear on a man's breeches, & other things equally dirty. He is often silly.

New Letters on Heads &c London 1772 – In this is the following. "Did you ever see any body eat hot hasty pudding? What faces they make!" [The English had hasty pudding, but not of Indian meal

M. 14. 126. Brickell 1737 says the North Carolinians "concoct rice & Indian corn like a Hasty pudding" He here refers to the English Hasty Pudding. S. J.

See M 18. 433

Paper. Paper Mills, Rags, &c. [Cont. from Misc. 9. 109

1782 April 7 May } Milton paper mill had been recently burnt.
Mass. 13. 113. } A lottery granted to raise 1200£ to rebuild it.
Was it the only paper mill in Mass. 1782?

M. 13. 287 | Rags – complaint 1776 that paper was high because people neglected to save rags. (This was the complaint many years

M. 13. 210. The Bell cart went through Boston, April 1767 to collect Rags for the paper mill at Milton – advertised in March, beforehand – with this poetry:–
"Rags are as beauties, which conceal do lie,
But when in paper, how it charms the eye!"

M. 13. 197. } Rags wanted in an advertisement for the Milton
1761. May } paper mill – of linen, old sail cloth, cotton or checks. 5d Old Tenor will be allowed at Boston Salem, Portsmouth &c. & at the Milton paper mill. "seems only mill in the colony. Or 1 dollar per Cwt will be allowed. [5d O.T. is one c. sterling or 2/3 of a penny lawful, which is 74 2/3 d per 112 lbs. One dollar is 72 pence. Perhaps 100 lb is meant which would be only 66 2/3 pence at 2/3 of a penny per lb. The 1 dollar per cwt seems to be not less but more than the 5d. O.T.

M. 13. 342. Thomas, Pa 1696, says paper is made at Germantown.
M. 13. 344. | Very doubtful, or was this burnt?.

Paper Mill at Springfield Dec 1782 & Jan. 1783. noticed in Mass. Gazette & Weekly Advt at Sp– For sale, or exchange for Rags, Writing, Press, Cartridge and Wrapping paper, at the paper mill in Sp.

Rags imported into United States

M. 18. 84 | 1850. 20,696,875 lb } Value estimated at Dollars 3,262,090.
1851. 26,094,701 "
1852. 18,288,458 "
1853. 22,766,001 "
In 4 years. 87,846,035 } Cost in 1850 called 3 61/100 c; 1851. 3 46/100 c
" " 1852 " 3 46/100; 1853 3 31/100 c
Rags imported cost £800,000 a year

Italy furnishes more than any other country, but there is a regular decrease of Italian Importations. Trieste & Austrian ports come next. (Sicily included in Italy.) England & Scotland are next; then come the Hanse towns; after these come Levant & Turkey; next Canada & other British Colonies; then Cuba. Very few from Spain & France; some from British W. Indies, a few from Hayti, Russia, Teneriffe, & Chili – We imported from 19 countries in 1850, and 32 countries in 1853. Great Britain imports & exports rags.

Rags.

When James Franklin advertised 1d or 1½d per lb for Rags. 1724
M. 13. 143] he said, "there is a design to set up a paper mill if rags can be had.". [It seems the difficulty of getting rags was a great obstacle in manufacturing paper in N.E. in early & in later days.

Paper.

M. 13. 362. 1720. 40 Reams, T. Fitch, @ 20/. or about that
13 370. 1725 1/2 do do about 40/. ream.
M. 6. 353. 1688. 12 Reams Paper at 8/. J. Hayward.
Prices 274. 1726. 1 Ream paper 4£. 3 Reams p 277. 1723, at 24/; 3 reams 1732. 26/. 36/. and 4£
Cont. in Misc 15. 382

M.2.260 Con. J.2.260.261. **Drunkenness in England – 17th century.**

The aged Charles II. & James II. was a mad, roaring time, full of extravagance, & no wonder it was so, when the head of affairs were almost perpetually drunk.

Bp. Burnet.

"In the county, conviviality was almost inseparable from Drunkenness; hospitality was not supposed to exist without intemperance. No comparison can be fairly instituted as to the moral bearing of mankind in that age and this. During the first a universal corruption, immorality, irreligion and indecency obtained among public men. King Charles's whole cabinet was composed of such men as that generation alone produced, of men at whose audacious profligacy the renegades & robbers of our time look with undisguised despair." — Remarkable instances of personal violence abounded, & the street-rows were shockingly brutal.

Robert Lifey Cathey Monmouth.

M.2.260 **Drunk.**

Dickens in Household Words, Nov. 1853, says there are 32 Synonyms for drunk in authorized, tipsy, inebriated & intoxicated. The 32 are, in liquor, disguised, lushy, boshy, buffy, boozy, mops and brooms, half seas over, fargone, tight, not able to see a hole through a ladder, three sheets in the wind, foggy, screwed, hazy, sewed up, groggy, muddled, addled, swipey, lumpy, obfuscated, muggy, beery, windy, slewed, on the ramtan, on the scran, groggy, ploughed, cut, and in his cups. [He has forgotten fuddled, & some others.

Drunkenness in France

A traveller in England & France, 1804, saw more drunkenness in France than in England; and in every village street of France, present Dram shops set with "bonne eau de vie" on the sign. He found many drunken postillions in France. The French are great gourmands; their love of eating exceeds that of others.

Monthly Anthology Feb. 1809

A traveller in 1853 thinks the world is mistaken about the temperance of the French.

Ed Enc II. 101. The Anglo-Saxon Nobility spent their great revenues in drunken hospitality, all but superstitious bequests to the Church.

Scotland.

Ed Enc: XXII. 493 "One great cause of poverty through the land [Scotland] is the excessive indulgence in spirituous liquors among the lower classes.

Drunkenness in Burmah.

Mr Kincaid, a baptist Missionary from Burmah, stated in New York, Sept. 2. 1857. that "there is no such thing known among the Burmans as a drunkard. A Burman guilty of intoxication is punished with death, the same as for murder." — The Karens are different from Burmans – both better & worse. They call the Shans, but all get drunk; every man is a drunkard.

[Cont. in Mem. 15. 24.]

Travelling — in England.

Misc. 2. 212. 2 2126. — Misc 8. 393. 372. 410. Misc. 9. 421. 432.

"Our ancestors were without roads. They had lanes and those were very narrow; London was a distant city. There were no Newspapers, no direct communication with the metropolis. The perils, setting aside the laboring through so many lanes, were great. Highwaymen, & the crossing rivers unknown, or partially so to the country travellers, when the waters were high justify the constant practice of making a will before setting out. The roads in the neighborhood of Taunton were not only narrow but deep in water. Thomas Prowse undertook to prove in the house of Commons 1752. that the roads were so bad that they might be made navigable with as little expense as they could be fitted for carriages. Professional men, like Judges, rode to London; tradesmen rode till they could not walk; all continued to form a party. Some pedestrians were a week between Lyme Regis & London: nearly the same from Taunton."

The Taunton stage when set up, took four days to reach London. When passengers arrived at an inn at night, they clubbed together for a dish or two of meat & spent not above 1/. or 1/4 at a place. 40/. was the fare from Exeter to London in summer; 45/ in winter; 4 Coach horses used to be paid 1/ each, & each passenger had to pay 3/. for drink for the coachmen. Those who went to London on business usually staid 12 days.

Ladies rode behind their servants upon horses trained to carry a pillion. Some rode behind their husbands.

When a man returned from London, he dispersed the latest news to a crowding company in the country living by the road side. People were eager for news & ready to ring bells for joy.

Goods were conveyed across the country on pack horses, which went in strings. Horses had bells attached to their heads to warn those coming in a different direction. M. 11. 136.

A man could ride a hundred miles then on horseback as expeditiously as now. But to move a family in a carriage, in the lanes, where branches obstructed them, was quite another matter.

Roberts' life of Monmouth. 1844.

17th Century.

"Fyne Moryson's Itinerary, or Ten years' Travels through Great Britain & other parts of Europe" was published 1617.

In those days, post horses were established every 10 miles towards the South and West from London, & from London to Berwick near Scotland, and travellers had them of the chief postmaster, or chief lords of the council at 2½ a mile for one horse, the same for each if more than one, and 2½ a mile for the guide's horse — if they had commission from P. M. about. Those who had no such commission paid 3d per mile. They rode fast, & paid no inn expenses for horses, but gave the guide a few pence, when he went back with the horses.

Most Englishmen rode their own horses.

A man could hire a horse at London at 2/. a day for first day, and 1/ to 1/6 a day afterwards, he paying for keeping. The price of keeping was 1/. a day. A man could have a horse for 4. 5 or 6 days journey & not pay for keeping, for about 20/.

There were big covered waggons, which travelled slow, and only women & inferior people travelled in them. Coaches could be hired for by the day in London.

Travelling in England.

1617 Moryson's Itinerary — continued

The ways far from London are so dirty, [muddy?] that hired coachmen do not ordinarily take long journeys. For a day's journey, a coach with 2 horses is let for about 10/. a day, or 15/. a day for 3 horses, the coachman finding the food of the horses.

M.2. 210.c. Horse's Meat — costs at Inns
12 pence to 18 pence a night for hay, oats & straw.
3 pence a night in summer, when put to grass.

Price of men's meals at Inns.
Men of inferior condition who eat at the host's table, & pay 6d & gentlemen that eat at an ordinary table together } a meal and sometimes only 4 pence. Cheaper in Northern parts than in southern. The 6d meals of Gent. are in North England and they have meat & fish.
Gentlemen that have a meal in a chamber alone have to pay about 2/— and sometimes more.
London Penny Magazine May 1835

1673. "The Grand Concern of England Explained" is full of complaints against Stage-coaches — (See Notice of this MS. 8, 372
M.8. 372. They render men effeminate "unable to endure frost & snow, rain, or to lodge in the fields." They discourage the breed of horses, fewer horses & fewer servants being necessary.
It appears that stages with 4 horses & 6 passengers and went 20 to 30 miles a day from London, or 10 miles from London & back the same day. The writer thinks the coaches have reduced the horses 10,000 — that men in coaches and caravans do not consume nor pay so much at inns — only 4/ to 4/4 a piece, but no servants.

Prices of stage fare 1673.
From London to Exeter, Chester or York 40/. in summer and 45/. in winter & the same back to London.
Most passengers give the coachman 1/. at the end of his stage which comes to 8/ backward & forward; each passenger pays 3/ for the coachman's drink on the road. So the summer passage to & from E. C. & Y. costs £9 — & the winter passage 10/. It took 4 days, in summer & 6 in winter to go to those places, & the same back to London. It took 5 days on horseback to these places, & the same back — So the stage coach went from 44 to 50 miles a day in summer; and 29 to 33 miles in the winter.
Penny Magazine 1835

At Liverpool 1760. a man dined elegantly at an ordinary on 10 or 12 dishes, for 10 pence. — a writer 1760 in Hist of Liv

M.17. 271. Travelling in Europe.
Lon. Q. Review, No 78. p 490 } The old Roman roads gradually fell into ruin in the dark ages, their winding circulation rendering communication more difficult than it would now be easily conceive. They must have improved as trade increased but the amelioration was slow. Sweden was the first kingdom that improved its roads, so soon as they approached the excellency of the present roads.
In England, the improvement of the roads had been going on through the 18th century. In 1793, a new arrangement of the mails & new improvement of the roads began, and the highways, cross roads, bridges & ferries throughout England are now superior to those of any other country. Recently great improvements have taken place in roads and bridges all over Europe.
The application of steam to [illegible] is one of the greatest discoveries ever made & has facilitated communication more than all that went before it. Add, excellent inns, quick transmission of letters. These changes have contributed to the peace & quiet & comforts of society from the earliest ages to the present.

390.

m. 2,258. Dissenters & Churchmen.

"Many County families in Dorset, Devon and Somerset were Nonconformists in the reigns of Charles II & James II who are now of the church of England. many who suffered in the cause left descendants who are Zealous advocates of Episcopacy."

"The Dissenters of the present century, are not, with a few exceptions, descendants of the Dissenters in the reign of James. They have become warm episcopalians; many of them are church clergymen". As they advanced in worldly means or in proportion as fortune smiled, they became Churchmen & disliked to connect themselves with the opinions, station in life, & doings of the preceding generations. Some became Unitarians. Some are slow to acknowledge their nonconformist forefathers — some are ignorant that their fathers were Dissenters".

Dissenting places of worship were licensed in 1672, but this Declaration was afterwards annulled. Yet they seem to have had many meeting houses, built while this license lasted. Churchmen called them Conventicle Houses; and they called Churches steeple houses. — In 1682, 1683, many meeting houses were demolished, or the interior destroyed. Seats, pulpits & galleries were pulled down & burnt. At Taunton 1683, the mayor sacked 2 meeting houses, one a Baptist; & he exulted over the barbarism; He said, "We burnt 10 cartloads of pulpits, doors, gates, seats upon the market-place; we staid till 3 in the morning, before all were burnt. We were very merry. The bells rung all night." The fanatics dare not open their mouths.

Passive Obedience & non Resistance was the constant theme of the Church clergymen. The pastoral charges & sermons rolled in Thunder upon the Divine right of kings and the duty of passive obedience in subjects.

When driven from meeting houses, the Dissenters assembled in the fields, near the borders of a county; & when disturbed by constables or militia, they fled into the next county.

The Dissenters charged Churchmen with submission to arbitrary power & the tyranny of absolute monarchs. The Churchmen inveighed against Dissenters as king-haters, rebels and republicans. — The great business of magistrates under Charles II & James II was to execute the numerous laws against Dissenters. These persecuting acts, were 1 — For not being at the Parish Church, & for not receiving the Sacrament. 1 Eliz. & 3 James E

2. Corporation Act passed 1661.
3 Act of Uniformity. " 1662. or St Bartholomew act.
4 Act against Seditious Conventicles, 1664. & another act 1670
5 Five mile act, 1665.
7 Test act 1673.

In some places the overseers of the poor would give nothing to the dissenting poor.

W. H. 392. in Wm Penn says that "from the Restoration 1663, to the Declaration of 1687, 15,000 families of Dissenters had been ruined, & more than 5000 persons died in bonds for matters of Conscience".

Life of Duke of Monmouth by Geo. Roberts. London, 1844.

Dissenters Extract.

M.2.294c Old Prisons in England.
M.11.317.

"Under Charles II & James III through the punishment of death was inflicted for 160 different offences, the gaol fever, the consequence of neglect, dirt, foul air, food & waters, destroyed, even so late as 1773 more than all the public executions in the kingdom. Some rooms had no light, the windows were stopped, because the jailer had to pay the window tax. No bedding was found, so that many lay on the bare floors. Howards description of the jails is horrible." Dirt & disease awaited the crowded inmates of these dens, when felons & nonconformists were placed together. (See following preceding page.

Roberts.

M.2.257. Cruelty of 17th Century.

men practised a degree of cruelty to their fellows in 17th century which the present generation shudders at. Those who had the wretched victims in their power invented means of aggravating & prolonging their sufferings, and turning these into sport for their selfish gratification. The vice was fostered in the child. Spinning cockchafers, cock squailing & cruelties on every occasion to the brute creation prepared the mind for revelling in scenes of blood & human agony.

Hanging, embowelling & quartering were sport to the people. They sometimes played football with the head of the victim for hours. Those who attended executions drank wine, & drank the king's health as the prisoners were turned off. Numbers went miles to a bull baiting.

Jeffreys course was traced by the carnage. Every tower & steeple were set round with heads. Where roads divided there was a gibbet with a carcase; and a limb at least was sent to almost every hamlet. "Cauldrons hissing, carcases boiling, pitch, tar, sparkling & blazing, blood & limbs boiling, & leaving & mangling!" The stench was great in the high ways. Orders were to provide a gallows & halter to hang those called traitors; faggots to burn their bowels, and a furnace or cauldron to boil their heads & quarters, & salt to boil therewith, & tar to tar them & spears & spoles to fix & place their heads & quarters. The heads & quarters were sent to all towns and villages in the vicinity.

Some were hung in chains: some had their hearts cut out while warm & thrown into their faces with great shouts. Some of the sentences were, to be hanged by the neck till almost dead, & then be cut down & have their entrails cut out & burnt before their faces; heads to be cut off & bodies divided into four parts. Kirke invented the boiling the quarters in pitch.

The gallows was a cross piece of wood upon two upright pieces. The prisoners were cast off from a cart or ladder. The dissenters at the gallows prayed, sung a psalm & sometimes read a chapter before they were turned off, & allowed to. Some made an address.

Enormous sums were paid by friends to obtain a remission from quartering in some cases; or from other parts of the sentence. Some were "whipped" at every market town in the county, and fined. Some only "whipped through the town" - perhaps this was the general whipping. One man was to be whipped through every market town in Dorsetshire once a year for 7 years - was not executed.

Miss Blake, a school teacher at Taunton with her scholars, 8 or 10 years of age, 27 of them, presented standards to the Duke of Monmouth. Miss Musgrave was another school mistress of the same school. These young maids were given as a Christmas Box to the maids of honor. They demanded 7000£ for their ransom. Wm Penn employed to agree with the parents & friends of the young maids paid from 50 to 100£ each.

M.
Cont. 15.234

Flowers — [Continued from Jan. 10. 67

From a "Discourse on Flowers" in N.Y. Independent, June 23. 1853

Some have costly collections of flowers who do not really love flowers. But their vanity is to be preferred to some other sins. A contest about roses is better than many other contests. Blessed is he that really loves flowers! There is a disposition to undervalue common flowers. There should be more respect for them. They give joy to the the poor & the lowly who cannot have others. The mullein with its velvet leaves is a brave plant. erecting its spire on abandoned soils. In other countries it is called the "American velvet plant". We love the red clover with its round honest head. The Burdock amuses children who make baskets & what not, of its burrs. The Thistle is a prince; it has grace & beauty, though it cannot be put in a boquet.

The Chickweed opens its flowers in the face of 32°. and leads out the snowdrop & crocus.

The flowers of the Dandelion are more pleasing than many greenhouse plants. Their passing away, their transparent seed globe, is airy & beautiful — a fairy dome.

Marygolds, Poppies, Hollyhocks are loved by old fashioned folks, & should be cultivated for them, & for their own sake. Morning Glories need no praising.

Mignonette is loved, for its fragrance, not for its beauty.

The ROSE is the universal favorite; as a flower it is one of the finest strokes of creation.

The blossoms of Appletrees make generous work. There is a profusion, a prodigality. The tree is but a huge boquet. Flowers to blossom: it is glorious in beauty when efflorescent. "I love a flower that all may have that belongs to the whole not a select few."

How one exhales & feels his childhood coming back, when he sees orchards & gardens in sheeted bloom, plum cherry, pear, peach & apple, & waves & billows of blossoms rolling over hills & down through levels. Such a sight is equal to a sunset. A sunset is a blossoming of the clouds. Flowers are more lifelike than many animals. But they are silent. Sound is never associated with them.

Flowers that were around you in childhood; flowers that your mother loved, you always remember.

Flowers are given to all; they cannot be monopolized.

Watson's Philadelphia

M. 13. 332. He says the flower bed was formerly small in most family gardens; & for display they raised annuals, as Sunflowers, Hollyhocks, &c. They had morning glories & gourds. The old flowers & shrubs were lilacks, roses, snowballs, lilies, pinks, & some tulips — the descendants, as new things, Althaea (Hibiscus), Syringas, Cacoras, geraniums, verbena, new roses & tulips, &c. (His list of old & new is very imperfect.

Flower Seeds were advertised in Boston. 1742. 1750. [M. 9. 240
Carnation layers adv. 1720. Flower Roots 1743. [M. 9. 240.
Flower Seeds adv. 1751. 1764. 1765. 1773. 1774 [P. 318; M. 15. 54; M. 13. 233
"Plants in Pots & without" just advertised. 1773. [M. 13. 233.

M. 13. 345 Penn said the woods of Pa were adorned with lovely flowers, just ninety 1683

M. 15. 428. Flowers about houses 70 years ago [or] 1764. not much attended to, but most houses had some. Wild ones in fine plot

M 7. 406. Flower beds in Albany gardens. Mrs. Grant

Poems by Sarah Helen Whitman. 1853. She has a description of the Trailing Arbutus. — Extract

Like a pure hope, nursed beneath sorrows wing,
Its timid buds, from the cold moss spring;
And it dwells in the depths of the shadowy wood
And shines, like a star in the solitude.
Never did numbers its name prolong,
Never hath it floated on wings of song.
But with joy to its cradle the bee shall come,
And provide its beauty with downy plume.
And children love, in the season of Spring,
To watch for its earliest blossoming.

Gay little groups, through the wood paths glide,
Peeping & peering among the trees,
As they scent its breath on the passing breeze,
Nestling about among lichens gray,
And the tangled mosses vest the way.

Thou callest the time when a fearless child,
I roved all day through the wood walks wild,
Seeking thy blossoms by bank & brae,
Where'er the snow drifts had melted away.

Flowers of the Greeks & Romans. — Nat. Hist. 2, 134. London
Nat. Hist. 2.134. "Beckmann says the Greeks & Romans did not
Ill. 1.169. gather flowers." — Ill. 1. 169. London says they
Ill. 2.169. did gather them; but then it was a flower other than
Athens; in Floralia or Flower Feasts at Rome.
which were very indecent.
Ill. 2.168. Early Christians inveighed against flowers.
Another Translation of Beckmann says "the Greeks & Romans
did not indulge to such excess in flowers, according to any decisive
testimony; no testimony that they had gardens but apart
for their cultivation I conclude they gathered flowers
that grew around them —

This is something good & refining in singing birds
and flowers. They are schools of civilization. If a woman
loves flowers, she has one good trait in her heart. Take
the children to look at the birds and flowers, and you
will do them good. N.Y. Tribune April 1854

Women love flowers in all countries, and form
nosegays of them, but they embellish their dwellings
with them only in the bosom of plenty. The cultivation of
flowers among the peasantry indicates new ideas;
a new sense is awakened — colors, forms, odors are
now first perceived. A rose tree under a window,
a honeysuckle round the door of a cottage, are always
good omens. She who cultivates flowers listens to the
supplications of the poor. Newspaper.

Verbena or vervain was worn by heralds formerly when
they went to declare war. Says Drayton — "a wreath of vervain
the heralds wear." Chaucer praises the daisy — & loves it
"most of all flowers in the mede" — Spenser says the
"silver Almond flower blooms in a leafless bough."
China Aster was brought from China by a French missionary.
The Morning Glory is beautiful & common — has been made
the emblem of humility. Newspaper.

Flowers are wreathed around the cradle, the marriage
altar and the tomb; with them are linked many tender
memories of days departed. The Eastern Persian delights
in them; the Indian child with the west gathers them & men
should bless the flowers Ibid

Cont. in Ill. 15. 4644

394 Sights & Sounds (Cont. from M. 8. p. 110. 106. 107

Morning Sounds.

From over the hills, you hear the clear voice of the cock the lowing of herds; the first song of woodland warblers, the cadence of distant bells. The air is fragrant by the dew wet flowers. The low murmur of the rousing insect & the bee mingles with the sound of the rivulet. The blue dome overhead is clear & colourless & soft, & the sun rises & shines gloriously over all the varied scene.

M. 13. 349. Moisture of the air makes sounds more distinct or audible at a greater distance, so said J. Worlidge in 1681. and so all philosophers say now. [Sights or objects at a distance are more distinct also.

Evening sights & Sounds.

The sun has gone down; the shadows stretch themselves forth more widely; the evening star hangs silent over the horizon; the evening insects are full of chirpings; the bat flings himself about noiselessly for his food. [It is in this hush of the day, that the mother teaches her child to say the Lords Prayer. — N.Y. Independent

Maple Leaves.

In the bright sun, in a breeze, the light-lower side of the leaves turns fitfully up, and glistens like the foamy crest on the ocean waves. [This is said of the leaves of coffee trees. Is true of maples.

Melodious Sounds — [according to H. W. Beecher. The wind among trees; a brook falling down a deep resounding cavity; birds notes, especially at night; childrens voices as you ride into a village at dusk; a flute heard from out a forest; the low conversations of persons you love at the fire in the room when you are convalescing ——

Discourse on Flowers

M. 2. 246. **Morals & Morality.**

Morals in Republics.

Ed. Enc. III. 320. "Morals & manners of the citizens are, in a republic, as necessary objects of legislative control as positive crimes! The habits of the people & the whole scheme of their domestic life at Athens, seem to have lain under the check of the Areopagus. They exacted an account of every one's property, were severe on idle citizens, and arraigned luxury and debauchery. It was their object to reform, rather than to awe by dread of punishment.

Morals to be first attended to.

Man has a moral nature of vastly greater value than his material or physical one. The increase of material wealth and prosperity, without a proportionate increase of morals & intelligence is not merely a doubtful advantage – it may justly be regarded as a curse rather than a blessing. Agricult. Address of Gov. Wright of Indiana. Oct 5. 1855 [Cyclo. of Am. Lit. II. 254.

"The Southern Colonies had a haughty & wealthy Aristocracy, who were not without the faults which form the peculiar character & infirmity of an aristocracy wherever it exists. Lon. Am. Rev. Vol 31. p. 2.

Aristocracy & Courts are much the same in all civilized countries – in old Rome and in present England. So says some writer. There is some difference however.

Aristocracy. Amanda Florence writes 1854 – "Too near acquaintance with the persons & private histories of most great men of Europe dissipates the illusion of distance, and reveals revolting characteristics & habits" a marquis is proud of being the husband [Cor. of Newark Advertiser of Byron's mistress. A Russian Prince lives in regal pomp & luxury at Florence, with the wife of an Italian nobleman (has a wife in Paris perhaps divorced) & is on good terms with her husband. When the Russian is gone, they live together again.

M. 2. 230 Aristocracy.

"Aristocracy does not bear showing up any where" (N.Y. Tribune referring to the old aristocracy of French and Spanish at New Orleans, who had negro [illegible] and Indian concubines.) "Even if it escape negro blood, it stumbles over an apple stall, or a cobbler's workbench, and in fact is very ordinary crockery at best".

The principal object of pursuit among men of wealth & distinction in every nation, in all ages, have been war, dominion & plunder, & war is still our wages. In more civilized ages to the present time, in peace, their principal employment has been the pursuit of pleasure, power and distinction. Their riches, wrung perhaps from the toil and oppression of their fellow men, are, or a large portion of them, squandered in contemptible sports & the most degrading vices. Princes, nobles, gentlemen with packs of hounds, pursue the stag or a hare – attend cockfights, horseraces &c. [Noah Webster Ag. Address 1818. in "Pamphlets. Variety."

M. 2. 214c. **Working Men**

Dawson as professional men, but with our men "the scent of the clay, or of the shoemaker's wax, or of the tan, or of the blacksmith's forge, or of the carpenter's shavings, or some taint of the sort, sticks to us all and betrays hand of it? Not a whit. We rejoice that we come of a stock which was not "born to eat up the corn" merely. Celebration at D. 140p

396

M. 2. 261 Education (in Germany

"In Germany every man is obliged to send his children to school, yet I am struck every where with the fact — a fact which all good men in Germany deeply feel — that the great results of education are not apparent in their lower classes. The peasants can read & write & cast up accounts, but they never have been taught to think. There is very little active intelligence among them, very little that would fit them to support a system of self government"

The Americans pass through an education very different from what is gained from either books or lectures.

M. 2. 247 The people of Germany are by law obliged to be "confirmed" [all required to be baptised also] yet a large portion of the people are entirely indifferent to religion, & seldom enter a church.

Bacon "Home-life in Germany" 1853.

Protestants & Catholics.

In Protestant Germany, most of the peasantry can read & write, while in Austria & Bavaria the proportion is very small. Wurtemberg which joins Bavaria has an enlightened peasantry. — In Switzerland, you can tell by the neatness & prosperity of the villages whether you are in a protestant or catholic canton, the Protestants keeping always in advance. In Saxony all can read; in Catholic Bohemia, adjoining, the peasantry are comparatively ignorant. — In France, a large portion of the adult Catholic peasantry can neither read nor write; among the Protestants all children are instructed. Dwight's Germany.

Catholics have scholars & artists in abundance but they do not instruct the great mass of the people. In this respect they are far behind the Protestants.

Dwight's Germany 1826. p. 244

In Prussia, every clergyman is required to visit the school or schools of his parish. Ibid. p. 249

The instructor opens the school with singing & prayers, or is required to, both morning & afternoon & closes with a hymn. Ibid. p. 250

He is a half-clergyman.

Children must attend school, but not all the time, till they are confirmed, at 15 or 16 years of age Ibid. p. 257.

School masters in Prussia have a house gratis, and from 100 to 150 dollars salary. — Parents pay Ibid. p 257. of the salary 6 cents a month for each child

Education in Prussia

Lasting honor is due to Prussia & glory to Fred. Wm. III. for what has been done to instruct all the people of Prussia. But now 1854 Fred. Wm IV is endeavoring to undo what has been done, to lessen the extent of popular education, & make it subservient to political ends, to rob it of its glory. All studies that tend to elevate the people are diminished, and those increased that promote a blind obedience to the king and established church. The new regulations are similar to those of Catholics in former ages. The people are to live as the government commands. The republican movement of 1848 are attributed to the schools & school masters must be changed so as to make not intelligent men, but obedient subjects.

Letter from Berlin Dec. 1854. in N.Y. Independent.

b. 25
p. 403. Turks & Nominal Christians [ill. 2.213

m. 16.13. Turkey in point of religious toleration is and has always been in advance of all Greek Church & Roman Church Countries. Look at Rome, Tuscany, Spain, & other Catholic countries, and some Protestant countries. Turkey protects all forms of religious worship. In the debased condition of Greek, Roman Catholic & Armenian Christians in Turkey, it is notorious that one half of them can be got to give any evidence required for a dollar, and that witnesses may be obtained at any hour to swear away a man's life or property.

The Turks never made banishment or death the alternative of conversion, as Ferdinand & Isabella did with Jews & Mahometans, & as Louis XIV did with Huguenots.

The Turks' acquaintence with native Greeks & Roman Catholics identify in his mind Christianity with dirty habits, thieving, lying, treason, treachery and idol worship. Hence the hatred to Christianity, or one source of it, & the insults of fanatic Turks to Christians. The Turk abhors idolatry, and such he considers the image worship of the Catholic and the picture worship of the Greek. — He looks on Protestants more kindly for he sees that they are not idol-worshippers.

Mahometan intolerance is exercised towards mahometans. Once a mahometan, the law permits no change; used to punish the change with death, & now punishes it rigorously (with death. I think

It is not much better in Russia. One of the Greek Russian Church cannot change; such a change is punished as a felony. And a Catholic, Protestant, or Mahometan cannot change in Russia, unless he embraces the Greek State Church.

The Russo-Greek faith is Roman Catholicism with superadded mummery & superstition. It has nunneries, monasteries, confession, relic & picture worship, upwards of 200 fast days & festivals in any one, pictures of saints in every house, before which the devotee burns holy oil on holidays. — There have been sanguinary persecutions in Russia within a few years.

C. F. Hennington. N.Y. Dec. 1853.

"In Turkey, fraud is the universal law of all business and all the arts." The new protestants are an exception; they are not fraudulent in their dealings. (He seems to refer more particularly to the nominal christians in Turkey.

Letter from Constantinople. 1855

398 India Rubber. [M.g. 281
M. 2. 296a

This is is obtained from the Caoutchouc or India Rubber Tree (Ficus elasticus). Chiefly brought from Para & other places in S. America; some from East Indies. It was first brought to Europe 1736. mentioned by Dr Priestly in 1791 as used to erase pencil marks, & hence called Rubber. Shoes were brought to Boston in 1820 and sold - 500 pairs attempts to manufacture goods from it, were made in various places, but were losing concerns, in general. until after 1833, [illegible] of goods now, 1853, made of the rubber are:-

All kinds of Clothing, coats, jackets, capes, leggings, caps, ladies aprons; bags for all purposes including saddlebags; carriage cloths, hospital sheeting, tarpaulins, Table covers & horse blankets; wagon aprons, knapsacks, horse boots, beds for inflation, cushions, life preservers, and or buoys, pontoons for bridges, cowmilkers, tents, portable boats, water tanks, fire bucket, gun & pistol cases, hose, machine belting, boots, shoes, whips, gloves steam packing Coil springs, toys, &c — For childhood are made
M.11.194 Zoological specimens, babies, dolls, Punches, cottages, frogs, watches, whistles, rattles, — also for adults, walking canes & snuff boxes, haircombs, beels — also used for engravings & maps & globes — suspenders, gaiters, belts, watch guards, glove tops, &c. India Rubber goods said to amount to for 10 millions of dollars yearly, made in N. England. N.Y. and N. Jersey. Four millions of pairs of shoes made annually. N.Y. Tribune June 1853

In 1797. Jan. Stebbins & Snow bought 1/2 g. India Rubber 4.
It was 8 pronounce. First notice I have seen of its use this way
In 1793. adv. by Jos. Lynde. Hartford.
"The method of effacing the marks of black lead by Indian-rubber was first discovered in England".
Additions to Beckmann. 1823.

Journal of Commerce Dec. 3. 1853 } L. Candee & Co. New Haven, make 600,000 to 800,000 pairs of India Rubber shoes per annum & employ 250 to 300 hands - half females. Use about - 300,000 pounds of Rubber in a year. The rubber comes from the Amazon, in the form of a jug or pouch. It is not melted, but rolled with heated iron rollers & thus worked or kneaded into a putty-like consistency & then mixed with white lead & sulphur, to give it firmness; & from the rolled sheets, the soles & other parts are cut. Natural adhesion joins the seams on the last. They are then varnished & baked in ovens heated to 300 degrees. Much cotton cloth & flannel is used to line the shoes. The rubber is high - has varied in a year from 20 to 60 cents per pound.

75000 lb Para Gum or Rubber sold in Boston for 58 cts pub. Dec. 1853
also Dec 30. } 40,000 lb Para Gum, sheet & bottle at 53 to 55 cts.; and Carthagena 4 000 lbs @ 45 to 47½ cents

India Rubber

Dr Anderson of Edinburg notices in 1791 (or thereabouts) "Coutchouc, Elastic Gum or Indian Rubber." He says the natives made small bottles of it, "and these, when brought to Europe, are applied to scarcely any other use than being cut to pieces, for the purpose of effacing marks made upon white paper by a black lead pencil: or that of idly amusing children by stretching it out and observing how perfectly it recovers its pristine form". (Worcester Spy Aug 92

Dr Anderson thought it would be used for many purposes "a hundred years hence". Thinks it may be used

1st. for making **boots**, which would be impervious to water. (He does not mention shoes.

2 for making Gloves. 3 for Caps & Hats.

4. for making Umbrellas. — for covering coats, cloaks &c for travelling and covering buckets & other things that hold water. These things to be covered with varnish made of the Rubber.

5 for covering Tents. — 6 for Balloons.

7 for torches, and riding whips. 8 for Catheters & other surgical purposes

9 for elastic springs.

Dr A. describes the tree. says M de la Condamine made this substance known to Europe almost 60 years before

Worcester Spy aug 1792

Sales in New York June 1857

20.000 lbs Para Rubber at 40 & 42 cents. Caraccas 45 c
Pradenum do at 24 & 25 c. 13.000 lbs E. India 17 c
Carthagena Rubber at 24 c

Prices in N.Y. Sept 16. 1857.

Best Para 40 to 42 c; medium Para 33 to 35 c; Coarse Para 24 to 25 c
Carthagena 18 to 14 c ... East India 18 c. Jan 46

400 War.
mss 2. 213
Misc. 9. 425. m. 14. 1617.

"In ancient times, even in the middle ages, and to this day in barbarous countries, a sovereign makes war as a merchant sends out a ship, or a farmer tills his land, to make money. He quarters his troops on the enemy, sacks a sufficient quantity of spoil, exacts a good ransom, & thus shows a good balance at the end of the campaign. At best he intends to do these things. — Thucydides says buccaneering, piracy & kidnapping were once gentlemanly employments." London Times

Am. Indians, Scotch Highlanders, & Bedouin Arabs are often at war with tribes of their own race. So of other uncivilized men. The lower classes in Europe in a war, receive most of the bullets, very little of the pay & none of the praise. Dwight's Germany. Ed. Enc. &c.

White Men sold as slaves.

M. 2. 298 &c. Grat. Hist. 2. 83. The Sugar business in the W. Indies made a great demand for laborers, under Charles II. & James II. Men were kidnapped at Bristol and elsewhere & sold to the English plantns for slaves. The Magistrates of Bristol used to persuade persons charged with offences to go to the sugar or other plantations. The infamous Jeffries prosecutor some of the principal men for kidnapping — not that he cared about justice, but he hated the men.

m. 2. 289 } see below

Political offenders were sent to the W. I. planters & sold. 70 persons concerned in the Salisbury rising were sold at Barbadoes for 1550 lbs of sugar each, including officers, divines & gentlemen. (When? .) The Covenanters taken by the Duke of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge (before 1680) or 270 of them were ordered to the plantations, but were all lost on the voyage. Many other Scotchmen were taken from prison sent to Barbadoes sold to the planters. Some were sold in New Jersey &c. — Some had a piece of their ear cut off & some women were burnt on the shoulder before they were sent away.

After Monmouth's Rebellion 1685. the king ordered 849 convicts to be given to ? persons, his favorites, including 100 to the queen. They were to be sold for 10 years as slaves, in Jamaica, Barbadoes or Leeward Islands. Jeffries said each prisoner was "worth 10 £ if not 15 £ a piece". It is supposed that but few outlived the 10 years in that climate. A few were ransomed. It is not known that the government of Wm III did any thing for them.

In Monmouth's Rebellion, 1418 were slain in fights & skirmishes, 61 were executed by martial law, & 331 by Sentence of Jeffries; total of the rebels 1810: & 849 — were transported, & 33 fined or whipped. Of the king's troops, 580 were slain. Many perished in jails by disease; many of both sides died of wounds

Life & Death of Monmouth by Geo. Roberts, London 1844

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m. 11. 391 In the 9th Century, the nobles, spiritual & ecclesiastical, of France when they wanted money, sold the children of their christian serfs to the Jews to be disposed of to the Mussulmans. This frightful traffic was carried on secretly "in all parts of the French empire." The lower class was reduced to great misery. Sismondi. p. 349.

m. 11. 67. Bailey's Dic. Vol. II. 1727 } says kidnapper is one that decoys or spirits children away, and sells them for the plantations.

m. 11. 296. Hugh Millers notice of War. Conquering is bad for the nation that conquers.

M.2.250 "The Memoirs of the Margravine of Bareith, written by herself" gives a grosser picture of royal manners in the 18th century than can be drawn of any manners in the lowest & basest life. She relates these stories apparently unconscious of their shame & criminality, showing that her own mind was deeply suffered. She was Daughter of Frederic William of Prussia and Frederic the 2d called the great was her brother. The king & queen, her parents, were always in a quarrel, he commanding & guzzled, but had turns of being religious. Augustus, King of Poland at Dresden was much worse than he in his taste & habits, & rivalled Sardanapalus. Frederic the son, joined with Augustus, & the ordinary habits of the Dresden Court rivalled the worst ages of licentiousness in ancient Rome. The favorites of King Frederic Wm & queen were rascals: the king hated his son and the son detested the king, and the queen constantly abused her daughter. The king was a superficial grant in his family and elsewhere — indeed a devil incite, & often acted as a destitute of shame, affection, justice & humanity. His pleasures were till & riot — he was the slave of wine and sensual minister.

This Prussian maniac seems to be a specimen of the German princes of his time. A more disgusting, a more humiliating view of human nature can hardly be imagined than the writer presents in the numerous princely houses of Germany. Drunkenness, debauchery, falsehood, espionage, treachery, parsimony, meanness, pride, pretension, small jealousies of rank, petty squabbles of etiquette, rancorous strife for precedence, with an infinity of ignobility & infamy, are the qualities which constituted German aristocracy & monarchy, if these Memoirs come near the truth.

From an abstract in Augusta Age 1853

M.14 p.75 [Immorality of European Courts & Christian & capitals 1826 See Dwight Germany p 2 30. 2 31.

M.2.208c SUCCESS.

"Success in most instances constitutes the sole difference between the traitor and the deliverer of his country. A rational probability of success distinguishes the well considered enterprise of the patriot from the rash schemes of the disturber of the public peace." Roberts Life of Monmouth

M.2.292c, 2.294.b Luxury.

Luxury is debilitating & demoralizing only when it is exclusive — the indulgence of a class, the exception and not the rule. In that case it is coupled with idleness, pride and oppression. Diffusive luxury, that of the masses, unites with industry, equality & justice" Rev. H. W. Bellows, on the Crystal Palace

M.2.296c Rich & Poor.

Selfishness so petrifies the hearts of the church going, carriage riding, dinner eating, pleasure voyaging exemplars of society that they look with cold indifference on the great & incredible miseries of the poor. N.Y. Tribune

M.2.241. Success, or importance of Character

Character is important to success. A poor young man, who has been faithful & true, earns a character, which proves a fortune. A young man from Switzerland had to serve 4 years for his passage. He was faithful & trust-worthy, & is now worth over 50.000 dollars near Cincinnati Rural Intelligencer.

Clerical Power & Church Power

Churches, however high their pretensions of authority derived from God, are only human organizations, and the repositories of only such powers as may have been rightfully conferred upon them by the individuals of whom they are composed, or derived from the laws of our social nature.

Our religion, which should make us free & self-reliant, willing to bend the knee only to God, without by the touch of superstition, becomes in the hands of ambitious & designing men, the instrument of our degradation, the symbol of littleness, meanness, bigotry & hypocrisy.

Ecclesiastical bodies, however worthy of esteem within their legitimate sphere, are yet only human, and without authority to bind the conscience even of the humblest of God's children.

Address of "Progressive Friends". Pa. May 1853

The apostles did indeed organize churches, but they did not pretend that they were framed after a divinely prescribed pattern, or clothed with supernatural powers. Says Leonard Bacon, in his "Manual for Church Members", "It was not until the personal followers of Jesus increased by thousands, and the need of some organization began to be felt, that any thing like the institution of a distinct & permanent religious society appears to have been definitely contemplated. And then nothing more was done than was necessary to that present exigency."

Says the Christian Spectator, Sept. 1833 — "Men have attached a peculiar sacredness to their own constitutions, councils, ordinances, creeds, decisions, as if they rested on divine right and apostolic authority. The beautiful theories of church government devised with so much care, have no manner of resemblance to the churches mentioned in the acts and in the epistles. The primitive christians were simple hearted men & women, bound together in Christian love, forming & modifying their regulations exactly as was needed, never dreaming that they or their successors were bound to a single system by some great code. Some things were practiced in some churches & not in others; some offices existed in one & not in another."

There is no mysterious alchemy whereby men selfish as individuals are transmuted into holy men or a holy body; no divine afflatus supersedes the necessity of personal conformity to the will of God. Such a claim is the acme of superstition & imposture.

Progressive Friends.

They complain of the despotic authority of the Quaker religious rulers — the few control the many, and their church tramples upon her own most vital principles.

One man says there is a great difference between Christianity & Churchianity.

M. 4. 429.
B. 397.
M. 2. 275
Cong. 43
M. 11. 326
M. 15. 65

Greek Church in Turkey.

The whole Greek Church in Turkey is extremely corrupt. The Patriarchate is procured by purchase, & the money goes to the ministers of the Porte. The patriarch sells all the bishoprics & all the curacies throughout the empire, to those that will give most for them. Intrigue, bribery & cheating of the most disgraceful kind are the result of this system. The Greek priests are generally ignorant, intemperate, debauchees, filthy in their habits & dress, & a disgrace to the name of Christian pastor. Their influence is for evil, their example is bad, & they seek to repress the desire of the people to learn any thing better. They are worse than the catholic priests in Brazil or Mexico. They no where command the respect of the Turks.

Letter from Constantinople May 11. 1853

M. 11. 250 [The Greek Church in Russia & other places is similar to the above. See Greek Church. See Tribune Feb 8. 1854. in desk. In Greece. E. E. XII. 778 Continued in M. 16. 13.

Nominal Christianity & Liberty.

"Liberty & Christianity have been placed in a false position, unnatural & disastrous to both. Nominal Christianity — all the Christianity the nation has to a great extent known, has been a hideous and malignant sham; not only despotic in itself, but appearing in the great emancipation wars of modern nations as the ally and champion of political despotism."
(He alludes more especially to the Romish religion — but some kinds of protestants may be included.)

Correspondent of N. Y. Independent 1853

The people having been oppressed vexed & blinded by a cruel, false, dark souled superstition, come to regard God & religion as their foes. Ibid

Copts in Egypt.

Superstitious & ignorant as most of them are, they are superior to any other race of men in Egypt — superior to those pure an Arab or Turkish stock. They can write & many are employed as scribes. Many are wealthy merchants like the Armenians in Turkey. Their faces bear the stamp of greater intelligence than those of the Arabs. 1853. Mr. Thompson's letter in N. Y. Independent.

M. 2. 2986.

Religion judged of as it affects Interests.

In Tom Jones" is recorded a puppet show man, who observed "that he did not care what religion they had, provided the Presbyterians were not uppermost, as they were enemies to puppet shows!"

Conscience

Conscience knows no majorities. The oppression of Conscience by a majority is no more lawful & no more easy to be borne than the oppression of conscience by a despot. Rev. M. Thompson. above

Churches.

A Presbyterian church administered in the spirit of Congregationalism is far more democratic than a Congregational church administered in the spirit of Presbyterianism. There are Presbyterian churches in U. S. more democratic than many Congregational churches in Connecticut. N. Y. Independent. 1853

m. 2. 295.

Macy's History of Nantucket. 1835. estimates the Indians, in 1659, when Thomas Macy first went there at only 1500; "who depended for subsistence on fishing, fowling & hunting". It appears that they cultivated some land. They had been at war among themselves before the whites came. For 50 years after the settlement, the people were mostly Baptists; there were a few Presbyterians and Friends. They were industrious, virtuous, happy. The women were industrious, kind, and the instructors of the children — many were skilled in the use of roots & herbs.

Indians early acquired a propensity for strong drink, & some whites were wicked enough to furnish them with rum as long as they could pay for it, though in violation of law. Intemperance reduced the Indians to beggary & distress, but some were sober and steady. They were much employed in whaling — they at one time had 4 meeting houses, & the New Testament in their language. They built frame houses, or some did, kept cows and lived comfortably. A great plague came among them in 1763 & continued until 1764, which destroyed 222 and only 136 remained. The last one died in 1822. — They were to a great extent destroyed by strong drink. Only 35 in 1784.

The Society of Friends originated in Nantucket in 1704, by the persuasion of Thomas Story. There were previously only two Quakers there. They increased gradually to 1200. Some of their early preachers were females, as Mary Starbuck & Priscilla Coleman.

L[...]y contradicts himself, & makes Quaker meetings in 1698: and says that in 1704 Chalkley visited the island a second time, "the people being mostly Friends": though not members of our Society.

Diseases. Lung affections, Bilious intermittents, Scarlet Fever, Small pox. Inoculation began 1771. was strongly opposed.

10 Indians have been hanged for murder 1704 to 1769. No whites have been executed.

Inhabitants 1719. Whites 721. 1726. 917. 1764. 3220. 1774. 4545. 1784. 4269. 1800. 5617. 1830. 7202

Valuation or List of 1778. Polls 970 & 31. ounces of plate. 1780
Horses 270. Oxen 34. Cows 540. Sheep & goats 9938. Swine 297
Tons of English Hay one year with another 243.
Tons of Salt and fresh meadow hay, 162.

Oak was the principal timber at Nantucket, in early & later times that was valuable.

Schools. "Very little was done for Schools by the town, previous to 1827." most obtained the rudiments in private schools. Some appropriations were made to instruct the poor.

Nantucket — James Forrett for Earl of Sterling, conveyed Nantucket to Thomas Mayhew of Watertown, merchant, & his son Thomas, Oct 13. 1641. John Winthrop to fix the yearly [...]. Thomas Mayhew of Marthas Vineyard sold most of it to 9 persons July 2. 1659 for 30£. Sachems sold most of the land to T. Mayhew & the 9, May 10. 1660, for 26£ of which 12 was p[aid]. Not all conveyed. Indians might mow grass in all marshes & meadows; & cut timber & wood every w[here] and pasture ... after Indian harvest to May [...] time.

Nantucket.

Oct 1853. Nantucket has an appearance of dilapidation and decay. Most of the buildings are in the Indian Quaker style, shingled on sides as well as roof, many old and poorly painted, but are more comfortable within than one would suppose. Most streets are unpaved, & sandy. The are some creditable buildings. Rents very low. Rents of good 2 story dwellings 75 to 100 dollars a year. There is a want of trees & foliage. Here & there a silver leaf, a willow or a horse chestnut in front of a dwelling. Harbor looks quiet & unbusiness like.

Agriculture is limited. Hay is the most abundant crop — about enough for the horses & cattle here. A few potatoes, a small crop of Indian corn, a good supply of turnips and pumpkins. Some good gardens. Both strawberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, &c. Quinces grow finely here — little other fruit. Apple, plum, pear, peach, and cherry trees are generally killed in winter by wind & saline atmosphere. Very few trees grow thriftily here. Some young groves of pine trees promise well. It was originally covered with Oak, but all cut away for fuel, & no second growth sprung up.

Winter mild & temperate, but high winds. They have lyceum Lectures, Debates, Readings, social Parties, balls, dances & visiting in winter months.

Schools good. Population 8000. Expend 11,000$ a year on schools, besides private ones.

A straw bonnet manufactory has just begun.

Correspondent of Tribune

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m.2.238. ## Cape Cod. (Putnam's Mag. Jan. 1857.

The people are more red faced than any other people in the states. It is the old English red — blood red. The skin is sunburnt, but the red shines through. The race is purely British. The people are thrifty; there are no indications of extreme distitution. The people occupy the back rooms; the front rooms are furnished and shut up. They live in the kitchen, but open the front for tea drinkings and company. The habits of the

m.18 304 people are simple and natural. They dine at 12. They take breakfast just as the town snob goes to bed, & take tea when the city merchant sits down to dinner.

His fare is fish at breakfast & dinner; — fish fried, broiled, boiled, baked and chowdered (with other things) His wife has pies & cakes stowed away; they make delectable "Apples slump" — dough-nuts hardly excelled by Connecticut — baked clams exceeding every place but Rhode Island. They have junketings & tea drinkings; and quiltings to make a bridal spread; & abundance of hot biscuits and sweet cakes. At a cattle show gingerbread, candy, peanuts, cake lions, sugar dogs, &c were a plenty & almost all bought.

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M.2.209
M.2.294c

Old Poets of England or Dramatists

The old English drama lies buried in the dust with all its tragedies. They will never more disfigure the stage. Scholars read them with admiration & wonder; it is pleasant to peruse them in the closet; but they would not be endured on the stage. Nature has risen up to vindicate herself against such misrepresentations as exist in the old English Drama: tragedies; and "it is all she can do to stomach Shakspeare" sometimes. These monstrosities of the old drama are not the worst part of it.

M.2.210c Obscenities are found in almost every scene of the said old English drama, that would not be endurable to human ears, till civilized Christendom fall back into barbarous heathendom. Such sin is banished from our literature. The poet who would dare to commit it would be hooted out of society. "The old English drama is stuffed with ineffable

M.11.30 pollutions, and full of passages that the lowest prostitute would be ashamed to read aloud in the stews." "There let them rot."

Chr. North. Blackwood's Mag. 1831

"There is but one great poem in our language — Paradise Lost." So says Chr. North. Yet he says that Lear, Hamlet, Othello & Macbeth are great poems, but inferior to Paradise Lost. He praises Spenser's Fairy Queen, but complains of its length. Ibid.

M.2.210c Obscenities of the Greek Comic Writers.

"The considering of love as a sentiment & not as an appetite, was unknown to the ancients. Nothing is more gross than the old comedy of Aristophanes & his contemporaries. The worst of things are called by the worst of names; and the meanest of our appetites and grossest necessities are perpetually called in to make sport for the audience, who must have been semi-barbarous." The philosophers did not attend comic theatres. The tragic poets were grave and decorous.

The marginal references of some of our old moralities and mysteries are purity itself, compared with the shameless licentiousness of the Athenian stage. The poet seems voluntarily to wallow in filth.

Analectic Mag. III. 129. 130.

Industry. Farmers. M. 2. 264

Man was formed for labor, and without labor the race would become extinct. Competency has ever been the reward of industry, and no nation has been prosperous whose citizens were not industrious. The wretched condition of Spain, Mexico, South America, is to a great extent the result of idleness. Should their religion be reformed, their ignorance removed & bad government exchanged for better, they would remain poor & wretched without industry.

No government, no education can elevate a people without industrious habits; no religion can do it.

The farmer must have mental as well as physical industry & exercise good common sense. Not carry a bushel of corn to mill in one end of a bag, & a stone in the other to balance it, because his father did. Nor should he use the barn-door for his day book and ledger. He should go for progress & improvement. He should cultivate self respect, & meet all his fellow men upon a common level. He is not to admit that his calling is less elevated & honorable than that of his neighbor in other pursuits. His avocation is as ancient as the race. He must not strive to keep pace with the fashions of the world, for this will bring him to poverty. Titles & appendages are of no consequence, being, no correct index to a man's value.

We repeat; if a man would prosper he must labor — not like a slave, for he needs time for rest for religious & intellectual improvement, & social & domestic enjoyment.

Though experience is a good schoolmaster, it does not teach all. Some men go through life & learn but little from experience. So many men are always too late in what they do; and talk about being unlucky, of being born the wrong day in the week, &c. The result of their own laziness they charge on Providence.

The farmer needs a good wife. His success depends more on his wife than on a good farm. She must possess frugal, industrious habits. Some young ladies look with disdain upon an intelligent, honest and industrious farmer, & bow & smile to a loafing fop.

Many have wrong notions of the farmers habitation. If you would see plenty, attended with comfort contentment & joy, go to the farmer's house. You will find intelligence & useful knowledge, morality and religion, and an abundance of the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life.

From an address of Rev. Hiram Eaton, Oct. 1853. at Readfield, Maine, before Kennebec Agric. Society.

4th July Oration. Federal 1801.

Theodore Dwight delivered an address at New Haven, July 7. 1801. before the Genemate of Con. assembled to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence — Printed at Suffield.

He says hard things about the Democrats; applies the word, Jacobin, to them very often and other epithets. He praises Connecticut; her steadiness, her schools, her moral and religious education. He says all native inhabitants, male & female, are taught to read & write, and "almost everyboy is instructed in reading, writing arithmetic and Geography." Great equality in the State. Public libraries in most towns & societies.

Connecticut attacked by all Democrats and Democratic newspapers; especially her clergy, who are accused of preaching politics. He justifies them. says Jacobins allow their ministers to write preach & pray politics. that is Jacobin politics.

"The great object of Jacobinism, is to destroy every trace of civilization in the world, & force mankind back to a savage state." He thinks the French revolution shows this. The Jacobins are enemis of morality and religion. He tells the old story of Jeroboam. Jacobins in this country justify all the Church &c. He censures many things said by Abraham Bishop in his Oration — Notices Godwins "Political Justice", & his ideas about marriage. Godwin says "the institution of marriage is a system of fraud," & he would do it away. Dwight considers this as a part of Jacobinism, & Democracy.

Notes.

He does consider all who are pleased with Mr Jeffersons election, as Jacobins. Many honest people are deceived and led astray.

Very severe on A Bishops Oration delivered at Wallingford March 11. 1801. &c quotes also from Stanley Griswold's, ~~oration~~ Sermon at Wallingford, March 11. 1801. S.G. called at Wallingford S.G. said "every maxim & every precept that Jesus Christ gave, so far as application can be made, was purely republican". — Dwight finds fault with this, but it is near the truth as to real republicanism, but not certainly as to that which existed then, or exists now, which are to a great extent spurious.

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p. 32. Architecture. Churches.

Cowings Horticulturist. 1851. page 9. says the Ugliest Church Architecture in christendom is in the country towns & villages of the US states. The primitive churches of New England, are for the most part the type-churches of all America and are destitute of grace & beauty.

[The write was so foolish as to suppose that all Grecian & Roman architecture was unfit for places of worship, and nothing but Gothic architecture could make a church. He says Classical architecture with its horizontal lines is fit for all civil purposes where the reason of man is supreme: and Gothic architecture with its upward lines, its aspiring tendencies, its spires, steeples & towers is fit for christian worship. He would have no church of wood, unless in the newest settlements.

Downing. p. 512. has an article from the "London Builder" that is more rational than he is; it is on "Expression in Architecture." He would have edifices built according to their purpose; a correspondence between the building and the emotions that belong to its use. We may give a general tone to every edifice in harmony with its use.

From same "Builder" p 421 of Downing.

For secular purposes, the Greek mythology and allegory, beautifully personify different physical and moral qualities; and are exquisite for emblematic illustration.

Gothic architecture is only adapted to the expression of qualities analagous to sacred uses. It was adapted to the Roman Catholic ritual, to the forms of devotion then in use — In respect to more sensuous use, Gothic architecture cannot compare with the Greek

a building may be so designed & erected as to exhibit no trace of any style known in the world and yet be good architecture. Utility is the first law in architecture. Climate & situation may dictate a form of structure different from any existing. The purposes of our buildings must govern the form or plan, which should be precisely what the purpose requires — adapted to situations, and circumstances without reference to associations of past art. The purpose or destination of a building should beam powerfully feature of it. Its design must be in accordance with our habits & manner of life, customs, worship, &c

N.Y. Independant says or quotes — "Many churches are built as much with a view to ornament cities as to save souls."

The Medicean Chapel at Florence is a monument of extravagance and bad taste. No less than seventeen millions of dollars are said to have been expended upon this costly toy which is still unfinished. Six months in Italy.

St Peters Church at Rome from its foundation in 1450 to its completion in 1780, is estimated to have cost 49 millions of dollars — a sum representing 2 or 3 times that amount at the present time. This does not include the monuments & works of art within it. The annual expense of keeping it in repair is about 30.000 dollars. 3rd

The early Christian churches imitated, with very little change, the form of the Basilica, that is, of the hall in which justice was administered; putting the altar in the place occupied by the tribunal. At one end were seats for presiding magistrate, an open space in front for parties and their advocates, a gallery for the accommodation of the public & side passages to pass in and out. Gendally a portico in front. The tribunal for the magistrate was opposite the entrance, sometimes raised above the general floor & sometimes not.

In the course of time, transept was added forming a Latin or Greek cross; piers were substituted for columns; the roof was vaulted & the whole crowned with a dome. The Cathedrals of Germany, France & England are not to be found at Rome; "The only specimen of Gothic architecture at Rome, is the Church of Sta. Maria sopra Minerva"

Pagan worship was addressed to the eye, in which the priest was the performer, & the people were spectators. The splendor of the temple was on the exterior; the interior simple & unadorned. An opening at top was necessary to let off the smoke & odor of the Sacrifices.

Christian worship was spiritual & social. The sermon or exhortation, the prayer & hymn required a place favorable to hearing rather than seeing.

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p. 84 also 2. 296

Reading. Periodicals. [see M. 18. 290.

M. 15. 298. Christopher North (Prof. Wilson,) in Blackwood, 1829 alluding to the 17th century & part of the 18th, says there was then little reading in England. The art of printing long preceded the art of reading. Not much of Spensers Fairy Queen was read. "We cannot find many traces of Shakspeare in the domestic occupations of the English gentry during the times alluded to;" "Mechanic Wordsworth's authority for believing that Paradise Lost was a dead letter." Such books lay in garrets & libraries. Periodical literature was not. Reading is now not only a luxury but a necessary of life. What a revolution! "from nobody's reading any thing, to every body's reading all things". Perhaps it began with Richardson, who was followed by Fielding & Smollet; and then came the Periodicals; The Gentlemens Magazine; The Monthly Review; The Critical & the British Critic, and other Magazines; and at length the Ed. inburgh and Quarterly Review, and Newspapers and Monthlies, and Novels without number. Almost every thing is now published periodically.

M. 2. 294. c. American Novels.

M. 15. 320 One of our earliest novels was "The Coquette, or History of Eliza Wharton". She was Elizabeth Whitman, Daughter of Rev. Jonathan Whitman, of South Parish in Hartford. See allusion to this in Allens Biographical Dictionary, pages 181, & 393. The wife of Rev. Dr. Foster of Brighton, Mass. wrote the novel.

M. 2. 296. c. Reading before Printing

In all the Nations of antiquity, (before the invention of printing,) learning was almost exclusively confined to the people of rank; no others could purchase manuscripts: The lower orders had no light but the reflected light of their superiors, and were raised above barbarism only by that partial improvement which men of cultivation necessarily impart to those within their influence. Ed. Ency. III. 644.

Scarcely of Books before Printing. " " III. 644.

Reading

Give a man a taste for reading and the means of gratifying it, and you cannot fail of making him good and happy. (This needs some modification) Sir John Herschel

In Winter & Spring of 1768, they had Pamela & Clarissa in Hatfield. & J. J. J. Sometimes read them to the ladies, unmarried & some married.

J. J.'s Diary

M. 15. 15 The Greeks

Ed Ency. VII. 384 The Greeks were not a reading people, as a people could not read. They had the drama, but not romances or novels. People that do not read like the drama, not romances.

M. 2, 29
M. 7. 282.
M. 15. 347.

Reading Sermons.

The Duke of Monmouth, elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, 1674, was instructed by the king to remonstrate with the clergy about wearing hair & periwigs of an unbecoming length; & against the practice of reading Sermons. This offence, now committed (1864) by all church of England clergy, with few exceptions, was disliked by Charles I. He said "the practice of reading sermons took beginning with the disorders of the late times" & he signified his pleasure that it should "be wholly laid aside" & that "they deliver their sermons both in Latin & English by memory or without book". He thought this most agreeable to the use of foreign churches, to the custom of the University antiquity, & to the nature and intendment of the exercise." "all who retained the present supine & slothful way of preaching" were to be reported — It does not appear that this regulation extended to the whole kingdom — perhaps only the University was concerned, & those who preached before the king. It seems not to have been much regarded

Roberts life of Duke of Monmouth.

Preaching extempore used to be considered puritanical by Henry! this is not Charles's view of the matter

Ibid

P. 84
M. 2. 296.

Ignorance in England.

In time of Charles II. few could read & write. Petitions from the Court or Country party, where the common people signed, looked strangely. "Of the great proportion of marks or crosses affixed by those who could not write their names." One writer says "they looked like insects crawling about, but looking closer, they showed themselves the hieroglyphics of clowns".

M. 2. 248

Conformity & Innovation.

The Standards of public & private duty are too low. We may change them if we will. A majority is not infallible. The political waters must be agitated or they will stagnate. We need not fear that we shall be too bold. Conformity is always easier than contention; and imitation is always easier than innovation. There are many who delight in ease where there is one who chooses, & fearlessly pursues the path of heroic duty — We exist as a free people only by our peculiarities. We must not conform to foreign customs & institutions — must not assimilate our opinions, manners & customs to those of aristocracy & despotism — The peculiarities of republics are those we must adhere to.

M. 2. 94 & 2. 296.

Wm. H. Seward.

Knowledge & Vice.

Knowledge & moral excellence are not always connected. In Greece the fine arts refined vice & gave it new attractions. Their development & that of mans depravity advanced together. Rome at the highest stage of mental development was at the lowest point of depravity. "The most universally instructed nation in Europe is the most drunken" (Scotland?).

Dr. Harris of England, 1853.

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M.2.256

Devil Worshippers.

Dr. Lobdell, an American Missionary, visited the Yezidees, who live beyond Mosul, in Oct. 1852. They dress in white - abhor blue, reverence the name of Satan & have much regard for each other: They are very cleanly, whereas the Moslems & nominal Christians in the mountains around them, seem to consider filthiness as the essence of household felicity. They have conical temples on square pedestals. In their worship, they danced to a solemn tune from tambourine & fife. Women very rarely join in the dance. What has a woman to do with worship? Children were brought naked to the holy fountain to be baptised. They have a temple, where they have the devils image & dance before it. Their Sheikh Adi, seems to be the good principle of the Universe but is inferior to the one eternal being. Their religion is a strange fusion of the tenets of Mahometanism, Christianity & the philosophy of the older Persians. They seemed to adore the rising sun. They have priests, who carry torches. They practice polygamy. Do not learn to read except a few men - perhaps half a dozen in their 100,000 population. Their honesty far surpasses that of their neighbors [Christians and Moslems probably]. They dislike to be called Sheitani, or Satan-men, from a regard to his honor. To take his name in vain is unpardonable sacrilege. They glory in worshipping the evil principle or the Devil. God, they say is too good to need propitiating; and if the bad kings of this world receive reverence, they see no reason why Satan should not also. They have no Sabbath. According to their theology none have a certainty of salvation, but the followers of Sheekh Adi and Melek Taoos or the devils image [King Peacock, literally] They hold traditionally to the great facts of Scripture history, under disguised forms. They give the reason for calling the devil, Melek Taoos, or King Peacock. They have many small brass symbols of Satan. They acknowledge God but do not pray to him. Their Sabeanism predominates. They do not pray even to Satan. They simply reverence him — In their dancings are no indecent gestures; the modesty of the females who danced would shame some Dancing Christians. The ignorance of the females & others is very great.

Missionary Herald April 1853.

A Letter in N.Y. Tribune. dated Mosul Jan. 1853. describes the Yezedees. Perhaps the same writer as the preceding an American certainly — They observe no day of the week as holy time. They believe in a resurrection, Judgment, heaven & hell. The Yezedees.

[Continued on next page.

M.296.6. ## Material Prosperity.

This is at all times the main source of self-respect and moral conduct. There has been a great moral improvement in France and Europe because of a great increase of material prosperity. The French revolution has made the French more independent in circumstances, and therefore less exposed to demoralizations. Correspondent of National Era.

Value of Human Life.

b.416. Lady E. S. Wortley, in her Travels in U. States, &c in 1849 & 1850, was struck by the American indifference to human life in Newyork, and elsewhere; when a massacre took place in Newyork, when steamboats were wrecked, it seemed to excite very little horror, indignation or regret. She attributes this to mammon — the earnest desire & effort to make money.

It was worse, if possible in Kentucky. Men were shot down in the street and no one seemed to care.

Rev. E. H. Chapin, N.Y. May 8. 1853, says in regard to the catastrophe at Norwalk: "The teaching a sacred regard to human life is a function of the preacher's office. We should endeavor to strengthen the security of life & limb. A regard for human life needs to be more widely and deeply felt in our age & country. Life is precious. — Europe, or some parts of it, are said to be more b.17. careful of human life than the U. States.

Accidents

The list of genuine accidents is much more limited than the list of the terrific. Casualties in travel which have their origin in causes beyond man's control are comparatively few. Lives are sacrificed to carelessness, recklessness, indifference, not to accident. When man is not vigilant; the lives are not destroyed by accident, but by murder — not by the wounds that come from active passion but from the next thing to it — indifference. Rev. E. H. Chapin

Devil worshippers — continued

They suppose, with some Christian sects, that all who do not adopt their creed are in a hopeless state. They as well as the Christians in those regions have very material conceptions of the "golden streets" of heaven, and the "brimstone" of hell. None learn to read & write but their Spiritual head & a treasurer. "Every M.2.128 morning, during a festival, naked children were brought to the sacred fountains & immersed. They neither believe in M.11.324. regeneration by baptism! Nothing further is necessary to salvation, except carefulness to observe the traditions of the sect with regard to dress, food, secrecy and Satan." They had religious dances. In the evening their terraces and roofs were lighted up & torches lit at the sacred fire of the temple. They smoke coffee & smoke. They offer sheep as sacrifices, & eat of the sacrifices. They use their hands to eat; not knives & forks. After eating, washed their hands in copper ewers & basins. The women smoke. The females seem to be as virtuous as their neighbors. At meals, all dipped into a common dish & drank from a common cup.

See below.

Office Seeking - corruption. April 1853

There never were so many men in pursuit of office in the United States as now. Such an office begging exhibition as that held up before the world of the fourth of March, lessens one's respect for human nature, just as it is lessened by any other form of degradation. Crowds of mortals in human form, declare that they are unable to take care of themselves, and beg & flatter & descend to every depth of meanness, in order to get taken care of by the government. N.Y. Tribune Ap. 21

p. 415. ## Value of Life in U.S. States.

We have not the freebooting baron of the middle ages, but we have more powerful agencies of destruction. There are great rail road companies & great steamboat speculations, & under their auspices, hundreds of persons may be suddenly crushed to death, or burned, or drowned, with no more thought or possibility of holding any one responsible for the slaughter, than if it were the result of lightning or earthquake. Life is vigilantly protected against individual outrage, but against corporations and shipowners, dealing death by steam, water and fire, there is hardly the shadow of protection.

N.Y. Tribune April 28. 1853

M. 2. 296c. ## Selfishness in the Revolut. ; Hon. 9. 374 Past & Present

see below

"The spirit of freedom which at the commencement of this contest, would gladly have sacrificed everything to the attainment of its object, has long since subsided, and every selfish passion has taken its place. It is not public but private interest which influences the generality of mankind, nor can the American any longer boast an exception!"

Letter from Washington to Henry Laurens, July 10. 1782.

M. 2. p 248. See above

Corruption in U.S. States.

"In the centre of the government, and through all its ramifications, corruption & abuses manifestly exist. One great source of abuse in the general government is in the practice of bestowing the patronage of government chiefly on members of Congress, or their friends and connections. A member of Congress becomes independent of his constituents, as soon as he is elected. He may attach himself to the executive interest & shape his course with a view to personal advantage; or devote himself to the interests of individual schemes and claimants. The examples of corruption at Washington must necessarily extend to all the organizations in states & cities. Members of Congress & common Councils seem to consider that the public revenue belongs to them!"

Correspondent N.Y. Journal of Commerce

See above

Selfishness & Vice in the Revolution [Wm. H. Seward's Address at Hyde Colleg, July 1854

The revolutionary age was an heroic one, but there were selfishness, vice, and factions then as now. Though comparatively repressed, neither public faith nor public loyalty, nor private virtue culminated at that period. Europe was much worse.

Cont in 19 p 359

John Adams in his Letter to Jonathan Mitchell Sewall Oct 9. 1811 "I have no reason to believe that we were better in republican than we are now. We had as many poor creatures & selfish beings, & as much knavery & folly: were enlightened men in relative number than we are now."

M. 2. 298c. Slavery.

"Every argument wrested from the bible in behalf of Slavery applies to the bondage of white men. Hence the modern proslavery divinity justifies the ancient villainage and the modern serfdom, and would justify their indefinite extension. If it be right to hold three millions of human beings as chattels, it is equally right to hold hundreds of millions. Hence Christianity, if it indeed authorizes this unlimited despotism of the strong over the weak — this vast, indefinite annihilation of the conjugal and parental relations — this total abrogation of the rights of conscience, of property, of personal happiness, has surely little claim to our reverence, for its tendency to mitigate the sorrows and troubles of the present life. Certainly it is not wonderful that benevolent, well meaning men should question the divine authority of a religion sanctioning such tremendous enormities, and whose professors recommend the catching of slaves as a service acceptable to the deity when required by act of congress." Letter from Hon. Wm. Jay to Sec'y of Am. Anti-Slavery Society Dec. 14. 1853.

M. 2. 298c. Slavery in Europe.

In what manner was its extinction brought about in Southern & western Europe? The Washington Era, May 19 1853. has an article on this subject. He says serfdom had nearly ceased in S. & W. Europe before 1400. Emancipation had been going on 100 or 150 years. The Era does not believe that humanity or religion had much to do with the abolition of slavery; does not believe in the various explanations which have been given of the extinction of serfdom or villanage. Hallam says the subject is obscure. He says we have the history of wars & desolations, of coronations and festivals, "but we cannot recover the genuine history of mankind." His explanation of the extinction of slavery in Europe is very unsatisfactory. Many of the serfs were emancipated on condition of paying a just Composition (or "a fine") shewing that they had property, & that this had been a previous step towards freedom.

Some say that a advanced sense of justice, and of human equality, growing out of the democracy of religion and the democracy of civil rights, produced general emancipation. The Era admits that these things had an influence, but they did not abolish villanage, & he does not know what did.

He says slavery had scarcely ceased in Great Britain, France, Spain, &c. when it commenced again with the savages of Africa. The Portuguese began the slave trade 1481, Sir John Hawkins began on the part of England 1563: and Queen Anne 150 years later, directed the government of New York to take care "that the Almighty should be devoutly and duly served according to the rites of the church of England, and also that the Royal African company should be encouraged & that the colony should have a constant sufficient supply of merchantable negroes at moderate rates". In 400 years, 10 millions of Africans have been sold into bondage by Christian Europe, & 200 millions of lives sacrificed. This shows that humanity, morality or religion, did not abolish the old system; and will never, he thinks, by their peaceful force abolish the present system.

M.2.295. Ancestry, or Origin of great men.

Most great men are upstarts. Washington was a traitor. History shows that genius in every department proceeds more from the poor man's house than the noble's palace. Napoleon was an upstart and a traitor, but a man of consummate genius. He murdered the duke d'E. but this belongs to a class of actions to which every despot has resorted. The glory of Napoleon & his empire strikes the universal French heart into enthusiasm, and is the source of Louis Napoleon's success.

Families do not usually improve with time. The founder or head of the family is the brightest star, and the tail, like that of a comet, is gradually shaded in obscurity. Exclusive aristocracies fall from internal decay. The British nobility maintains its place and its capacity by intermarriages with the vigorous middle class. The grandsons of commoners sit in the peers.

The gardener Adam & his wife,
Smile at the claims of long descent;
* * * * * *
'Tis only noble to be good,
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood. Tennyson

Putnams Monthly March 1853.

M.2.292c. Millenium, or Better Times.
See below

"We believe that a benign & omnipotent God created & placed on this earth its human inhabitants for Concord, not Discord; moderate & general industry, and not a chaos of drudgery & indolence; moderate and reasonable abundance, not wasteful luxury interleaved with agonizing Want." "We believe that a better, a divine order will supplant the present, that universal justice & love will prevail; its essence & spirit is effectively & consistently exemplified and commended in the life & teachings of Christ. This may be called the Millenium, religiously, and the consummation of the republican theory, politically.

N.Y. Tribune April 20 1853

M.2.296c. Democracy in U.S. or Parties.

Thousands vote for a party because they like its name, or because their progenitors were attached to it, without any searching inquiry as to its ends & uses. A few politicians concoct a platform, explicit in outward seeming, but slippery or vague in substance, & their followers swallow it implicitly. The followers seem not to really consider public questions, the leaders do the thinking and they do the voting; a republic nominally based on universal suffrage becomes in effect a restricted oligarchy.

N.Y. Tribune. April 20 1853

... above Better Times.

It becomes the Christian to cherish hopeful views of his age and race. He who despairs becomes inactive. No man can benefit the world by continual fault-finding. The world was never made better by railing at it. It seldom grows wiser from the demonstrations of its rooms.

N.Y. Evangelist.

a. 8.374 *Features of Americans.*

The American head is large. There are all varieties of face, though the oval predominates. All kinds eyes but the black prevail, [is this so?]. Noses of every shape & size, Grecian, Roman & English turnup, though the bottle & snub are rare. Mouths of many kinds, voluptuous & ascetic, firm & relaxed. Chins diverse, double & single, square & pointed. These features are more sharply chiselled with us than in other people. — Our foreheads are higher and wider, & we are proud of them, & try to increase their expanse dimensions. A high, expanded, arched forehead may be excellent in men, indicating intellectual strength and the power of knowledge, but it is a blemish in a female, whose attractive characteristics are delicacy
b. 420 and tenderness. The ancients admired a low forehead in a woman, & their sculptors gave their female statues such.

Our women should let their ~~hair~~ hair flow and not constrain it too much. Pretty women should
p. 20. beware of the arts of fashion, for fashion is a device of ugliness to entrap beauty.

Our walk and attitudes are not graceful; our women are too stiff in walking, & hold their arms badly, in front, instead of letting them fall by the side.

In most countries, you may observe the dolt-ishness of insensibility, the stupidity of ignorance, the obsequiousness of servility, or the supercilious-ness of command. In America, you find expanded over the face of the people, an expression of (unity) intelligence and common respect. This is the result of equality before the law. We are a too anxious people, & do not laugh as heartily as we might, but the expression of the common face of America is without doubt the finest in the world as far as beauty is concerned.

Jonathan is more cleanly cut, his proportions more regular, his features more sharply chiselled, and his action more free than John Bull. The latter has too heavy too large & podgy lips too spongy & everted, cheeks too pendulous, nose too tubular, blunt and bottle like.

Putnams Monthly, March 1853.

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M. 2. 215. **Women.** [Cont. from Misc. 11.383.

"Woman is by nature inferior to man. She is his inferior in passion, his inferior in intellect, & his inferior in physical strength. It is easy to quarrel with the fact, but it is quite impossible to dispute it. This natural inequality of the sexes constitutes the true ground of their union, and enables woman to be the fountain of unmixed blessing she is to man."

Putnam's Monthly March 1853.

[See remarks on Women's foreheads on preceding page. He is evidently afraid that women will become intellectual, & know too much.

Women — by Theodore Parker.
from "a Sermon on the public Function of women." 1853.

He does not believe in the natural equality of the sexes. "Woman has not knowledge, has not ideas or practical skill to equal the force of man. Circumstances have hindered the development of her intellectual power, but have favored the development of pure & lofty emotion in advance of man. She has moral feeling, affectional feeling, religious feeling far in advance of man. Her moral, affectional and religious intuitions are deeper & more trust-worthy than his" — Man will always lead in affairs of intellect; of reason, imagination, understanding — He has the bigger brain. Woman will always lead in affairs of emotion; moral affectional, religious; she has the better heart, the truer intuition of the right, the lovely, the holy. The literature of women of this century is juster, more philanthropic, more religious than that of men. [He refers to Mrs. Stowe for one.] We want the excellence of man & woman both united.

Formerly women spun & wove all the cloth of the family, made the candles & did many other things that are now performed by factories, &c. and they have more time for other functions.

He refers to the popular Unitarian sympathy for woman in all ages, climes, & stages of civilization, from Dorcas in the Acts down to Miss Dix, who visits jails.

The profession of Medicine, he thinks, belongs to woman, & part of it exclusively. She is a nurse and half a doctor, by nature. He sees no reason why women may not be Lawyers: and never could see why she should not preach as well as a man. As to intellect, it would be hard to say she has not enough, in the present state of the pulpit. She is better qualified to teach religion than any mere intellectual discipline. He thinks she may be a voter & hold office, & make and administer laws. — Government is Political Economy, National Housekeeping, and no respectable woman keeps house so badly as the United States — He thinks women will never take the satisfaction in political affairs that men do.

"The saddest thing that can befall a soul,
Is when it loses faith in God and Woman."
[A profound & beautiful sentiment, from Alexander Smith's Poems. 1853

Women — their Labors.

Females in what is called genteel & fashionable life, when their time can be spared from scenes of dissipation, are employed in tasteless and useless occupations. They waste their time in emptiness & frivolity.

Toiling females have a scarcity of employment, in England & America. We blindly & subserviently copy every thing English. On the continent females are employed as shopkeepers, booksellers, and in most mercantile establishments — In England and America female employments are more circumscribed. In the continent women are in many indoor employments, which are occupied by men in Great Britain and America. Hence degraded females are more numerous in G. & A. than on the Continent. Cor. of N.Y. Journal of Com. 1853.

Woman's Sphere is as large as her capacity. What woman can do and do well, she has a right to do. Lucy Stone.

Love of Dress.

"Loved dress in women has all the excitement, and works all the destruction in principle, which gambling does in the other sex." Letter in London Times. 1853.

The Ball or Court Dress and the Mourning Dress are aids of Vanity; the latter perhaps not so much vanity in it as the former. Ibid.

Women

The moral condition of the women is the true test of the progress of a nation. We have proofs abundant that the direst distress & injustice are the sources of women's misfortunes. Women were the greatest sufferers under feudal institutions. The great inequality of men makes females still more inferior & unequal. Where women are dependent & miserable, they fall; they become prostitutes. Correspondent of Era.

Womens Rights.

If a work is to be done, the question should be simply, who can do it in the best manner, & with the least expense, man or woman? I know of no other test. If women can best describe the evils of intemperance, & best prescribe a remedy, then she should speak at Temperance meetings. Dr Snodgrass of Baltimore, in N. York. May. 1853

Women.

"They are far superior to men, not in understanding perhaps, not in intellect, but in all the impulses of soul & sense that dignify & adorn human beings" Chr. North

Women driven to Vice.

Human nature is the same the world over, substantially, and if a fair equivalent is denied to honest industry, vicious ones will be and are daily resorted to, terminating in hopeless degradation. The exceptions are numerous, forming the heroes & heroines of domestic life. But the "annals of the poor" have never been written & never will be. N.Y. Tribune

Continued on page 434

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M. 2. 198. b.
M. 8. 92.

Benefits of Sects.

Unity is a favorite idea with many, but the wish for the union of all christians into one visible body is a wish more amiable than hopeful, more beautiful in idea than wise in result. Providence ordains a better order of things, in separating the church into various denominations, with various adaptations, associations and tendencies, the better to meet the conditions of the church. History & common sense testify that the division of the church into sects has contributed to the progress of religion in the world. Denominations have generally been the simple fruit of freedom — often resulting from revolts of the conscience against the restraints of ecclesiastical power. Truth has been a gainer by discussions & divisions. or rather by the discussions arising out of divisions. In the conflicts of parties nothing escapes scrutiny & test.

Denominations grow out of deep & unappeasable wants of the soul. With new opinions there must be new arrangements, & new opinions will continue, because all questions will not be exhausted. Let us not fret at denominational issues. A new sect is a sign that some new thought is struggling into light. Sects since the reformation have promoted brotherly love & essential spiritual harmony. The Protestant sects have retained more of the unity of the primitive church than the various parties of the Roman church — The evils ~~incident to~~ sects are growing less; their points of resemblance are more conspicuous.

The efficiency of the church is promoted by the existence of sects. One denomination is fitted to one state of society, and another to the exigencies of another state. Wesleyanism performed what no other type of christianity was fitted to perform. Different sects, if imbued with charity, serve to quicken thought & produce mutual watchfulness, and are infinitely to be preferred to the stolid union produced by external force or blind submission to ancient traditions and symbols. The union which exists is free, intelligent, & the differences are only the diversities of unfettered thought, analogous to those of republican institutions.

N. Y. Evangelist, April 7. 1853

M. 2. 243. **Rich Churches.**

Where there is immense wealth in church buildings & in the interior of churches, there is on the outside squalid poverty, ignorance and debasement. It is so in Italy & elsewhere, where there are gorgeous ceremonials, performed by priests in splendid robes, in magnificent temples, you will find multitudes of half naked & wretched human beings, in poverty & degradation.

Letter from Italy — in N. Y. Evan.

p. 42. Religious Declension. music. &c.

"We think we see the three stages of declension manifested in choirs, organs, and Gothic churches. They mark the successive transfers of the kingdom of God from within to without us. The regular stages of progression in a scheme of piety by substitution. Praise by proxy, solemnity by mechanics, and an outward temple of stone for the inward temple of the Holy Ghost; these are the tendencies of this carnal generation. Even Methodism is infected with this evil spirit of sensualism. Alas! for us, we have to a great extent abandoned the beautiful & spiritual melodies, the heart music of former days, with which the early Methodists sang the gospel throughout the land, making hills and valleys echo with the name of Jesus."

The Methodist Quarterly, April 1853

Religion & morals.

"Where there is no religion there are no morals."

A traveller in Asia. N.Y. Tribune

M. 2. 2106. Symbols.

"Sabeanism" (or sun worship) "has done little to elevate mankind. The sun cast darkness over them. Enough of symbols. There is one mediator," &c. [The sun and fire worshippers had fine symbols, but these symbols did not purify them.

ibid.

Christ's Character & Gospel.

p. 425 M. 2. 245 Christianity owes the greater part of its moral power, not to the precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own character. One beauty of that holiness which is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the man of Nazareth, has done more, & will do more to regenerate the world than all other agencies put together. Dr Chalmers.

M. 14. 19. Christ's old words of love come home to the soul now as in all past ages. The highest ideals of civilization, we see, do not yet equal or approach Christ's simple & universal principles. We have not passed beyond Jesus Christ. — The grand peculiarity of Christ's instructions, now mostly lost sight of, was the elevation of character, reality, over all external circumstances — now it is not life, spirit, which tests the Christian, but forms. Days, manly in business, helpful to the poor & oppressed, above others, & pass through the formula of a prayer glibly. This Christianity is a hollow thing. We need a plain & simple prayer, a simple Church, a loving, genuine life, far from ostentation & formalism, & filled with trust in God & sympathy for the poor & unhappy.

N.Y. Independent. July 7. 1853.

Fasts.

The people of Plymouth kept a Fast in 1623. by public authority, on account of a great Drought. Public exercises continued 8 or 9 hours! & the next morning there was a heavy rain.

Fasting was not a Puritan custom. Other people, Jewish, Christian & Pagan, have kept Fasts. Sir E. Andros ordered a fast on the 30th January 1688. Frothingham of the Boston Post.

Earthquake

M. 4. 143 March 1728 } Gov. Talcott issued a Fast Proclamation, enjoining people to "pray God" to save us from the miseries threatened by repeated Earthquakes, & that the effects of them might be to awaken the people out of their sins & apostacies."

M. 2. 51. 2. 261 Earthquake of 1613.

A correspondent of the N.Y. Tribune, April 1853, gives what professes to be a Jesuit's account of the earthquake in Canada, Feb. 5. 1663. It is said that "mountains were torn from their base and thrown on others" also "mountains were overthrown, engulphed, or precipitated into the adjacent rivers"; "forests were uprooted; and the trees waved as if they were drunk in some places. The tips of the pales & pickets of the Palisades at Montreal moved about as if they were dancing; chimneys & tops of houses bent like trees in a wind; deep chasms were made in the earth, &c. The shocks continued at times from February to August. The Jesuit says "this earthquake was felt in New England, Acadia and other places more remote; it extended 600 miles in length and 300 in breadth, "as far as we can gather."

[Is there any truth in this narration? I see nothing to confirm it. The Jesuits writing, said to be the Jesuits college, at Quebec, is as likely to be false as true. It is said no person was killed or hurt. [P.S. There was one in New England Jan 26. 1662, this in Old Style. New Style would be Feb. 5. 1663, & thus it corresponds with the Jesuits dates. Cotton Mather says there were shocks in 1663. M. 2. 32

Misc. 2. 50. 51. 32. 1732. M. 1. 144 Earthquake at Montreal Sept 5. 165 houses damaged

M. 2. 239 Japan Castes, &c

There are 8 classes in Japan, viz.

1. The two Emperors, secular & religious.
2. The hereditary vassal princes, with serfs, as in feudal Europe
3. The Priests 4 The Military

These 4 are the upper classes & may wear sword belts, sabres and loose petticoat trowsers, or leggings.

5. Medical & other professional men.
6. Merchants and wholesale tradesmen. They are wealthy, but may not wear petticoat trowsers.
7. Small shopkeepers, Peddlers, mechanics, artisans, painters & other artists,
8. Peasantry and all agricultural & day laborers, all better than serfs.

Still lower classes are not classed, being esteemed vile, as executioners, butchers, jailers, undertakers, tallow-chandlers, tanners & currriers, and all connected with leather. They live apart, like lepers; are not admitted into any house. They have been in contact with a dead body - supposed caused their degradation.

Females in Japan are more elevated & esteemed than in many Eastern countries. Yet the Japanese are cruel, & laws & customs are many of them detestable. Yet the Japanese are cruel, & laws & customs are many

Putnams Monthly Mar 1853.

b. 423.
M. 2. 243

Christian Spirit.

A christian spirit is such a state of affections as the gospel authorizes, requires and is adapted to produce. It implies a frame, a state, a general habitude of the heart. Christ is a pure and perfect model of such a spirit. His spirit was pure, unselfish, unworldly, tender, impartial, meek, patient, humble, upright composed, free from all vile passions, and lovely in holiness. His character is set before us in the bible as an example; we are commanded to walk as he walked.

N. York Evangelist March 1853.

M. II. 313.
M. 3[illegible]3

Robinson Crusoe.

De Foe's Robinson Crusoe was on an island in the mouth or gulf of the river Oroonoko. He was not at Juan Fernandez, nor in the Pacific. Defoe may have obtained a few hints or suggestions from Selkirk's narrative (Selkirk was at Juan Fernandez, an island then often visited by French, Spanish and English vessels,) but he seems to have made use of the narrative of Peter Serrano or about him, published in England 1688. Serrano lived several years on a desolate island, in the Caribbean sea. The title page of the first edition of Robinson Crusoe begins as follows: — "The life and strange, surprising adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, mariner; who lived eight and twenty years, all alone, on an uninhabited island on the coast of America, near the mouth of the great River Oroonoque", &c. Written by himself.

Putnam's Monthly, March 1853.

Selkirk was left at Juan Fernandez by his captain, at his own request, furnished with many things, in Sept. 1704 and was taken off Feb. 1709, and reached England in Oct. 1711 — Defoe published Robinson Crusoe 1719. Ibid

M. 2. 296.
M. II. 262.

Professional men.

In the old world, big wigs, gold headed canes and shovel hats are considered tokens of superiority. and men take pleasure in trusting their affairs to a big wig, in having the pulse counted by a gold headed cane, and in receiving the gospel from a shovel hat or from under the eaves of an ecclesiastic brim. — In America, Democracy has broken down the walls of partition between the professions and the laity; it has broken down the fence by which the ancient respect for the professions was hedged in, and has thrown open to all, worthy or unworthy

Ibid.

M. 2. 298c.

Science.

"Whatever is built upon conjecture is improperly called science; for conjecture may beget opinion, but cannot produce knowledge." Dr Reid, in Ed Enc. II. 210

426 Lawyers. Laws. See Laws M. 8. 361. in Europe.
Misc. 2. 292 c. 294.

The generally accepted notion of legal morality is this — that the lawyer is to lie, cheat, and counterfeit, if necessary, for his client's advantage — a doctrine squarely & earnestly set forth by Lord Brougham. Paley has a slipshod, loose-fitting morality on this subject, in his Moral Philosophy; & Johnson, as a similar looseness in his morality, as related by Boswell.

It is impossible for a man to go on from day to day, affirming wrong to be right, and conjuring up sophisms & subtleties to deceive others, without a lasting injury to his character — Men familiar with the lower exhibitions of lawyer-craft, rashly conclude that law and knavery are synonymous.

N. Y. Tribune, 1853 March

Kadooda, an Indian Justice at Nantucket, in some cases, ordered both parties to be severely whipped. He lessened the number of complaints in this way. Such a law, if not strictly legal, would now, in some instances, be morality just.

Macy's History of Nantucket.

Deeds p. 247 } Mr Ebenr. Pomeroy admitted as an attorney at law in this Court of Com. Pleas, & sworn Sept. 1704.

Deeds p. 259 } Mr John Stoddard admitted & sworn April 1704 At same Court, he sued a man as, John Stoddard, "Shopkeeper."

Deeds p. 280 } Mr Roger Wolcott admitted & sworn — to practice as an attorney at law in this county. 1708 May

Deeds p. 297 } Mr Ebenr Wright admitted & sworn Dec. 1711

Temporary Laws.

* The laws of Mass. 1736 to 1760, in Law books printed 1755 to 1760 not temporary in their nature, but general & permanent M. 2. 292 c are almost all enacted for 1. 2. 3. 5. 6. 7 or 10 years. At end of this period they revived & continued them, for a few years longer & so continued to do. At the end of most general laws were added these lines:—

"This act to continue & be in force for the space of [three, five, &c] years and no longer."

They did not make them unlimited as to duration & repeal them when necessary, but took the other course.

"An act for reviving & continuing sundry laws that are expiring or near expiring" — is often found in the law books. And the titles of the Acts so continued are given. Sometimes 15 or more acts were revived by one act, or continued. Those that had expired were revived, I conclude. Sometimes 2. 3. 4. 6 or 8.

* P.S. The laws referred to above 1736 to 1760 are called "Temporary Acts & Laws" on Title page: and thus distinguished from Permanent laws. Yet many of them were in their nature as permanent as any other, but limited in duration at the end of each act, & perpetuated by continuing them from time to time. Many of the laws were temporary in their nature, as those about the war of 1754 to 1760. &c.

Ed. Enc. VII. p 6 } Lawyers & litigation in Connecticut.

[Cont. in M 16. 148.

Poultry & Eggs. (Cont. from page 23

Great Show at Barnum's Museum, Feb 13 to 18. 1854
The kinds exhibited at N.Y. were nearly the same as those
at Boston, & in many cases the same fowls (see p. 23.)
They had a black Swan & 2 grey ones from Australia.
They had black Cantans, & white-ped, mixed, & gold-spangled.
p. 23. { Turkeys, black, White, Crab, grey, & mixed
Wild Turkeys, of a glistening black plumage.
Guinea Hens, blue with white spots, all white, & parti-colored.
Their shrill screams very penetrating.
Pheasants, silver, gold, black, buff & brown, all from England.
Bremen Geese are white & very large.
Wild Geese are dark grey on the back, light grey
on the breast, long black necks & heads, & long bills.
Canada Geese are large, with dark grey backs, & drab necks.
[Said to have 6 tons at this show, 218 Exhibitors, 700 Coops, and 4,000 fowls.
At a late Poultry Show at Smithfield, London, they
had 1100 pens of poultry, 400 pens of pigeons, & other things.
There were between 4000 and 5000 birds. Also rabbits, &c.
Some Turkeys at the N.Y. Show weighed 30 lbs — pet-eaps wild ones.

Turkeys — A flock of 1600 Turkeys are said to have
passed through Salem, N. Carolina, from South County, Virginia, on
the way to Charleston S.C. on the 3d of Feb. 1854. They were
driven about 7 miles in a day, & ate 7 bushels of corn
each day.

Middlesex.
Fowls are rare in Inventories in Early days.
M. 13. 265. 1657. Fowls 6/. and 12 Fowls 6/.
13. 1661. Fowls 8/ — 1664 Fowls. 1665, 12 Poultry
1666. Fowls very seldom appear in Middlesex Inventories
and Geese never, down to 1666 and long after.

M. 13. 1683. Poultry 6/ — 1716 Fowls 4/
13. 1707. In general no hens nor geese in inventories.
13. 1722. Fowls continue as rare as before.
14. 1719. "Fowls about the house 18/". Fowls are very rarely named
M. 14. 1746. "7 Geese & 4 Dunghill Fowls & 1 bushel Potatoes 13/6."
M. 14. 1760. "Poultry 14/6" at Weymouth. 1766. 6 Geese 18/ at slaughter
M. 14. 1765. "Dunghill Fowls 5/8. Weymouth. 3 Geese, p. 194 middl.

Ed. Enc. VII. 665 Dorking in Surry is celebrated for a kind of fowls with five
claws which are bred & fattened in great numbers. One kind
M. 14. 322 is white; one is speckled or of a partridge color.

Poultry in Newyork

One firm in N.Y. Miller & Haring, sold in 1853 above 400 tons
of poultry. Nov. Dec. 1854. they are selling 25 tons a week
The prices by the box Dec 16. 1853, were by the pound —
Turkies 9 to 9½c — Geese 8 to 9c. Ducks 9 to 11, Common Fowls, 8 to 10
Dec. 16. 1854 Turkies 8 to 10 — Geese 7 to 9 — Ducks 9 to 11, Common Fowls 5 to 8
Poultry varies much — is seldom lower than now (Dec 16. 1854
8,800 pounds is on the way from Erie, Pa to this house. Many
others are in the trade. The poultry sent to N.Y. are plucked
& packed in boxes, but the crop & inwards are not taken out.
The skin is not broken except at the neck. [Some are sent to other
markets prepared for the spit.]
Wild Birds are sent to N.Y. in great quantities — in boxes, barrels
baskets & crates. The feathers are not plucked. They are entire
From Milwaukie, Wis. 860 doz Quails have been sent this
season (Dec. 18. 54).

N.Y. Tribune Dec 25 1854

[Cont. in M. 14. p. 322

428 Superstitions (See Misc. II. 249. 250
Misc. 2, 209 & references.

Relics are plenty in the churches at Rome. The church Santa Croce de Gerusalemme is a great magazine of relics. Between the altar and the choir chapel, there is conspicuously posted up a list of the sacred things to be adored there. "Adored" is the word used in its placard. Among these relics are,

"3 pieces of the true cross."
"The thumb from the crown of our Lord Jesus Christ"
"The finger of St. Thomas the apostle" which touched the side of Jesus
"One of the pieces of money given for the betrayal of our Lord"
"Some of the earth from Mt. Calvary" saturated with the blood of Christ
"A fragment from the house of the most holy virgin"
"Some of the manna with which God fed the Israelites"
"A portion of Aaron's rod that budded"
"The sponge that was extended to our Lord with gall & vinegar" The same sponge is in the church of St. Praxide at Jerusalem
"A tooth of St. Peter."
"Some bones of Mary Magdalene"

In the whole were 63 articles, distinctly specified on the list; and it was stated on the placard that there were in the church "137 cases of other relics of saints whose names antiquity has not distinguished".

In the church called Giovanni di Laterano are numerous relics. An inscription over the altar, says they have "the great table on which our Lord supped with his apostles. Dec. 21st" The table was shown through a glass window.

In another Church, is the image of Veronica with a long story about Veronica's presenting Christ with a handkerchief on the way to execution, & the MSS receiving the likeness of his face, &c. Also a portion of the cross brought by Helena to Rome. The head of St Andrew. The spear of Longinus that pierced our savior's side.

F. C. Woodworth. N.Y. Evangelist March 17. 1853

Am. Qu. Review } A Review of publications relating to
No 6 p. 423. } Popular Superstitions.

Religion in Costa Rica, Central America. 1854

The religion is all ceremony & worship of images. Some say the image is only the visible sign of the divinity beyond but to such a people, the sign becomes to the object of their worship. Christianity is wholly unknown to them, except through the medium of the ignorant priest, who draws to himself the veneration due to the Savior. There is nothing in the instructions of the priest that elevates the mind or purifies the heart. Those who begin to think in Costa Rica become atheists. Correspondent of N.Y. Tribune

No Superstition is innocent, nor without its baleful influence on the mind cherishing it.
N.Y. Independent.

M. 2. 284 "much of hierarchical Religion & of monarchical government (ceremonies, &c) is nothing but "Solemnly constituted imposture."
[Cont in M. 18. 278

Superstitions

The Virgin Mary.

The Roman Vesta, mother of the Gods, has been transformed into the Madonna, the mother of God, the Virgin Mary. Italy is full of relics of the Madonna. We have the house of Loretto carried by angels. At Bologna is the waistband of the Madonna. At Perugia we have her wedding ring big enough for two fingers, or very large. The priests say it was made for her & husband both to put a finger into. Scarcely has the pure milk of the virgin. We have her hair in immense profusion. The list of relics is almost innumerable. At every step we stumble against an altar, every mile meet a church, dedicated to the virgin. The image in Rome is said to shed tears; the same in Ancona; her image at Bologna bleeds if scratched; at Lucca, a picture of the Virgin removed the infant Jesus from one side of her to the other to avoid stone. Genoa, Naples, Rome, Palermo, Messina, Cagliari, Thousands of places, have miraculous relics and Shrines of the Virgin.

The adoration of the Virgin is poetical and imaginative. It is horribly expensive. Her altars abound in Gold silver, Diamonds, precious stones, laces, embroideries, mosaics, curious carvings, all produced from the sweat and blood of the people. The revenue from Lady of Loretto is said to amount to 60,000 dollars a year. The plunder the people amassed in the shrines exceeds the treasuries of European Monarchs. The sums squandered in maintaining the priests exceed the expenses of all the extravagant courts. — The Madonna is worshipped as the parent of Divine Mercy, and has completely usurped the Office of Christ.

Lectures of Father Gavazzi in N.Y. April 1853.

The Loretto Chapel is said to have been transported by angels in 1291, from Nazareth to Dalmatia, & thence to Loretto. This fraud of popery upon the credulity and superstition of its votaries proved for a long period, an abundant source of revenue; 100,000 are computed to have annually paid religious visits to Loretto; and the belief in the fable is still retained.

Letter from a Traveller in Palestine 1852. in N.Y. Evangelist

p. 403. Russians & Greek Church.

Religious ceremonies are used in all the ordinary occasions of life, in removing from one house to another, the priest sprinkles the door posts & threshold, blesses the images & says prayers: on reopening a school after vacation: on the anniversary of alleged victories, when Te Deums are performed (some of the victories are defeats, but no matter) Confession is made but once a year, & is generally performed at home where the priest attends; the lowest children are expected to confess. Lady in Russia 1854

Pilgrimages 1855. Corr. N.Y. Tribune

These are common in Austria, Hungary, & Eastern Europe. The pilgrims are peasants, & they travel hundreds of miles to worship at a miracle working shrine often on a mountain. Since pilgrimages are to the peasantry, what watering places & travelling are to the rich.

430 History

Misc. 2.280
M. 262

History unfolds, in the progress of human affairs, effects rather than causes. The cause of great occurrences is often minute, obscure, silent in its progress, and not observed until the consequences are developed. History must deal with tangible facts & circumstances, with effects; and resorts to conjecture when it would explain them, & show their causes, in many cases.

John P. Hale's Lecture, 1853.

M. 2. 248
2. 241. Constancy of Change.

In the study of history, we may learn to admire the eternal fluctuations of human affairs, in which nothing is stable but instability, nothing constant but change. The simple records of the history of mankind are revolutionary. In the present age, steam & wind, electricity & the printing press, gold discoveries, &c produce more changes in a year than were before brought about in a century.

N. Y. Tribune. April 21. 1853.

M. 2. 253. Daguerreotype

This is called Photography by some, or writing by light. Daguerre first succeeded in making a picture by the aid of sun-light, upon a plate chemically prepared, in 1839. He commenced his researches in 1824, but the idea that such an effect could be produced had been entertained long before. He failed in producing likenesses of living objects. The first successful attempt in that sphere was made in the State of N. York.

N. Y. Tribune, April 1853

M. 2. 214 Black & White, from Chr. North.

Two blacks won't make a white, nor will twenty. One black is as black as another; tho Southern Pot (England) brazen as it is, must not abuse with impunity the mottled Pan (Scotland.) [This is the same as "two wrongs will not make a right" — "and the pot must not call the kettle black". See below

Low Prices

Low prices in cotton are better than high ones. Look low prices, the dependence is upon industry prudence & economy, while high prices enhance the value of labor & provisions, the outlays of speculation & extravagance, & superinduce a disregard of morals, & entail ruin upon thousands" Letter from South to N. Y. Tribune

see above "Two wrongs do not make a right."

E. 2. Review 75. 234 "Nations like individuals are too willing to suppose that their guilt is thrown off, if they can show that other nations have incurred similar guilt. This mode of defence: viz recrimination accusation, betrays the consciousness of weakness more than any other. In many things, each nation has incurred great guilt proceeding from the character of the times rather than from the national character.

M.2.20c

Temperature or Climate

The mean annual Temperature of 55°.40′ is at Pekin on the eastern coast of Asia in lat. 39.54
near Philadelphia on eastern coast of America in lat. 39.56
near Bordeaux on western coast of Europe in lat. 46.56
near Columbia river on West coast of America in lat 44.40.

The western coast of Europe between 30° & 60° N. Lat. is from about 4° to 17° warmer than the corresponding latitude in eastern coast of N. America. New York has the summer of Rome and the winter of Copenhagen; and Quebec has the summers of Paris & the winter of Petersburg. Stockholm in lat. 60° has the mean temperature of Newfoundland in lat. 48°; Belgium in 51° has that of Boston in 42½°; Rome & Florence in 43° have mean temperature like that of North Carolina in lat 36°.

In Europe, two points having the same winter temperature may differ 11 degrees in latitude. Thus in lat 57° in Scotland, the winters are milder than in Milan in lat. 45°.28. So in America, the winter temperature at Vancouver, Oregon, in lat. 45°.37′ is the same as at Jefferson Barracks in Missouri, 9° further south. The summer temperature, about Moscow and about the mouth of the Loire is the same though differing 11° in latitude. The contrasts are not so great in United States.

In Europe from 30° to 60° N. Lat. and in United States from 32° to 41° N. Lat, the year exhibits the grateful vicissitudes of the four seasons — the varied charms of spring & autumn, the temperate fires of summer and the healthful rigors of winter. The vicissitudes of these four seasons are best adapted to the full intellectual & corporeal development of man. When Climate modifies the nature & character of man. Where there is no winter & where there is no summer, the nations are inferior to those where there are both.

Mean annual Temperature of several places, and of each season.

	Lat	An. Temp	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn
Fort Brady at outlet of Superior	46°.34′	41.39	21.07	34.44	63.18	45.22
Hancock Barracks Maine		41.21	16.74	41.23	62.93	43.44
Fort Vancouver, Oregon	45.37	51.75	41.33	48	65	52.67
Council Bluffs	41.45	51.02	24.47	51.94	75.82	52.46
West Point	41.22	52.47	32.11	50.93	72.86	53.21
New York	40.42	53	32.39	50.26	73.10	55.53
Washington city	38.53	56.67	37.76	56.19	76.74	56.87
St Louis	38.28	58.18	37.67	58.75	78.45	57.59
Charleston S.C.	32.42	65.78	49.43	66.46	80.27	67.82
St Augustine Florida	29.50	72.66	62.21	71.50	82.30	72.51
Key West, Florida	24.33	76.89	70.05	76.04	81.39	76.96

Difference of warmest & coldest month.

Fort Vancouver	23°	Charleston	35.75	At Council Bluffs the Thermom. rises to 108° & falls to 12 below 0. — at Key West rises to 96° and falls to 54°. In Havana 87 to 63.
Fort Brady	47.22	New Orleans	37.97	
Green Bay	51.11	St Augustine	22.68	
Council Bluffs	54.77	Key west	14.66	
Hancock Barracks	54.60	Edenburgh	20.81	
West point	43.17	London	26.17	
New York	46.92	S. of France	30.87	Fair Days in yr.
Washington city	42.40	Italy	32.80	Northern Sea coast 282
St. Louis	45.15	Madeira	14.50	About Inland Lakes 117
				At Key west 260.

Letter from Key West, signed Otse Sa, in N. Y. Tribune, March 1853

[Cont. on M.14.p.116.

432 Meeting House & School House.

M. 2. 292 c.
" 2. 298 c.

"The meeting house & school house are to be taken as the infallible signs to the character & condition of any community. The school is the offspring of the sanctuary, and education is the child of religion. Just in proportion as a community is imbued with religious feeling, opening the eyes of men to their relations to God and to one another, will the intellects of that community crave knowledge, & insist upon ample provisions for educating the young."

A New Jersey Discourse in Morris County.

He says in the iron region of Morris County, a very large portion of the laborers, with good wages, live from hand to mouth, do not attend school nor church; but spend much or most of their earnings in intoxicating drinks. No one sees higher wages, so long as the people are ignorant & drunken learning & the bible only in case the means of influence, the lack of ignorance and ungodliness; and the consequences are worse than open Downright superstition, in many cases.

Ny. Tribune Aug. 5. 1853.

M. 2. 243. The Church of Christ or the True Church

Cont. M. 19. 376.

"The church consists of those who are in Christ as with which works by love & purifies the heart, as the bond of union with Christ; a man may be in the visible church & yet not in Christ; and he may be in Christ and yet not in the visible church. The attributes, promises & prerogatives which belong to those in Christ, do not belong to the visible church. None but believers are members of that church which is the body of Christ."

Biblical Repository & Princeton Reviews July 1853
Old School Presbyterian

M. 2. 298 c. Methods of Salvation, or Ways to Heaven

3 leading Views: -

1st The party whose main power is the priesthood, and whose watchword is "the Church" Hildebrand is at the head of these, & near him are Cyprian, Ambrose, Gregory I, Bernard, Jerome, Loyala; and a host of prelates, priests, monks, theologians, statesmen, kings.

2d The party whose central principle lies not in the authority of the church, but of Dogma. Augustine is claimed as the leader, & Eusebius an ally. The modern chief is Calvin, & near him Knox, Gomarus, Howe, Owen, Edwards, &c

3. The party whose characteristic word is not the church nor the dogma, but the spirit of the life. To them the powers M. 2. 243 of the world to come are represented not so much by priesthoods, Dogmas and Ceremonies as by principles affections and works. To them the kingdom of God is moral & spiritual — It was proclaimed in primitive times & all ages have had confessors of this system It shines out in the pages of Clement & Origen; it may be traced under the cowl under stately robes; in A. Kempis and in Fenelon; in Fox, Penn & Swedenborg; in Channing Bunsen, Bushnell, &c Rev. Samuel Osgood's "God with men" pp. 269. 1853

Bigotry. "Shall the church of Christ never be free from the narrow minded contentions of bigots; from men who would stint the Omnipotent in the exercise of his mercy & bar the doors of heaven against every sect but their own?" Bp. Watson. Quoted in Boston Anthology Oct. 1810

Con. M. 19. 376.

M. 2. 96.6. Prostitution in Massachusetts &c.

Old Laws p 8. No 2 Oct. 1672. This says "the sin of whoredom & uncleanness grows amongst us" and of late there is ground to suspect that some are presumptuous enough to undertake "to erect a stews, whore house or brothel house, for the nourishing such wickedness." Any person "who shall set up or keep any such house, male or female," such band, where or wch person shall be severely whipt at the carts tail through the streets where the offence hath been committed, thirty stripes, & thence committed to the house of correction, to be kept with hard fare and hard labor" and in defect of duty to be whipped ten stripes; and once a week, the leading band and complices in hair pocks & blue caps shall be fastened to a hand cart & forced to draw the fifth laid on the cart through the streets to the seaside going to the gallows in Suffolk & in other counties where the Court shall appoint. & thence be returned to the house of correction, to be kept with hard fare & labor, according to the custom of the house during Court's pleasure.

Misc. B. 333. Frail Women in Philadelphia now & formerly. Many prostitutes made, it is said 1852. 1853. on the passage from Europe, where males and females are all together in a vessel for days. This among the poorer class, most especially. — Some officers of vessels have intercourse with female passengers.

M. 4. 34. Mullas. Laws, 1720, women of ill fame are not to be permitted to entertain lodgers.

M. 2. 88. In Virginia 1691. the laws say, "many entertain in their houses women of ill fame & reputation", or provide maintenance for them. Then nothy who keep company with lewd women are to be dealt as adulterers.

M. 4. 182. A strumpet taken from Bridewell, Boston Oct 1741. and conducted to Roxbury by an officer and a merry company having musical instruments, & was delivered to the next town and so to be carried from town to town till she comes to her proper residence.

M. 4. 192. Several lewd women taken up in Boston & committed to Bridewell & Workhouse and two to Jail. Feb 1743

M. 4. 164. 1734. "Town ladies", so called, were now & then sent to Bridewell.

M. 4. 100. 1734. Three women of ill fame sent to Bridewell and whipped, for a disorderly house in B. at S. end.

M. 4. 100. 17[illegible] A house of ill fame kept by a widow Greene in B. was assailed by a mob nearly at night & much damage. She fled to Charlestown. The mob visited another house of ill fame near the mill pond. & the woman fled.

M. 4. 157. 1733. A woman presented in B. for keeping a disorderly house.

M. 4. 162. 1733. Disorderly [Lewd] places in Boston.

M. 4. 164. 1734 "Town ladies", prostitutes now called, and sometimes sent to Bridewell. (same above

Women — continued from page 421.

M. 13.173. "The Conduct of the fair sex was never much exclaimed against till the morals of the other sex were excessively depraved." Boston Post. 1752

Female Traders

M.13.173. Women before the revolution & back to 1700 — before many of them did business or were Shopkeepers; they sold Millinary & various dry goods & groceries; sold much crockery & glass ware, & most of the Garden & grass seeds were imported & sold by them.

M. 2. 214.6. Advertising Wives.

Samuel Field in his poetry has the following:-

"Advertisement as it should be.

Whereas my wife Elizabeth,
Whom I have almost starved to death,
And often times have banged & bruised her,
And otherwise have much abused her,
Hath now eloped from my board,
Well known with victuals never stored;
Hath also left my house & bed,
To find a place to rest her head,
Now therefore unto caution all,
Into whose hands these lines may fall,
She said Eliza not to house,
Nor credit her a single pouse,
For I one farthing will not pay,
Of her contracting from this day.

his
Tom × Tipple." mark

Gintown, May 20, 1784.

Wives were advertised in Boston papers now and then
M. 13.188 in 1758 & many years before, but instances were rare. more plenty 1754. 1760 & after.

Mr Bourisault, lecturing in N York, Dec, 1853, says woman was not made a slave by the curse after the fall, but became a slave in the savage state naturally because she was the weakest; because might ruled. She has ever since been in a transition state, and her rights have grown as society has expanded. She may not be found in all stages of transition from barbarism & slavery. Among the primitive tribes of Asia, Africa & America woman is a slave. In Persia, India & other Oriental nations, she is relieved from drudgery, but retains her slavery of mind. In Mohametan countries may be witnessed the extremity of her mental degradation. In Greece & Rome, she was emancipated from degrading vassalage but she was only an object of love, only love's slave. Not much respect was felt for her — Her rights in modern European states are mostly conventional. Her social emancipation began when the Gothic element of Society succeeded the Roman. Chivalry converted woman's weakness into her protection. and it is in reality the foundation of her privilege. She wields a great power among men, & her attitude is full of dignity — B. thinks woman cannot take man's place but she may occupy some positions from which she has been excluded — some for which she is fitted. She could not command army or navy, could not be a lawyer, nor a statesman but might be a minister, was fitted to inculcate the truth of the Gospel. She might be a good physician, but could not endure the horrors of a dissecting room. He seems to consider women inferior to men in mind & body, but superior in affections Her true mission was to act as wife & mother.

A sermon preached at the ordination of Rev. Miss Antoinette Brown at South Butler, Wayne County, N.Y. Sept. 15. 1853. By Rev. Luther Lee.

Text, Gal. 3. 28. "There is neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

"Either sex is no barrier to the highest position in the Christian Church, or there is not male & female in Christ Jesus" he says.

Woman's Christian Sphere is as broad as man's. Christianity knows neither Jew nor Greek, neither male nor female.

1. There were female prophets under the old dispensation as Miriam, Deborah, Huldah, Anna. Female prophets were not uncommon, & some were teachers.

2. There were prophetesses in the Primitive Church under the Gospel. Joel foretold that the daughters should prophesy, which was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost. Mary the mother of Jesus prophesied. Philip had 4 prophesying daughters. Prophesying Christ was not restricted to foretelling, was common, and there were false prophetesses.

3. There were female teachers in the Primitive Church. Some were ministers & religious teachers to a particular congregation. Phebe was a deaconess, διάκονος, of the Church of Cenchrea. She returned on official relation to Rom. 16. Greek it is translated minister, & so applied to Timothy, Tychicus, Priscilla, Tryphena, Tryphosa & more Paul's helpers in Christ.

4. All antiquity agrees that there were female officers in the Primitive Church. They were ordained by the bishop. See Buck's Theological Dictionary, p. 137. There is some dispute about their functions [Lee says Buck gives a form of prayer at the ordination of a woman. I do not find it]

Two texts opposed to women's teaching, or adduced for that purpose — 1 Cor. 14. 34. 35, and 1 Tim. 2. 11. 12. All there is that can be adduced, he says. "I do not know what they mean" says Mr Lee. He gives a misty explanation of them — teach the wife as subordinate to the husband but is uncertain. Doctor says the injunction of silence is supposed to be laid only on the married women, when the husband opposes her speaking, &c — [Another says Paul only forbids women to teach over men, that is, to exercise authority over him in one passage; and in the other, she is to be silent when she is not speaking with the purpose of edification, &c. Paul is supposed to forbid ignorant persons to ask personal information in public to the detriment of the whole assembly.]

[On the whole, they do not get rid of the Apostles testimony

Wives Advertised.

1774 One in Boston.

see next page

136 Women. Manners.

Con. q. p. 224 "The Accomplished Ladys rich Closet of Rarities", a manual of courtesy & good manners, published in London in 1653, gives directions for polite behavior.

"A gentlewoman being at table abroad or at home must observe to keep her body straighte, and lean not by any means upon her elbowes; nor by ravenous gesture discover a voracious appetite; talke not when you have meate in your mouthe; and do not smack like a pig, nor eat spoon meat so hot that the teares stand in your eyes. It is very uncomly to drink so large a draught that your breath is almost gone, and you are forced to blow strongly to recover your self; throwing down your liquor as into a funnel is an action fitter for a jiggler than a Gentlewoman. In carving at your own table, distribute the best pieces first; and it will appear very decent and comely to use a forke, so touch no piece of meate without it". From Beckmann. 1823

Con. q. p. 224

Rev. E. Knight's Address at Aroostook, Oct. 1853

Woman has beauty, refinement, sensitiveness, taste, a sense of propriety, modesty, easy deportment a forgiving spirit, deep sympathy, undying affection. She is man's reasonable companion, "a helper meet for him". She throws around home a thousand endearments, & renders it a delightful spot. Among these endearments are the flowers which she cultivates.

Women in Iceland.

Among these good people, "women are not treated with much respect. They wait on the men at dinner, & do not venture to sit down & dine with them." Europe Described 1853.

p. 25 Women in Rome

Women are judged in the ecclesiastical capital by a monastic standard. From many places they are absolutely excluded, & guide books announce that this or that spot is so holy that no woman is allowed to approach it. This is strange to women from America.

Six months in Italy.

Progress of Decency

Boccaccio in the Decameron represents ladies listening to stories which in our times, one gentleman could not read aloud to another. We have made progress in this respect. Nor has vice fled from the lips to the heart. Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh. The mentication of literature is a sign of a higher moral standard and is mainly due to the better position & greater influence of woman.

Ibid

Women Aristocratic.

A prince may be much easier drawn into conversation with a peasant than a princess with a peasant woman. A woman instinctively shuns her social inferior, as if their touch were defilement. Woman in their intercourse with each other are far more exclusive than men, more sensitive about their position, more aristocratic & inaccessible. Rev. M. Dalton, Kingsbury Maine.